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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

A shameful expulsion: Lord Bethell asks why the Government repatriated a Romanian, knowing he would return to a communist political prison. What is the difference between illegal *immigration* and escape to political freedom?

And, Bye Bye Bechers? Alan Hamilton, from Aintree, looks at the Grand National, the race that has had more farewells than Frank Sinatra.

Plus, Roger Scruton: do doctors interfere with our mortality?

20 Poles apply for asylum

Twenty Poles have defected from the Polish cruise ship Stefan Batory and applied for political asylum in Britain, the Home Office announced last night.

It could not confirm reports that as many as nine more might be in hiding for fear of being repatriated **Back page**

French furious at travel curb

French travel agents have reacted furiously to President Mitterrand's proposal to limit french tourists going abroad to limit £190 in foreign currency. But there has been reluctant support for the rest of his austerity measures **Page 4**

Crime watch

The Metropolitan Police are to start four pilot schemes in London based on the neighbourhood watch schemes which have drastically reduced burglaries in four cities in the *United States* **Page 4**

Strike change

The TUC is circulating a proposal that the next Labour Government should make it illegal for employers to dismiss workers for going on strike **Page 2**

Coal board chief

Mr Ian MacGregor, £48,500-a-year chairman of the British Steel Corporation, is expected to be confirmed today in his new role as head of the National Coal Board **Page 15**

Aid arriving

Relief agencies said their aid was reaching Ethiopian drought victims and there was no evidence that it was going to the Soviet Union **Page 7**

Invader's story

General Mario Menendez, military governor of the Falkland Islands during the Argentine occupation, has defended his *troops' performance, saying* they did all they could with what was available **Back page**

Free access

Pedestrians are to have free access to Land's End until a dispute over an alleged right of way is resolved between its new owner and the district council **Page 3**

Ripper doubt

Irish police have sent West Yorkshire police a copy of a Dublin magazine containing allegations that some of the 13 murders for which Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, was convicted committed by another man still at large.

Dollar decision

The United States Federal Reserve Board faces a delicate decision today when it considers whether or not to increase money supply amid signs of renewed economic vigour **Page 15**

Czech dilemma

In Czechoslovakia, which is "on parole" after the Dubcek era, the authorities face a dilemma in having to accept fundamental changes in society to pursue the economic reforms they desire **Page 7**

Recession coming to an end says confident CBI

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry, accused by ministers last year of being too gloomy about the nation's economic prospects, issued a message of *springtime cheer* today and published some of its brightest industrial forecasts for three years.

With profits, output, exports and investment all showing *marked improvements* in the CBI's latest monthly trends inquiry, the employers' organization was able to state that Britain is at last emerging from the worst recession since the 1930s. *Industrialists* are *more* confident than at any time in the last year that they are not seeing another false dawn.

The trends inquiry, conducted in the two weeks before the Budget, shows that while manufacturing activity remains at a *low* ebb, output expectations are stronger than at any time since the summer of 1979.

It added: "Anecdotal reports from CBI regions confirm that a widespread recovery in demand and output could be underway."

Orders are now said to be rising in most sectors including the heavy industrial goods market, although the chief beneficiaries so far of the apparent upturn are the consumer goods and retail sectors.

Sir James Cleminson, chairman of the CBI's economic situation committee, said: "I warned last month that not too much should be read into one month's results. But these latest figures confirm that for much of manufacturing industry demand is rising even if only from the exceptionally low levels of the last few months."

The figures, which will gladden the heart of the Government in the last few days before the parliamentary Easter recess, show that 55 per cent of the 1,778 respondents consider their total order book to be at or above normal levels. Weakest demand remains in the mechanical engineering and metals sectors.

An even more significant improvement in export demand is apparent the biggest rise occurring in the intermediate



Sir James Cleminson: Rise in demand confirmed

goods sector. More companies in the chemicals and allied industries are now reporting above rather than below normal overseas orders.

Since last November, the number of firms with excessive finished goods stocks has declined steadily and the present balance of 12 per cent is the lowest since November 1979. Similarly, a positive balance of 16 per cent of firms expect volume of output to rise rather than fall in the next four months, the highest since June 1979.

Another encouraging sign is that domestic selling prices appear to have stabilized despite the increase in demand. Although 32 per cent expect prices to go up in the next four months, 63 per cent say there should be no change.

The regional reports, while confirming the upward trend, remain circumspect. The deeply depressed West Midlands said: "Firms are aware of the possibility that the apparent upturn is simply a repeat of 1982, with restocking in the first quarter giving the misleading impression of recovery. While the general level of activity is undoubtedly rising, it must be emphasized that the increase is from a very low base line – the fourth quarter of 1982 – and the general mood is one of caution."

However, there are clear indications of growing optimism *among companies* who see that the prospect of lower oil prices, the start of a recovery in the all-important United States market, and improved British competitiveness after the fall in the pound, will combine to spark a consumer and restocking led to recovery in world trade.

Continued on back page, col 3

MPs to hold talks on Alliance leadership

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

With the leadership of the Liberal and Social Democratic *Alliance again in question after* the Darlington by-election, senior Liberals are waiting to learn from a meeting at Westminster tomorrow whether Social Democrat MPs may prefer Mr David Steel as potential Prime Minister to their own leader, Mr Roy Jenkins.

The 40 MPs of both Alliance parties are to hold their first joint discussion of who should be overall leader, and when an announcement should be made.

Since shortly after the two-party alliance was formed, and until recently, the assumption among the majority of both parties, and the unpublished agreement between the two leaders, has been that Mr Jenkins, with his ministerial *experience*, would be the *right* choice as leader of the putative Alliance government.

But many Liberals have not accepted that and Mr Steel, aware of this, has hestitated to commit himself in public to the second position.

His hesitation is buttressed by the fact that opinion polls *regularly suggest that he is more* popular than Mr Jenkins among electors generally and even among members and potential supporters of the SDP.

Yesterday Mr Jenkins himself, when closely questioned on television by Mr Brian Walden, said that of course he would serve under Mr Steel in government "if we jointly judged that was the right position." But it was clear that this was not his preferred role.

Asked if they did judge such a relationship to be right, Mr Jenkins said: "No, I do not think we do at the moment". He did not think that possible prime ministers should be chosen on the basis of "a sort of top of the pops thing".

Interviewed on London Weekend Televisions's *Weekend World*, Mr Jenkins thought experience of government could be important, but of course he did not have to be prime minister. He would defer to Mr Steel *if the two of them, with*

Continued on back page, col 1

Minister is victim of boundary changes

By Our Political Editor

The redistribution of parliamentary seats on the recommendation of the boundary commissions claimed its first ministerial victim at the weekend, when Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said that he would retire from Parliament at the next general election rather than continue the hunt for a winnable constituency.

Mr Bruce-Gardyne is MP for Knutsford, which he won at a by-election in March 1979 after *the death of Mr John Davies.* He was chosen from more than 250 applicants. Before that he represented South Angus for 10 years.

After the decision to abolish the Knutsford seat, Mr Bruce-Gardyne exercized his right to be on the shortlist for selection in two new seats carved out of the constituency. Earlier this month, he and Mr Mark Carlisle, former Secretary of State for Education, were passed over for the new Tatton seat in favour of Mr Neil Hamilton of the Institute of Directors.

Then, on Friday, Mr Bruce-Gardyne was beaten again, for the new and equally safe seat of Congleton, by Mrs Ann Winterton, wife of Mr Nicholas Winterton, MP for neighbouring Macclesfield.

Mrs Winterton, mother of two sons aged 22 and 18 and a daughter aged 12, now at boarding school, was chosen on the first ballot from a shortlist of three. Her other rivals were Mr William Cash, a London solicitor, and Mr John Higginson, a Congleton town councillor.

Afterwards Mr Bruce-Gardyne *told* friends that he would give up the chase for a seat.

Last night, Mr Graham Elliott, a former chairman of the Knutsford Conservative Association, said the decision was a very sad one.

Mr Gary Waller, Conservative *MP* for Brighouse and Spenborough, which also disappears in the boundary changes, has been selected as prospective candidate for the enlarged seat of Keighley.

SDP makes swift choice of new candidate

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

The Social Democratic Party have selected a new candidate for the Cardiff, North-West, by-election, less than 48 hours after the resignation of their original candidate.

Mr Jeremy Anthony, aged 45, a solicitor from Cardiff, will now contest the safe Conservative seat for the Alliance in the by-election, which could take place on May 5.

Mr Anthony, who is married with five children, has been active in local community politics for many years. He had been chosen to fight Cardiff, West, at the general election. That nomination may now go to Mr Jeffrey Thomas, SDP MP for the Abertillery constituency, which is to disappear under boundary reorganization.

The selection meeting was hastily arranged after to original SDP candidate, Mr Nick Jenkins, a *local* headmaster, announced on Friday, 10 days after his selection, that he was resigning for health reasons.

Mr Jenkins, a bachelor, who weighs 16st and has blood pressure problems said: "Looking at the way the SDP candidate was treated in the Darlington by-election by the other parties. I don't think it would be wise for me to fight the seat".

No date has yet been set for the by-election, caused by the death of Mr Michael Roberts, Under-secretary of State for Wales, but the three main parties and Plaid Cymru have all chosen their canditates.

● The Consevatives have selected Dr Martin Parry the founder chairman of the Conservative association in the new seat in Delyn, where his brother, Mr John Parry is the prospective Liberal Alliance candidate (the Press Association reports).

Lippizaner horses die in epidemic

A mysterious herpes virus has struck the stud farm of Austria's famous Lippizaner horses (above), killing 30 and leaving a number of others seriously ill. So far, the Royal Spanish Riding School in Vienna, where the dancing Lippizaner stallions are trained (right), has been unaffected, AP reports.

As a team of veterinary surgeons yesterday began preventive innoculations, Dr Othmar Schmehlik described the disease, rhinopeumonitis, as "atypical" in incidence, adding that Agriculture Ministry officials are mystified about the cause and rapid spread of the epidemic. It has struck Lippizaners alone.

***The virus, which is related to* strains such as genital herpes in humans has killed five brood mares and 25 foals since the beginning of March. Five other mares appear to be infected and could die at the 220-horse farm, located at Piber in south-western Austria.**

***"Once an an imal is infected,* there is no way of countering the disease," Dr Schmehlik said.**

The ancient Lippizaner strain originated in the sixteenth century in what is now Yugoslavia, with the crossing of choice Arab and Spanish horses.

Palestinians accuse Israelis

Illness sweeps Arab schools

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

More than 300 Palestinian schoolgirls from the occupied West Bank town of Jenin have been taken to hospital over the past 72 hours suffering from a mysterious illness. Local Arab leaders have blamed it on gas or other form of chemical attack launched by militant Israeli settlers.

As the epidemic continued to sweep through the town's girls' schools yesterday, the Israeli army imposed a strict curfew on the area, which houses 40,000 Arabs. The security measures were ordered after protesters demonstrating against the alleged poisoning attacked Israeli vehicles with sticks and stones.

According to one Arab resident who spoke to the reporter of the Palestinian newspaper, *Al Fajir*, terrified local residents were describing the incident as "the Sabra and Chatila of the West Bank". The rumour had swept through the town by noon yesterday that the alleged poison could cause sterility to women, and this added to the state of panic. It was being said that Israeli extremists are using a gas employed by the Americans in Vietnam.

The incident, the most bizarre of its kind since the West Bank was conquered in 1967, was feared *likely* to have serious consequences in a region where tension between Jews and Arabs has been running dangerously high recently.

According to Israeli sources, two Israeli women soldiers were also affected by the illness, which in a few cases has been serious. The illness has caused dizziness, vomiting, watery eyes, and headaches, but last night there was little in the way of hard fact to go on to explain the outbreak.

Blunt left no spy list, friend says

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Professor Anthony Blunt, the fourth man in the Philby affair who died at the weekend, aged 75, may have helped and protected Soviet espionage in Britain through his work in MI5.

Assessing his importance, a senior figure in the intelligence community said yesterday that Professor Blunt, who was exposed in 1979, did "a good deal of damage" during his days in the security service during the Second World War.

He gained access to far more than his collegues realized and would have been able to tell the Russians of many security operations against the Germans and neutral countries. At the same time he could have passed on anyone who was suspected of being a communist agent in Britain, warning of counter-espionage operations and protecting the Communist Party from MI5 interest.

The source said: "He reported all manner of things we were up to. He must have seen more than anyone calculated.

Mr Brian Sewel, a close friend, said the professor had considered writing his autobiography but abandoned the project. Mr Sewell said no list of other possible spies or contacts had been left by the professor and he doubted if personal papers of note remained.

Professor Blunt died at his home in London on Saturday. He is to be buried at Kingston, Surrey, on Wednesday.

In 1979 his espionage role was publically revealed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher after questions prompted by Mr Andrew Boyle's book on the Cambridge spy ring.

Although a suspect after Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean fled to the Soviet Union in 1951, hard evidence could not then be found against him.

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War of words on defence in space

From Mohsin Ali Washington

The war of words between Washington and Moscow intensified yesterday when the State Department firmly rejected Soviet charges that President Reagan's new proposals for missile defence in space would violate the 1972 anti-ballistic missile pact.

The State Department said it regretted that Mr Yuri Andropov the Soviet leader had distorted the substance and intent of the President's proposal.

"We regret the tone and content of the Soviet leader's response," said the statement.

President Reagen had made clear that his aim was to explore the possibilities for reducing reliance on destablising offensive ballistic missile systems and not "disarm" or gain unilateral advantage over the Soviet Union, as suggested by Mr Andropov in an interview in *Pravda*.

"The President foresees this research effort taking place on a very broad time scale and the task may not be accomplished before the end of the century," the statement said.

"The research effort the President has in mind will be carried out consistent with our obligations under the ABM treaty, which does not prohibit research into ballistic missile defence concepts. Indeed, the Soviet Union's effort in this area far surpass those of the US and only the USSR *has a* deployed ABM force, around the Moscow area."

Taking up other points made by Mr Andropov, the statement said: "Although Mr Andropov characterizes as 'a deliberate lie' US statements that the USSR had failed to observe its proclaimed moratorium on deployment of intermediate range ballistic missiles, the fact is that when Mr Brezhnev (the late Soviet President) announced the moratorium in March 1982, the USSR had approximately 300 SS-20s.

"Today, there are 351 SS-20s threatening US allies and France in Europe and the Far East and additional deployments are in progress. Moreover, new SS-20s continue to be deployed throughout this period both in the European portion of the USSR and at other bases within range of Western Europe."

The statement said that contrary to the assertion that the US seeks to make the West European countries "nuclear hostages" it was clearly the Soviet Union that had such an intention.

"The US and its Nato allies, on the other hand, have sought nothing more than to secure a balance – through arms control if possible or through deployments if *necessary – to ensure* that the West Europeans do not become 'nuclear hostages'."

Dangerous path, page 6
Letters, page 11

Former Israeli Navy chief tipped as London envoy

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem

Reserve Rear-Admiral Shlomo Erell, who was both imprisoned by the British and served courageously in the British merchant navy, has emerged as front-runner in the long search for a replacement for Mr Shlomo Argov, the Israeli Ambassador to London wounded by Arab gunmen last summer.

A senior Israeli Government official told *The Times* that Mr Erell, aged 63, a former commander-in-chief of the Israeli Navy, was now considered the man most likely to get the job. "Nothing has been formalized, but his chances are *very strong*".

Asked about his possible



Rear-Admiral Erell: *Interned by British.*

appointment, Mr Erell said yesterday from his home in the resort of Caesarea: "I am not in a position to say anything about that. You had better talk to the Foreign Ministry".

Before a decision is made, the appointment has to be approved by the Israeli Cabinet and the British Government.

Mr Erell is understood to be favoured by Me Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, both of whom are anxious to see the job go to a *political appointee* rather than a career diplomat.

The post has been controversial since the protests in Britain over the Israeli plan to appoint Mr Eliahu Lankin, the Ambassador in South Africa. He fought against British forces in Palestine as a senior commander of the Irgun Jewish terrorist group.

Mr Lankin asked not to be considered for the posting after the protests in London. This request, which saved the Government considerable ambarrassment, came after Mrs Margaret Thatcher had sent a personal envoy to lobby Mr Begin against the choice.

Like Mr Lankin, Mr Erell was interned by the British, but before he had taken part in any violent activity. He was imprisoned for six months immediately on arriving back in Palestine in 1938 from Italy, where he had been training at a naval school on behalf of Betar, the right-wing Jewish youth movement.

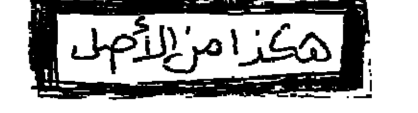
He first arrived in Palestine from his native Poland at the age of six.

"They let me go after I promised to go to sea immediately after my release," he said.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, he joined the British *merchant navy* and was at Dunkirk. In 1941 his ship was torpedoed in the Atlantic and Mr Erell spent nine days in a lifeboat.

Mr Erell was commander-in-chief of the Israeli Navy between 1966 and 1968. Later he became head of Israeli Shipyards.

His supporters in the Israeli Government are convinced that he combines both strong backing for its ideological policies with a British war record which will overcome any opposition in London to his past as a British internee.



Pikeman 1633 · Drummer 1645 · Pikeman 1660 · Grenadier 1685 · Grenadier 1720 · Private 1745 · Private 1790 · Sergeant 1810 · Drummer *Full Dress* 1825 · Private (Grenadier Company) *Marching Order* 1840 · Private *Marching Order* 1843 · Bandsman *Review Order* 1850 · Field Officer *Full Dress* 1854 · Private *Marching Order Crimea* 1854 · Private *Winter Marching Order* 1856 · Officer *Full Dress* 1856 · Private *Marching Order* 1865 · Drum Major *Review Order* 1872 · Bugler *Review Order* 1876 · Private *Drill Order* 1878

Royal Scots celebrate 350th anniversary

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

Britain's oldest regular infantry regiment, The Royal Scots, today celebrates the 350th anniversary of its formation. Its evolution is illustrated in the above strip, with drawings by Douglas N. Anderson.

In common with many other infantry regiments it has fallen on relatively hard times. In terms of size it reached a peak of 35 battalions, or probably more than 20,000 men, during the First World War, but now is reduced to one regular battalion and couple of companies in the Territorial Army.

However, unlike several proud regiments, it has been able to maintain its individual identity. In a special order of the day, the regiment's Colonel, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Richardson, says: "Today we stand at the head of the infanty of the line as one of the very few regiments that has never been amalgamated. We have suffered many blows but the regimental spirit is as high as it has it has ever been."

The regiment, which is officially known as The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment), is just completing a two-year tour of duty in Northern Ireland, and throughout 1983 will be based at Kirknewton, near Edinburgh.

The regiment started life in the seventeenth century in the service of the King Louis XIII of France, but that position had changed long before it became the first unit to cross from Spain into France in pursuit of Napoleon's armies after the Peninsular Wars.

Members of the regiment have won seven Victoria Crosses (six in the First World War and one in the Crimea), and there is also a George Cross, won during the Second World War.

The anniversary is being celebrated with and extended programme of events including a reception in London today and a commemorative postal cover.

Make strikers' dismissal illegal, unions say

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders are seeking a change in labour law that would make it illegal for employers to dismiss workers for going on strike.

The proposal is one of a number under consideration by the TUC for sweeping changes in the individual rights of unionists to be introduced by the next Labour government.

The TUC General Council has sent to more than a hundred affiliated organizations a confidential policy paper outlining options for change, including a provision that dismissal for industrial action would be automically unfair.

Alarmed at the growing practice of employers dismissing or threatening to dismiss their employees during an industrial dispute, the TUC wants repeal not only of section 9 of Mr Norman Tebbit's Employment Act, 1982, which permits employers to dismis workers selectively, thereby getting rid of "troublemakers."

At the instigation of the traditionally moderate Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the TUC also proposes repeal of section 62 of the last Labour goverment's Employment Protection (Consolidated) Act of 1978 which retains the employer's right to dismiss his striking workforce.

Leaders of AUEW argue: "The right to strike does not exist where striking remains a sacking offence."

It has been counter-argued that removing the employer's power to dismiss all workers in a dispute would unduly upset the then prevailing balance of power between employers and unions.

"However," the TUC paper insists, "it may be considered that the balance (of power) which existed during the relatively full employment in 1973 and 1974 is considerable different from that which exists at present.

"In addition, the present power of employers to dismiss all employees on strike, which was rarely if ever used before 1973, has been more frequently used in recent years."

The TUC concedes that taking away this power "could swing the balance too far the other way" and place employers in an intolerable position during an industrial dispute, for example over a pay claim which they cannot afford to pay.

The document adds: "However, unions rarely, if ever, pursue matters which result in severe financial danger for the employer, and reasonable employers would not wish to sack workers in a dispute anyway."

Union leaders being asked for their views on this issue are reminded: "It has become an increasing practice of management (partly shaped by legislation) to dismiss all strikers, or more usually to warn employees that those who undertake industrial action will be considered to have dismissed themselves.

"Also, in the present climate of high unemployment, it is an easy option for managers to get rid of shop stewards and other union representatives by means of dismissing all those on strike, without incurring unfair dismissal claims."

To combat the trend, the TUC proposes that engaging in industrial action ought to be made an "inadmissible reason" for dismissal. Anyone removed for that reason would be able automatically to claim unfair dismissal and win substantial compensation from an industrial tribunal.

The document proposes a variety of other improvements in individual rights at work. Methods of "preserving the employment relationship", such as a right to remain at work on full pay until a claim for unfair dismissal has been heard by an industrial tribunal, are canvassed.

Other changes proposed are: reduction of the qualifying period for unfair dismissal claims from one year's service with an employer to only three months; reintroduction of minimum compensation awards, and increasing them to the £20,000 level applied by the Government to victims of the closed shop; and reintroduction of the burden on employers to show they had acted reasonably and with "just cause" for dismissing an employee.

Arms call for Irish warders

The government of the Irish Republic may be urged to arm off duty prison officers after the shooting on Friday night of senior prison officer in Dublin, a spokesman for jail staff said last night.

The shooting was the first armed attack on a prison officer on the Republic.

As prison officers' leaders prepared yesterday for a meeting on security with Mr Michael Noonan, the Minister for Justice, Mr Tom Hoare, deputy general secretary of the Irish Prison Officers Association, said: "If the attack is the beginning of a concentrated campaign we would want prison officers armed when off duty."

Security was increased at Portlaoise prison where, the injured prison officer, Mr Brian Stack, aged 50, a father of three, was a chief officer.

Sources at the prison, where some of the republic's leading terrorists are serving long sentences, said the atmosphere was "tinder dry".

Mr Stack was last night in a critical condition on a life support machine in Meath hospital, Dublin.

● An explosion of between 400 and 500 lbs of gelignite in a field at Crossmaglen in South Armagh yesterday has mystified security forces.

Police believe either that the blast was set off prematurely or that the IRA was testing some new device. No damage was caused to property and no one was injured.

Thatcher condemns election bribery

By Our Political Editor

The nation will have to make a clear and irrevocable choice between the Conservative and Labour parties "within a year or so", the Prime Minister told the Conservative Central Council, meeting in Kensington, London, on Saturday.

Mrs Thatcher directed her followers' attention mainly to the party which had won the Darlington by-election two days earlier. With a Labour Government, she said, Britain would return to the old fudging and lurching from crisis to crisis, but the pace downhill would be faster, and the outlook for freedom darker.

"The Labour Party promises to give away £11,000m. The SDP virtually matches the bid. The figures are unbelievable, and so are the claims to offer a credible alternative government. Election bribery was cynical and corrosive, and the Conservatives would have nothing to do with it, she said.

Mrs Thatcher said the achievement of steady prices, lower interest rates, the opportunity for real growth and genuine jobs, was too hard won and precious to be put at risk. Yet that was what Labour's economics would do.

"They would destroy the foundation we have worked so hard to build. We have been through it all before – indeed, it looks as if some others in Europe are going through it all again".

At the same meeting Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, was cautious in discussing the effect of further changes planned by the Conservatives in trade union law, saying there was "no magic watertight solution" to the problems of reforming the unions.

Mr Tebbit said that ballots would not always ensure that strike calls were ignored, or that so-called moderates would always win. But representative and fair elections were more likely to elect representative and fair men, and he was confident that they could find a way to enhance the likelihood of ballots being taken before strikes were called.

He promised again that proposals to change the law on the political levy would not be implemented before the next general election. The Government did not wish to upset the balance of our parliamentary democracy or to bankrupt the Labour Party, but to return to truly voluntary contributions of union members to political funds, Mr Tebbit said.

Yesterday Mr Eric Varley, Labour shadow employment secretary, said that Mr Tebbit's proposals to change the basis of the levy were a threat to democracy and a crude and blatant attempt to injure Labour.

Crash kills four

A woman and three children were killed yesterday in a seven-car crash on the A1 at Detchant, near Belford, south of Berwick

Science report

Volunteers test new leprosy vaccine

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Trials have begun of a new vaccine to be tested on volunteers in Britain, Norway and the United States. However, it is intended for eventual use in the Third World.

The preparation is the result of a remarkable research project to find ways of immunizing people in developing countries against leprosy. The disease afflicts 12 million people, and it is spreading alarmingly, according to World Health Organization specialists in the poor areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Matters are aggravated by the increase of resistance of the infective organisms to the drugs which have contained the disease for a number of years. Furthermore, about four fifths of the world population live in areas and conditions at risk.

But it may take six to seven years to prove the effectiveness of the vaccine and then mount the type of campaign of eradication that was mounted to conquer smallpox.

However, it has been used with dramatic effect on groups of patients with the most serious form of leprosy at an advanced state in Venezuela.

The illness has been particularly difficult for medical research workers to study because the organisms causing the trouble cannot be grown in the laboratory. An unlikely breakthrough came in the 1970s with the discovery that one of the curiosities of the animal world, the nine-banded armadillo, was susceptible to the disease.

From then on this armour-plated terrestrial crustacean has provided a regular supply of the bacillae from which scientists at the National Institute for Medical Research, in London, have produced vaccine. The armadillos have been kept at the Microbiological Research Establishment at Porton Down, Wiltshire.

The trials with human volunteers on a preparation made by the Wellcome drug company have begun in Norway. The commercial preparation is made to standards that satisfy the government organizations which regulate the use of drugs.

Volunteers in Britain, Norway and the United States have been chosen because those countries have variations in their immunization programmes on public health. Hence the trials will yield a unique set of data of wider interest than that simply covering the response of individuals to this particular vaccine.

Acas seeking negotiated settlement at Halewood

By Our Labour Editor

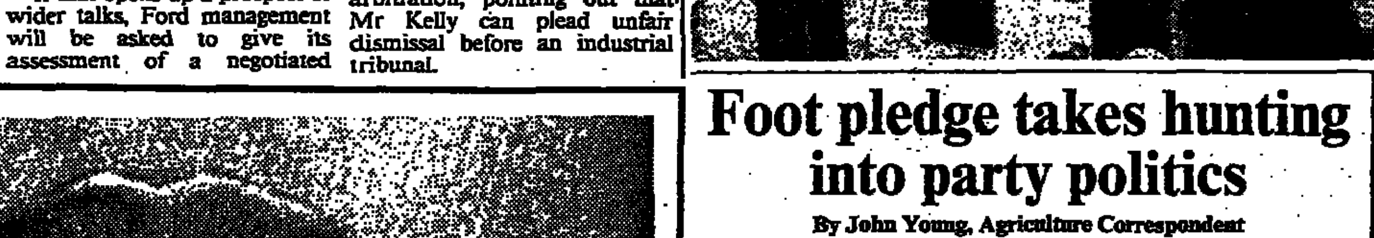
Officials of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) will today resume their efforts to avert a long and damaging strike at Ford Motors' manufacturing plant at Halewood, Merseyside.

Acas conciliators are to contact Mr Ronald Todd, chief car industry negotiator for the Transport and General Workers' Union, for further exploratory discussions, as the strike by 4,500 assembly workers nears the end of its third week.

If that opens up a prospect of wider talks, Ford management will be asked to give its assessment of a negotiated settlement to the dispute, which has cost 12,000 cars, with a showroom value of about £60m.

Union officials have shown some interest in conciliation, perhaps leading to third-party arbitration over the dismissal of Mr Paul Kelly, aged 25, who was dismissed for allegedly damaging a bracket worth 86p on an Escort car that was being assembled at the plant.

The company has so far refused to put the case to arbitration, pointing out that Mr Kelly can plead unfair dismissal before an industrial tribunal.



Education cash curbs condemned

From Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent
Loughborough

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, was accused yesterday of breaking the spirit of the law by not giving enough money to schools so that all children could be educated according to their age and ability.

That accusation from Dr Peter Andrews, president of the Secondary Heads Association, which represents more than 3,000 head teachers in maintained and independent schools, was part of a detailed attack on Sir Keith's policies at the opening of the association's annual conference today.

Dr Andrews, who is headmaster of Henry Fanshawe School in Dronfield, Derbyshire, also accused Sir Keith of shifting power in the education service to central government.

Dr Andrews said it was clear that education was under-resourced when one compared maintained schools with independent schools. It was there that the Government was breaking the spirit of the Education Act, 1944. Facilities, playing fields and buildings were far better in the independent sector.

St Paul's School for Girls was raising £1.3m for a computer and engineering centre with the help of influential patronage. "It cannot be right that there is no hope of a parallel provision for girls in the maintained sector."

Foot pledge takes hunting into party politics

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

By committing the Labour Party at the weekend to abolishing foxhunting and to a wide range of measures affecting the countryside, Mr Michael Foot had brought the environmental debate firmly into the realm of party politics.

The success of the "Greens" in the recent West German elections has apparently convinced Labour, which traditionally draws its strength from the urban areas, that there are many votes to be gained, from exploting issues such as rural conservation and animal welfare.

But the issues are not as clear cut as they might at first appear.

After Mr Foot's speech, at the inaugural meeting in London of the Socialist Countryside Group on Saturday, Mr Ken Storer, the spokesman for a group of Leicester miners, said he would invite his workmates to stop paying their political levy with their union subscriptions. He said he was a lifelong Labour supporter and a keen hunt follower.

The Master of Foxhounds Association said Mr Foot's pledge, which he said was a vote-catching exercise, was a mistake because hunting had never had wider support right across the community.

Country sports, Page 4

Mr Mike Jefferies (above), a former North Sea diver who has spent three weeks and an estimated £80,000 trying unsuccessfully to recover a valuable cargo of tin which he believes may be lying in the Sound of Mull, off western Scotland.

The tin, worth more than £2m at present prices, may have been on board the Buitenzorg, a Dutch steamship, when she sank mysteriously off Mull in 1944, Mr Jefferies thinks.

Mr Jefferies, aged 33, from Devon, and Mr Jan Richler used two salvage vessels, a 50 ton deck crane and steel grab and a remote control underwater television camera to penetrate the ship's hatches, without success.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pts 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.600; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

Sale room

Former "Rembrandt" fetches £8,979

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

A little painting on panel of "Diana at the Bath" attributed to the "School of Rembrandt" sold for $13,200 (estimate $3,000 to $5,000) or £8,979, to the Babbin Gallery of Toronto at Christie's East in New York on Friday. It was a comedown for a painting that was once a "Rembrandt".

Art historians at the turn of the century attributed the 7in by 7in painting to Rembrandt himself. Its finest hour was its inclusion in a Rembrandt exhibition at the Jeu de Paume in Paris in 1911. It changed hands four times between 1892 and 1936.

However, the painting is closely related to a Rembrandt etching of the same subject. Christie's catalogue quotes Arthur M. Hind's comment in a publication of 1924: "One inclines to regard it as a school picture based on the etching"; and the agreement of Giovanni Arpino, whose *Rembrandt* was published in 1969. Other recent authors have ignored the painting completely.

While it missed securing the £1m or so that it might have been worth as a Rembrandt, the price the panel fetched was very healthy for a small copy after a Rembrandt etching. By using the terminology "School of", Christie's have indicated their belief that the copy was painted around Rembrandt's own time, by a pupil or follower.

The minor old master sale at Christie's secondary New York saleroom secured a total of £145,506, with 26 per cent unsold. It had attracted several London dealers, looking for bargains in a country where old masters are less appreciated.

Pawsey & Payne paid $11,000 (estimate $5,000 to $7,000) or £7,482, for "The Geography Lesson" attributed to Zoffony. Van Haeften spent $13,200 (estimate $4,000 to $6,000) or £8,979, on a 7ft seventeenth century "Portrait of a Gentleman", and Lane Fine Art spent $6,600 (estimate $4,000 to $6,000) or £4,489 on "Diana and Actaeon" painted on copper by Giovanni Battista Naldini, which was sent for sale by the Fort Worth Art Museum.

Christies's held a sale of Art Nouveau and Art Deco in their main Park Avenue auction on Saturday, which fetched a total of £463,683, with 23 per cent unsold.

Tiffany lamps and Chiparus figures supplied most of the high prices but a portrait of "Kizette", a little girl in a long-waisted pink dress painted in 1928 by Tamara de Lempicka, scored the top price at $60,500 (estimate $50,000 to $60,000) or £41,156.

هكذا من الأصل

Sergeant Drill Order 1882
Private Mounted Infantry Service Dress 1885
Piper Undress 1889
Officer
Colour Sergeant Colour Party 1895
Officer
Officer Undress Red Serge 1897
Private Field Service Order (South Africa) 1899
Drummer Review Order 1903
Corporal Field Service Marching Order 1915
Officer Service Dress Marching Order 1916
Private Service Dress (Lewis Gunner) 1917
Field Officer Service Dress (Mounted) 1918
Private Service Dress Ceremonial 1925
Piper Full Dress 1930
Private Battle Order Italy 1944
Officer Battle Order Burma 1944
Sergeant Battle Dress with Trews 1950
Private Battle Order Aden 1964
Private Internal Security Duties 1971
Private Winter Warfare 1974
Private No. 2 Dress (Ceremonial) 1983

Scarcity of key labour feared after recession

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

British industry is likely to experience a shortage of skilled workers when the long-awaited economic upturn comes, the Manpower Services Commission says today. Companies are being urged to adopt "best practices" to retain and recruit key staff.

A report, commissioned by the commission recalls that during the last period of improved economic activity from 1977 to 1980 firms could not find enough time-served craftsmen with the right experience and the right personal characteristics.

"In the subsequent period of economic recession (mid-1980 to mid-1982) there have been few signs of strategic changes in company manpower policies designed to deal with those shortfalls," it says.

"It is our judgment, therefore, that in any future upturn, despite the considerable numbers of redundancies, these labour markets would quickly come up against similar problems. It is difficult to see how any significant upturn in demand of the kind which caused problems of 1978-80 would be sourced."

The survey, carried out by the University of Sussex Institute of Manpower Studies, reports that despite widespread redundancies paradoxically there is no pool of labour stocked with a surfeit of the right craftsmen.

"An unknown proportion have undoubtedly found work elsewhere, perhaps by displacing less-skilled people. An equally unknown proportion will prefer not to return to the industry which shed them, the rest the usual mismatches will proliferate, the report suggests.

The investigators have discovered a "pronounced shift" in the manpower policies of firms. Companies are assuming that such a pool of skilled men with preferred experience and personal experience exists when research suggests that it does not.

Firms have moved from a long-term strategic policy to a short-term tactical policy. "Changed economic circumstances now mean that more firms' current employment levels are being set much closer to actual, immediate production needs.

"They have, so to speak, 'exported' their precautionary stocks to the local labour market. The firms themselves will therefore need to resort to external recruitment more quickly in any upturn. But the skills which were formerly on tap are no longer under control there, and will in any case have atrophied. Some will be deemed unemployable simply because they are unemployed."

The net effect of those policies will be to produce a shortage of key skills, such as electronic maintenance craftsmen, multi-skilled craftsmen and technician-engineers in particular.

Firms will be unable to recruit such people, and ought to think more carefully about their long-term policies, the study argues. The commission suggest a number of "best practice" for adoption by managers and unions alike, such as the introduction of better scales for craftsmen based on service and linked to further training.

**Craftsmen and Draughtsmen, the end of Shortages.* (Manpower Services Commission, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. £1.50.

Tax critics answered by Aitken

By David Hewson

Mr Jonathan Aitken, the new chief executive of TV-am, replied yesterday to complaints that most of the shareholdings in the company holding his family stake in the station are based in the tax haven of the Netherlands Antilles.

In a statement issued by Aitken (English), the family's private company, Mr Aitken said that the shareholding was the result of legitimate international tax planning on the behalf of the late Lord Beaverbrook's Canadian estates and the overseas interests of the Aitken family.

The Netherlands Antilles company holds 98 non-voting shares in Aitken Telecommunications which, in turn, has 16.7 per cent, the largest stake of any investor, in TV-am.

Mr Aitken said that Aitken Telecommunications was a British company which would pay full British tax on any profits it made.

Dispute means free Land's End access

From Craig Seton, Lands End

Pedestrians are to have free access to Land's End, in spite of a £1.50 admission charge to be introduced today, until a dispute over an alleged right of way is resolved between Mr David Goldstone, its new owner, and the district council.

Mr Goldstone, a London millionaire, paid £2.25m for Britain's most famous headland more than a year ago and has since invested another £1m in improvements, including two new exhibition centres. He announced his concession yesterday.

The new Land's End was officially opened last week, and visitors were to have been charged £1.50 each from today. But last Wednesday Penwith District Council surprised Mr Goldstone by announcing that its officer had been authorized to take whatever legal action was necessary to protect an alleged right of way across Mr Goldstone's property, from the end of the A30 to the coastal path at Land's End.

Mr Goldstone told *The Times* yesterday that title deeds and inquiries raised with both the council and Cornwall County Council "did not disclose the existence of any right of way. But his solicitor would meet the distinct council's solicitor to assess the evidence it purported to have.

"Pending such a meeting, we have been requested by our solicitors to permit pedestrian access, and we have agreed to do so, as it remains our intention to respect all proven existing rights of way, and we have no wish to exacerbate the matter", Mr Goldstone said.

That means pedestrians walking through the property to the Land's End coastal path will not have to pay for the time being.

Mr John Moore, the council's chief executive, said yesterday that the council welcomed Mr Goldstone's decision.

The council had always wished every success to the new owner it was pleased that he had considerably tidied up Land's End

Spending and saving gains for exiles

By Nicholas Cole

British expatriates enjoy considerably higher spending and saving power abroad than they would if employed at home, according to a survey of Britons working overseas.

Forty-three per cent of those questioned are regularly saving or investing more than £500 a month, and just under a quarter of them have assets worth more than £50,000. They spend generously on duty-free goods, including watches, cameras, high fidelity and video equipment.

The survey of incomes and buying habits was conducted among 550 members of Expats International, an independent London-based service organization with about 4,000 English-speaking subscribers worldwide. More than half the respondents work in Saudi Arabia and other parts of the Middle East, while the remainder are mainly in Africa.

A picture emerges of the average expatriate as a married man in a permanent position, and planning to stay overseas for no more than three years.

Thirty-six per cent earn £10,000 to £15,000 a year, 35 per cent £15,000 to £20,000 a year, and 20 per cent £20,000 to £30,000. Only three per cent earn over £30,000 a year.

Their disposable incomes, or the amount they have available for spending after meeting commitments, is generally higher that it would be in Britain because of lower taxation and benefits including free accommodation, food and travel.

Competition for positions offering such advantages is intensifying. Jobs overseas are becoming scarcer because of falling oil revenues and the consequent squeeze on national economies.

Expats International reports a steady return flow of British staff who have fallen victim to cost-cutting by their employers overseas.

The survey reveals a 17 per cent unemployment rate among expatriate Britons.

Job therapy defended

Probation at £87 a week

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Steve had the look of an old lag. He rolled his cigarettes thinly, wore ear-rings and had tattooed L-O-V-E on the fingers of his left hand and H-A-T-E on his right as a tribal mark of recognition among those who have been inside. He had done his time for burglary and been mixed up in violence over drugs.

Mr James Todd, the south Yorkshire probation officer in charg e of the scheme employing him, yesterday defended the payment of £87 a week wages by the Manpower Services Commission to offenders such as Steve, compared with the £36 to £40 Mr Todd says is available for unemployed single people on the dole.

A new commission scheme to provide wages of up to £60 for 10,000 offenders nationally not been announced. After an outcry over alleged favouritism being shown to criminals compared with honest people who cannot get a job.

But Mr Todd told *The Times*: We are showing that offenders are ready and willing to work within the law, given a chance."

Another offender employed by the probation service said that on his £88.22 a week commission wage, he was able to get married, help to furnish a house, had a holiday in Great Yarmouth last year and was spending his £300 savings on a honeymoon in Majorca.

Probation officers argue that paying offenders wages taught them the work habit, sometimes for the first time, if they have been in institutions all their lives. South Yorkshire has 164 former offenders earning more than £80 a week

Officers say it costs less than the £168-£369 a week needed to hold a man in a closed prison and, even though many have a string of convictions, teaches them to go straight.

Miss Audrey Hallam, deputy chief probation officer, said: "In my experience employment is the best therapy we have ever had."

Steve no longer rolls his cigarettes thinly nor does he split matches in half to save money as people in prison do. But having come to the end of the year limit on commission wages, he is back on the dole. A luckier half dozen have graduated to administrative or more senior supervisory jobs with salaries of up to £6,500 paid by the probation service.

While in Lancaster prison on a three-year sentence Steve did a course on applied social studies run by Lancaster University. In Sheffield, he taught social skills on a probation scheme. His pupils learnt how to shop around for bargains, read electricity meters and eke out money to pay bills.

Other offenders were paid wages by the commission to supervise gardening and decorating given free by probation-run teams at homes of delighted disabled people or pensioners. A third group under supervision repairs toys for children in play groups and hospitals.

Mr Harry Hanwell, an instructor, watching a former offender working on his matchstick models. (Photograph: Neville Pyne).

Police raided home of blind woman in error

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

Police officers left a Blind pensioner trembling with fear after they raided her home by mistake, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr Eva Firmin, aged 66, a great-grandmother, of Westfield Crescent, Runcorn, Cheshire, said: "The sitting room door flew open and someone ran in and shouted: 'Have you had a break-in?'

"Luckily my friend was with me. I am sure had I been alone I would have had a heart attack. "When my friend said it was a policewoman I thought my husband Billy had been in an accident."

"It would not have been so bad had they come back and explained what happened."

Mrs Firmin's friend, Mrs Edith Abram, aged 66, of Cherry Tree Avenue, Runcorn, said: "Police were jumping over garden fences like a pack of racehorses. There were two plain clothes officers and about six uniformed police. They were running wild."

Westfield Crescent is a row of 10 council bungalows for pensioners and housebound people. One resident, who is over 80, has not been out since the incident, on March 15, and will only speak through the letterbox.

Supt Stan Smith, head of Runcorn police, said yesterday: "We received a call that five youths were breaking into a house in that area. A number of police were sent because of the amount of youths involved.

"In fact, no offence had been committed – they had been breaking into their own home because they were locked out."

"I think the police acted in good faith following a 999 call."

Triffid-like hogweed on the increase

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Giant Hogweed, which bears an alarming resemblence to the fictional Triffid, is spreading faster than ever, according to the North of Scotland College of Agriculture.

The plant, which grows up to four metres high, with leaves more than a metre wide, was brought from the Caucasus as a garden ornament at the end of the last century.

When handled, its bristles release large quantities of sap which make the skin highly sensitive to light and can cause anything from a mild rash to painful blisters.

Each plant produces about 5,000 seeds, which over the years have colonized river-banks and road and railway embankments.

London to test US-style 'watch and warn' scheme to deter crime

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The first signs announcing a neighbourhood watch and warning scheme as a deterant to burglars are expected to go up in London soon.

Supt Brian Turner, head of Metropolitan Police crime prevention, and Det Insp Peter Barker are back from the United States preparing plans based on neighbourhood watch schemes which are cutting crime there.

Four pilot schemes are to be started in different parts of London, incorporating the best of American experience. In the west side of Detroit, one of the four cities the officers studied, there was a 61 per cent decrease in burglaries and a 55 per cent drop in overall crime.

Supt Turner favours street signs on the American model and stickers for people to put in their windows as a deterrent to crime. He sees the scheme being linked with plans for people to mark their property invisibly with a new device that can show up the identification under infra-red light. In London, the identification marks will be based on the postal code.

The report is expected to call for discussions with the Association of Chief Police Officers to decide on common easily recognizable designs for street signs and stickers throughout the country where watch schemes are started.

As in the United States, the Metropolitan Police will mobilize local people and a volunteer coordinator. The report will tell how American police train the public to watch out of suspicious activity by strangers.

People are given lists of neighbours' names and telephone numbers, so that they can be easily alerted or checks made to see if things are happening in their absence.

The police recommend making thieves' "targets" more secure and advise on new locks or perhaps extra vandal-proof lighting to illuminate night-time "no-go" areas for residents.

In Detroit there are mobile patrols of neighbourhood watchmen and women linked by citizen's band radio with a basement headquarters. If car patrols see a crime, including mugging, they flash lights and sound horns and do not get out themselves to tackle criminals but call police.

Sir Kenneth Newman, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, who wants neighbourhood watch schemes introduced in London, has made it clear he is against vigilante-style policing by civilians.

The much-publicized "Guardian Angels" in America are not expected to be copied in Britain. In New York they wear red berets and white T-shirts and patrol dangerous subways and pavements in groups.

There is a precedent for the neighbourhood watch going back to Saxon times, the origin of justice by the people for the people, when the equivalent of today's watch coordinator was the tythingman.

Laws of Edgar passed at the end of the tenth century said: "If there be a present need, let it be made known to the tythingham and let all go forth to where God may direct them to go. Let them do justice to the thief, as it was formerly the enactment of England."

VOLUNTEER POLICE DEPARTMENT CITY OF NEW YORK

THIS STREET IS PATROLLED BY CIVILIAN OBSERVATION PATROLS.

The American sign that cut crime

Lady Olga challenges Greenham women

By Nicholas Timmins

The women of Greenham Common face a challenge from the firmly Conservative quarter of Debrett's and the ranks of Conservative MPs and would-be MPs.

Lady Olga Maitland, aged 38, gossip columnist of the *Sunday Express* and the eldest daughter of Lord Lauderdale, has formed a group called Women for Defence. It is to appeal for "a pound for peace" to the women of the county to provide speakers at women's meetings, "from three women in a kitchen through to conference level", to argue the Government's case for nuclear weapons.

Its first meeting will be at Westminster Cathedral's conference centre tomorrow.

Lady Olga, who says she founded the group after visiting Greenham Common in January to write a piece for the Bow Group magazine, said the peace movement had been so successful that "women are very anxious and need reassuring".

The bomb, she said, was "something we have got to learn to live with and be sensible about. Women ar being very emotional, but if they knew and understood the facts, they would understand more about why we needed defence".

The group's founders include Mrs Angela Rumbold, the Conservative MP for Merton, Mitcham and Morden, and two prospective Conservative parliamentary candidates, as well as Lady Olga.

The group, she said, had been financed by herself although the husband of one of the founders, a financial consultant, had lent an office and telephone in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

● The Ministry of Defence is preparing a large security exercise this weekend (the Press Association reports), when The Campaign For Nuclear Disarmement plans a peaceful blockade of the Royal Ordance factory at Burghfield, near Reading, and the Greenham Common base.

● A former paratrooper has lauched the first CND branch exclusively for ex-servicemen. Mr John Stanleigh, aged 63, who fought at Arnhem, has recruited 30 Second World War servicemen.

Mr Stanleigh, from Mangotsfield, Bristol, said: "Many of the people in CND are too young to know what war is really like, so they lack credibility."

Palm Sunday Mass: The Pope, holding his pastoral staff and blessing some of the 80,000 pilgrims in St Peter's Square for the outdoor Mass yesterday. A special altar was erected for the Palm Sunday service.

Mitterrand's austerity measures

Furious reaction to tourist curbs

From Diana Geddes, Paris

France's verdict on President Mitterrand's new economic measures is unanimous: they constitute an entirely new policy of austerity (despite the President's statement to the contary) and represent the toughest set of government restrictions introduced in the country for many years.

No one has yet accused the President of lying when he promised last Wednesday that there was "no question of introducing some new form of austerity" and that the Government would continue its existing programme, adopted only to the rigours of the present circumstances.

The single measure that has prompted the most comment and criticism is the limit of 2,000 francs (£190) per adult per year and 1,000 frances per child on foreign currency destined to be spent abroad. A further 1,000 francs per person may be taken out of the country in French currency on tourist trips abroad. Business trips are exempted.

The measure has been interpreted as a direct attack on the individual's right to travel. It has also been severely criticized by the Association of Foreign Tourist Offices in Paris, which described it as "a veritable catatrophe", and it would put in jeopardy more than half of the 18,000 jobs in the industry.

The President spoke of conducting abattle simultaneously on three fronts: against inflation, the trade deficit, and unemployment. There is already widespread fear, however, that the fight agianst unemployment is going to be relegated to second place.

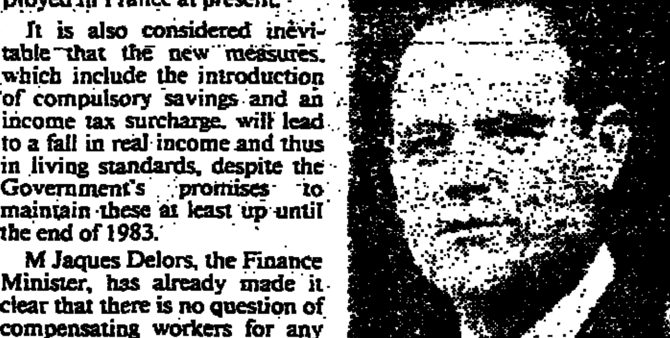
Many commentators find it difficult to see how an increase in unemployment can be avoided when this year's planned economic growth is to be cut from 2 per cent to between zero and 0.5 per cent. It is estimated that every one percentage point cut in growth leads, in the absence of compensatory measures, to an icrease of around 70,000 in the number of unemployed. Just over two million are unemployed in France at present.

It is also considered inevitable that the new measures, which include the introduction of compulsory savings and an income tax surcharge, will lead to a fall in real income and thus in living standards, despite the Government's promises to maintain these at least up until the end of 1983.

M Jaques Delors, the Finance Minister, has already made it clear that there is no question of compensating workers for any loss of real income due to an increase in prices above the Government's target of 8 per cent this year. The famous "safeguard clauses", written-in in workers contracts, guaranteeing that compensation, now appear to be null and void.

There are signs of strong resistance from the unions. The white collar workers union, the CGC, said that thedraconian austerity of the Government's new programme was designed simply to repair the damage of its previous errors, and was unacceptable.

The socialist CFDT union accused the Goverment of having sacrificed its essential goal of reducing unemployment, and said that it disagreed with its strategy. It described as "incomprehensible" the Government's failure to consult with the unions before announcing the new package.



M Barre: Grudging approval for the package.

The Communist-led CGT was more temperate in its criticism, describing the new measures as indispensable ot tackle inflation, reduce the foreign trade deficit, and finance industrial development, but it was nevertheless opposed to several proposals.

The Government should hit the rich harder and exempt more of the lower-paid, it added.

M Raymond Barre, the former Prime Minister, and one of the three main opposition leaders, provided what will almost certainly be received as unwelcome approval for much of the new package. Many of the measures appeared to be "in the right direction" he said. The Government has always vigorously denied the charge that it was adopting "Barrist" economic policies.

The Communist Party itself has been extraordinarily supportive of the Government throughout the crisis. While other newspapers on Saturday ran dramatic banner headlines talking in terms of "the knockout blow" of the Government's new programme, *l'Humanite* the official Communist Party newspaper, ran a discreet headline simply announcing: "Ten Government Measures".

After some hesitation, the Socialist Party, whose national executive committee met over the weekend, has also decided to support the new policies, though its resolution, adopted yesterday, also pointedly expressed the hope that the Government would "reinforce its fight against unemployment".

Councils not cutting spending, Tory says

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

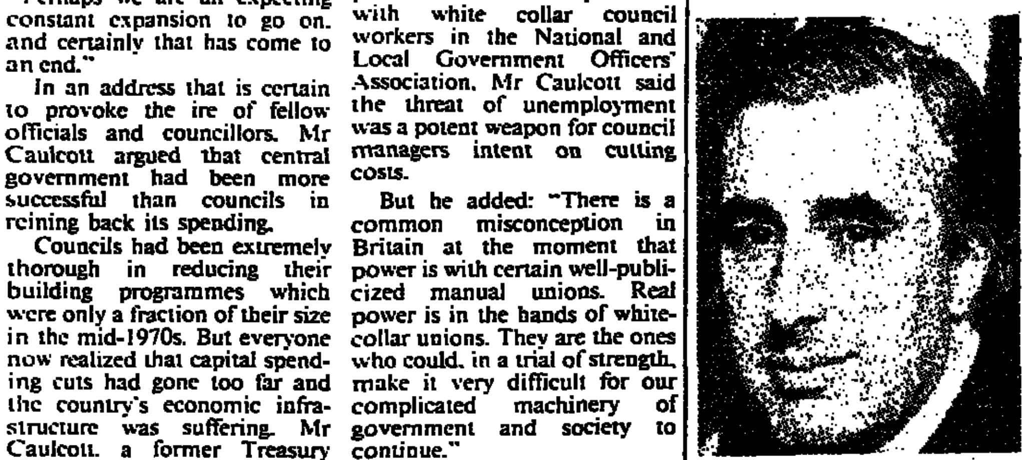
A senior local authority executive yesterday broke ranks to claim that, contrary belief, there has been no cutback in council spending in recent years.

Mr Tom Caulcott, chief executive of the Conservative-controlled Birmingham City Council said that capital building plans were smaller, and there had been some reduction in the number of council manual workers numbers, but the global totals showed current council spending to be buoyant.

"Why don't the figures support what is our own feeling", he asked a conference organized by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy at St Andrews. "Perhaps we are all expecting constant expansion to go on, and certainly that has come to an end."

In an address that is certain to provoke the ire of fellow officials and councillors, Mr Caulcott argued that central government had been more successful than councils in reining back its spending.

Councils had been extremely thorough in reducing their building programmes which were only a fraction of their size in the mid-1970s. But everyone now realized that capital spending cuts had gone too far and the country's economic infrastructure was suffering. Mr Caulcott, a former Treasury Civil Servant criticized accountancy procedure for masking the problem.



COUNCIL AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING COMPARED*

Year	Local Gov	Central Gov
1978-79	102	95
1979-80	104	97
1980-81	107	100
1981-82	109	100
1982-83	111	102

1974-75=100
*excluding social security and defence

Citing Birmingham's success in reducing the cost of its refuse collection by using the threat of privatization, and its problems with white collar council workers in the National and Local Government Officers' Association, Mr Caulcott said the threat of unemployment was a potent weapon for council managers intent on cutting costs.

But he added: "There is a common misconception in Britain at the moment that power is with certain well-publicized manual unions. Real power is in the hands of white-collar unions. They are the ones who could, in a trial of strength, make it very difficult for our complicated machinery of government and society to continue."

Efficiency expert for town halls

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Unlike Mr Ian McGregor, Mr John Banham, the new chief executive of the Audit Commission, has been given a free transfer from his firm to work in the public sector. He says the move is costing him and his partners in McKinsey, the management consultancy firm, "a fortune".

But, like the chairman of British Steel, Mr Banham has the mission of bringing private sector reflexes to bear in an area of work where few have covered themselves in glory. The job is to make councils more efficient. He has given himself three years. "Then you can judge me on the figures."



Mr John Banham: 'Judge me on the figures.'

The Commission, which comes into existence next week, is a by-product of the Government's enthusiasm for de-nationalizing and for cost effectiveness. It has two tasks.

One is to take over the traditional book-keeping work done until now by the District Audit Service, and inject ideas and people from private accountancy. The other is to conduct value-for-money studies showing councils that they can run schools, repair roads and collect rates more cheaply.

Because of local government's sensitivity about its "independence" the commission is a quango, separate from its paymaster, the Department of the Environment.

Guide to houses in distress

By Tony Samstag

Inadequate legislation and grants designed to preserve Britain's architectural and historical heritage mean that many national treasures are destined to be sold off piecemeal or, worse, to decay into little more than a venerable eyesore, according to the newly revised *Which? Heritage Guide*, published today.

The editors of the guide list a number of "houses in destress", including Mavisbank, near Edinburgh, "a masterpiece by William Adam . . . but now no more than a shell after a fire in 1973"; Belford Hall in Northumberland, unoccupied since the army moved out in the 1940s and now vandalized, and Hammerwood Park, near East Grinstead, East Sussex, locked and barred for some time, "though it has just gained a new owner and all may yet be well".

Plaintively, the editors note: "It is with concern that we have deleted entries from the guide as properties have come on the market.

"Our travels have taken us to places where we have made a detour to look at crumbling mansions, often in idyllic settings . . ."

The Which? Heritage Guide, Consumers' Association and Hodder & Stoughton, £5.95.

Plea to switch fuel policy

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Robert Adley, Conservative MP for Christchurch and Lymington, said yesterday he would ask the Prime Minister to change the direction of government policy on reducing the level of lead in petrol.

He was told last week in a Commons reply by Mrs Lynda Chalker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Transport, that it would be cheaper and quicker to fit cars with stainless steel exhausts, with a built-in filter, than to switch to lead-free fuel.

Vehicle production costs would increase by about £75m a year in each case, but lead-free fuel would force an increase in petrol consumption of about 280 million gallons a year, costing drivers £475m. The filter system could be introduced five years ahead of any switch to low octane lead-free petrol.

Mr Adley, vice-chairman of the Tory backbench transport committee, said he would ask the Prime Minister, if it was thought necessary to reduce lead emission from cars, to do so "by making compulsory the fitting of stainless steel exhausts to motor vehicles in order to speed up the process, reduce costs and achieve the benefits of additional environmental advantages".

González overtures to Morocco

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, goes to Morocco today for talks with King Hassan and his ministers, aimed at laying a basis for cooperation in the region.

The 48-hour visit is Señor González's, first trip abroad as Prime Minister and expresses the Socialists' priority for improving relations with North Africa and ensuring the stability of the Maghreb.

Since last month's reconciliation meeting between King Hassan and President Chadli of Algeria, the importance to Madrid of not getting out of step with these countries has increased.

The rapprochement between Morocco and Algeria is particularly important to Madrid because of the prospect opened for settling the future of the Western Sahara.

The future of Ceuta and Melilla, Spain's enclaves on the North African coast, which are claimed by Morocco, will probably be raised. However, Señor González has indicated, for domestic reasons, that he does not want to talk about them or see parallels drawn with Spain's claim to Gibraltar.

Multicoloured Holi Day a trial for the girls

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi

Millions of Indians will spend tomorrow squirting and daubing each other with coloured water and paint. This is the climax of the festival of Holi, a rumbustious and earthy rite of spring. But for thousands of women it is a frightening time and they stay indoors until it is over.

Holi is one of the most popular of Hindu festivals. At its most innocent it is an occasion when families, friends and neighbours squirt red, purple and green liquid at each other with the aid of syringes, or gently ambush each other with handfuls of coloured powder.

The revelry has its origins in ancient rites symbolic of fertility and defloration. It also celebrates events in mythology. Processions of young men, often the worse for drink, bang drums and sing lewd songs.

But Holi is also a time of hooliganism in some places, and gangs of youths go on the rampage, hurling balloons filled with dye at passers-by and bus queues, and at any young women they can find.

In Delhi police have been ordered to protect girls at colleges, but thousands of girls have been staying away from classes in the days preceeding Holi for fear of harassment. They complain that in the past policemen have stood by and watched as gangs assaulted girls, tore their clothes and smeared them with paint.

Barney Clark 'a pioneer'

Seattle (Reuter) The widow of Mr Barney Clark, the world's first recipient of an artificial heart, said yesterday that candidates for the operation should not be deterred by her husband's death.

"I would advise them to go for it," Mrs Una Loy Clark said in a message of thanks to people all over the world who had sent tributes to her husband.

Mr Clark, a retired dentist aged 62, died on Wednesday, 112 days after receiving the artificial heart.

Mrs Clark and her two sons, Gary and Stephen, and daughter, Karen, made it clear at a press conference that Mr Clark's willingness to undergo the operation was not motivated merely by his desire to live. He wanted to pioneer the operation for, the good it might do humanity.

Maneka to fuel family feud

From Our Own Correspondent
Delhi

Mrs Maneka Gandhi, estranged daughter-in-law of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, says she will launch a new political party next week.

She said at a press conference here that she will fight in the next general election, against her brother-in-law Rajiv, in the Uttar Praedesh constituency of Amethi.

The seat was once held by her husband, Sanjay Gandhi, who was killed in an aircraft crash in 1980. Rajiv, whose entry into politics at his mother's side was watched with resentment by Maneka, won the seat the following year.

Maneka, who is 26, lived in Mrs Gandhi's house in Delhi until she left a year ago after a well-publicized row. She herself orchestrated the publicity that attended her departure.

She took part in the January elections in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, appearing on the same platform as Mr N. T. Rama Rao, who defeated her mother-in-law. Maneka was no more than a small sideshow, but her ambition, and determination to use her name, are strong.

Country sports: 3

Uncomfortable facts of rural life

The economies of field sports have an uncomfortable message for their defenders. **Hugh Clayton**, *Environment Correspondent, explains why in the last of three articles about the new survey commissioned by the Standing Conference on Countryside Sports.*

There is a clear inverse relationship between the politics and economics of country sports. It is that the more politically contentious a sport, the smaller its contribution to the economy. That pattern emerges clearly from the published summary of the survey commissioned by the standing conference, and it is reinforced by the full report that exists only in draft form.

There is little political pressure against angling, which accounts for about two-thirds of the £958m thought to have been generated in direct expenditure on country sports last year. Shooting, which also has few political opponents, accounted for more than £200m.

Angling also supports well over half of the 88,000 jobs thought in the survey to depend directly or indirectly on country sports. Shooting is responsible for almost 21,000 jobs. Hunting, which faces a strong campaign for its abolition, brings in little more than a tenth of the money and supports little more than a tenth of the labour force.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said that economic importance could not justify the cruelty found in hunting and fishing. "It is unfair to use a very emotive subject like unemployment to justify the continuation of field sports", the society said.

The League Against Cruel Sports said that fishing and shooting, which faced no political threats, made a far greater economic contribution than hunting, which should be banned. "It is absolutely ridiculous to pretend that the abolition of hunting would have any effect on the survival of shooting or fishing."

Coursing, which is in greater political danger than any of the other sports in the survey, is too small to register in the summary of the main report. The draft of that document records that it supports only 48 jobs throughout the country. The sports most at risk of abolition on political grounds thus have the slimmest basis from which to claim that they are vital to the rural economy.

Hunts often claim that they are vital to the fabric of the economy, and that abolition of hunting by law would throw out of work many hunt servants and many workers in associated trades like saddlery and clothing manufacture. But the scale of the business shown in the survey suggests that such an upheaval would be far smaller than that caused by the reduction of farm workforces through mechanization since 1945.

Coursing looks extremely vulnerable. Its supporters can lead little impact on economic life or on wildlife conservation. National spending on coursing is thought to have been £1.3m in 1980 while last year hunt members spent £1m on horseshoes alone.

The survey is certainly exhaustive. Its compilers say that between 30 and 400 artists are thought to be concerned with sporting and natural history pictures. Their survey reflects the continuing prosperity of the sporting press.

It attributes annual sales revenue of more than £2m to *Horse and Hound*, which covers racing as well as hunting, and well over £1m to the smaller *Shooting Times*. It sensibly avoids the argument that the equestrian world is a complex pattern of interlocking parts, and that if one is removed, the pattern will collapse. Thus point-to-points and steeplechasing are supposed to depend entirely on the existence of hunts in pursuit of live quarry.

Cobham Resource Consultants, which, compiled the survey, cheerfully admit that many of its figures are based on estimates. "For no sport was there a single list of individual participants which would have enabled sampling to be undertaken on a simple random basis." The value of birds kept by members of shoot syndicates or of rabbits shot for food by farmers on their own land is almost impossible to assess.

Countryside Sports. (Standing Conference on Countryside Sports, College of Estate Management, Reading University, Whiteknights, Reading, Berkshire; £3; full report to be published later at £40).

Concluded

Sino-Soviet wind of change troubles Asean

From David Watts, Bangkok

The first breezes of the nascent Sino-Soviet rapproachement are blowing through the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) and even some of the hardliners are regretting the collapse of the atest initiative, suggesting direct talks with the Vietnamese over Cambodia.

Those who spoke to Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Foreign Minister of Vietnam, at the recent non-aligned summit meeting in Delhi said that he, too, appeared to be aware that Peking and Moscow were making a genuine bid for détente and that there was a danger that both Asean and Vietnam might ultimately be left on the sidelines in a superpower settlement over their heads by countries outside the region. In private, the Vietnamese constantly return to the theme that they are south Asian and their Sino-culture is only a veneer.

The change has clearly been spotted by Indonesia and Malaysia, those countries most immediately concerned with the behind-the-scenes initiative in Delhi prematurely revealed by Mr Simnahamby Rajaratnam, the second Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore.

Though a European diplomat closely concerned with the recent Belgian contracts said Singapore had clearly sabotaged the possibility of talks with Vietnam, the me charitable believe Mr Rajaratnam had been attempting to put pressure on Hanoi to agree to the talks through publicity.

Singapore responded positively to the original suggestion of the talks and appears to have taken a hopeful attitude in closed door discussions during lastweek's meeting of Asean and EEC foreign ministers in Bangkok.

Like Malaysia and Indonesia, Singapore is aware that a solution of the Cambodian question, one of the tests of faith between Moscow and Peking, is perhaps the most easily solved international dispute between the two. If there is such a prospect an Asean solution to the Cambodia dispute might become both impossible and irrelevant and both Vietnam and the five would have to accept that "China would be able to dictate the pace of change and the possibility that the Khmer Rouge would regain power".

This apparent shift and the debacle resulting from the Delhi contacts has had the immediate effect of splitting Asean dramatically... this time clearly Thailand is diametrically opposed to talks, that is in the mnorityn, with the Philippines on the perifery more hurt at lack of consultation than anything else.

The reason for the disenchantment of the other countries is clearly illustrated by the reaction of the Chinese Ambassador to Hanoi when told of the new initiative: "Thailand will never accept this," gesticulating graphically.

Or, as a Hanoi-based Western diplomat put it: "The Thai Foreign Ministry is like an overseas department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry." And the Thai Foreign Minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Savetsila, underlined Thailand's desperation by telling his European colleagues that Vietnam must recognize the coalition government of Prince Sihanouk, a ludicrous suggstion totall unacceptable to Hanoi and calculated only to annoy.

هكذا من الأصل

Andropov determined to assert his authority but the intrigues persist

From Richard Owen, Moscow

An important meeting of the Central Committee is expected to take place in Moscow shortly, amid growing signs that Mr Yuri Andropov is determined to show that his authority in the Kremlin is unimpaired.

Informed sources said the meeting would decide policy and personnel changes. It will be the first party plenum since November, when Mr Andropov made his first policy statement as leader.

Sources say that nearly five months after taking over, Mr Andropov is keen to demonstrate that although he is 68 and not in the best of health, he is not necessarily a caretaker leader, as some senior party members have begun to suggest privately. The subterranean shifts of post-Brezhnev politics are beginning to surface, and will crystallize around the Central Committee meeting, which sources said would take place in April.

Twice last week political rumours flared up and were doused by the Kremlin, only to flare up again. Some were based on a hasty misreading of the signals. Others, including reports of Mr Andropov's poor health, have been confirmed. Senior Soviet officials told correspondents that the Soviet leader had had "influenza" earlier this month, but other sources report that he suffered from a kidney ailment.

Yesterday Mr Andropov published an interview in *Pravda* rejecting President Reagan's proposals for an anti-ballistic missile defence system. This followed the release on Friday of a photograph of a meeting between Mr Andropov and Señor Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan leader, in which the date was deliberately shown on a desk calendar.

These attempts to show that Mr Andropov remains firmly in charge of the Kremlin's affairs are being accompanied by what appear to be the faint beginnings of an Andropov personality cult. Mr Andropov has so far largely kept out of the limelight, but his portrait has begun to appear in public, together with quotations from his speeches on giant red placards on some Moscow streets.

Rumours and intrigues persist, including one report (since discounted) that a woman tried to assasinate Mr Andropov in his private office. "What is significant is that someone somewhere is putting the rumours about," commented one senior Western diplomat. Sme of those now manoeuvring for power in the post-Brezhnev era are wondering whether to link their political fortunes irrevocably to a man who walks with a stoop and sometimes appears gaunt.

Mr Andropov, however, has the loyalty of the KGB and the armed forces, and controls the Politburo through an inner circle of close supporters. These include Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, who (for the time being at least) combines the post with that of First Deputy Prime Minister.

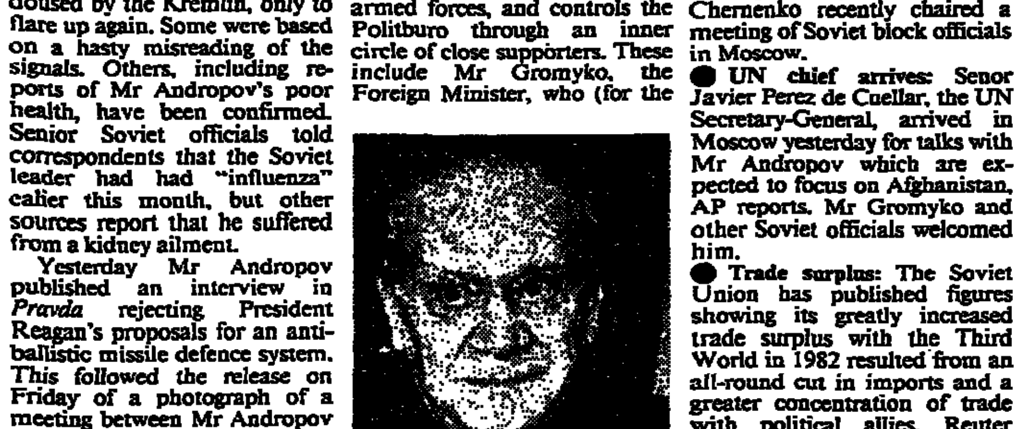
Other ministerial and party positions may also change hands. There is a question mark over the future of Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, who returned unflustered from a trip to Belgrade on Friday, but is a relic of the Brezhnev era. Soviet television showed his return by concentrated on the welcoming party, including Mr Gromyko.

Other figures on the drama include Mr Geidar Aliyev, who has made enemies as Deputy Prime Minister since November. General Fedorchuk, the KGB chief who is spearheading a campaign against corruption; and Mr Konstantin Chernenko, Mr Andropov's defeated rival for the leadership who has recently reemerged into the limelight after a period of obscurity.

Among the vital issues at stake are the future of the economy, arms spending, and ideology, a subject on which Mr Chernenko recently chaired a meeting of Soviet block officials in Moscow.

● **UN chief arrives:** Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, arrived in Moscow yesterday for talks with Mr Andropov which are expected to focus on Afghanistan, AP reports. Mr Gromyko and other Soviet officials welcomed him.

● **Trade surplus:** The Soviet Union has published figures showing its greatly increased trade surplus with the Third World in 1982 resulted from an all-round cut in imports and a greater concentration of trade with political allies, Reuter reports. There was an increase in imports from Japan by more than 30 per cent, to a total of 2.9 billion roubles (£2,400m).



Mr Tikhonov: Unflustered

Reagan 'treading dangerous path'

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Mr Yuri Andropov yesterday firmly dismissed President Reagan's proposal for a more defensive American nuclear strategy based on anti-ballistic missiles (ABMS) as unrealistic and extremely dangerous.

Mr Andropov's remarks took the form of an interview in *Pravda* which rebutted point by point Mr Reagan's speech last Wednesday proposing research and development of ABM systems on Earth and in outer space. Observers said the *Pravda* interview was partly intended to show that Mr Andropov remained in personal command of Kremlin policy.

Mr Andropov said that although Mr Reagan's proposals for a more defensive strategy might seem attractive to the layman, they did not appear so to "those who are conversant with thee matters". In fact, American strategic nuclear forces would still be developed and upgraded "at full tilt" in order to acquire a first nuclear strike capability.

Washington wanted to use ABM defences to destroy "the corresponding strategic systems of the other side". This would deprive the Soviet Union of the ability to deal a retaliatory blow, and would therefore "disarm the Soviet Union in the face of the American nuclear threat".

Mr Reagan's new concept would, if implemented, "open the floodgates to a runaway race involving all kinds of strategic weapons, both offensive and defensive", Mr Andropov said.

Mr Andropov repeated charges by Tass last week that development of American ABMS would violate the arms control treaty of 1972. Both sides had recognized that "only mutual restraint in the field of ABM defences will permit progress in limiting and reducing strategic systems". The Reagan administration was treading an extremely dangerous path, and was treating the issue of war and peace flippantly.

Mr Andropov warned Mr Reagan that there should be no mistake in Washington about Russia's determination to prevent any American attempt to "gain military superiority over the Soviet Union".

"We will never be caught defenceless," the Soviet leader said.

"It is time the Americans stopped devising one option after another in the hope of finding the best way of launching a nuclear war and winning it," Mr Andropov told *Pravda*. "This is not just irresponsible. it is insane."

Letters, page 11

French doctor killed in Nicaragua

Countering the "contras": Nicaraguan Army reservists on patrol duty against right-wing guerrillas (known as "contras"). As the rural sweeps continued a French doctor was killed in crossfire during a clash 180 miles north-east of Managua in the central mountainous region, Señor Tomás Borge, Interior Minister said, Reuter reports. Four soliders were killed and 17 civilians wounded in the fighting the minister added.

Señor Borge identified the Frenchman as Pierre Grosjean, and said he was in the area under a French Government aid programme to conduct research into mountain leprosy.

The clashes occured just outside Matagalpa province, the scene of heavy fighting in the past month between troops and a 2,000-man force of "contras".

● **SAN SALVADOR: Two American journalists were arrested here yesterday police said their possible links with Salvadorean guerrilla groups were being investigated.**

Miss Joan Ambrose Newton and Mr T J Western were picked up at Mr Western's home by plainclothes Treasury police, an American Embassy spokesman said. Miss Newton works part-time for the BBC, and Mr Western, who is 32, and comes from St Paul, Minnesota, for Associated Press Radio.

Basques kidnap King's friend

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A Spanish aristocrat and close friend of King Juan Carlos has been kidnapped. The ETA Basque terrorist organization claimed responsibility.

Yesterday the family of Señor Diego Prado y Colon de Carvajal said they were waiting for word from the ETA. Señor Prado was snatched from his Madrid home on Friday.

"It seems that the motive is economic and not political," Señor Manuel Prado, his brother, said.

Police said they were first informed of the kidnapping by a call from the Zarzuela Palace, the royal residence. King Juan Carlos arrived yesterday in Palma, Majorca, to begin the royal family's Easter holiday break.

On Saturday, in a telephone call to a Bilbao radio station, a spokesman for ETA's military wing claimed responsibility for the kidnapping, saying that Señor Prado, aged 53, had been seized because he belonged to the "Spanish oligarchy" and because of his relations "and those of his family with the Spanish royal house".

If it is confirmed that ETA is responsible, it will be the first big foray in Madrid by the Basque organization since last year.

Señor Manuel Parado said ETA involvement could not be rule out – the kidnappers had intended to seize him and not his brother, who was, he added, "a man without means". Señor Manuel Prado is a former head of Iberia, the state airline, and a former senior government official.

Four young men pretending to be policemen and showing fake passes, using a technique similar to that of an ETA gang which last year blew up a Madrid telephone exchange, seized Señor Prado in the garage of his Madrid flat.

Two of them stayed behind after the kidnapping for about three-quarters of an hour, intimidating the porter. According to police, this gave the other two time to take their victim out of Madrid.

On their mother's side the Prado brothers are descended from Christopher Columbus.

Señor Diego Prado was a former chairman of the Madrid Banco Descuento which in November, 1981, was taken over by the banks' deposits guarantee fund.

In March last year he and three other officers of the bank were detained by the police fraud squad after charges had been made, following auditing by the guarantee fund, that the bank had over-valued property in a *business deal. All* were subsequently freed and the charges dropped.

Señor Prado was the second businessman to be kidnapped in less than a week. On Saturday the family of Señor Jesus Guibert, a 55-year-old Basque factory owner, who was seized by the Anti-capitalist Autonomous Commandos, an organization close to ETA, received a letter saying he was well and urging them to speed up "negotiations". This was taken as a reference to ransom money.

US delays Egypt butter sale

Cairo (Reuter) – The United States will delay subsidized farm export deals, such as the recent sale of wheat flour to Egypt, to avoid antagonizing the Eropean Community, Mr John Block, the US Agriculture Secretary, said yesterday.

"We did not come here to antagonize. That's one reason we're not charging ahead with a subsidized dairy deal for Egypt", he said.

Mr Block, who is in Cairo during a 10-day visit to north Africa and the Middle East, has been under pressure at home to fight the Europeans by dumping American dairy products on world markets.

But, according to a US Department of Agriculture briefing paper, the Egyptian Government believes that the US is merely using the threat of a dairy sale to put pressure on Europe to end export subsidies, and does not intend to conclude the deal.

Political and military tensions

Greece bedevilled by doubt and division

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The cartoon in the pro-Athens government newspaper on Independence Day portrayed a Greek soldier in the turret of an army tank using a loudspeaker: "Now her this," said the bubble. "We are not staging a readiness exercise, not a coup, nor a putsch. We are just on our way to the parade."

It was not funny – at least not in a country where, after 17 months of Socialist government, one-half of the population seems to fear a military takeover, the other half a Marxist one-party state.

The mood of apprehension is almost palpable, more so in recent was after the Government suddenly mobilized left wing party stalwarts in an exercise to thwart a mock coup d'etat, and after an unknown assailant killed Mr George Athanasiadis, the prominent conservative newspaper publisher.

Greek conservatives are hardly the kind of folk that surge into the streets to protest or demonstrate, even if some very cherished principles are at stake. Usually they keep to themselves, hoping for the best and drowning their sorrows in cakes and soda.

When nearly 100,000 of them, men and women, suddenly turn up at a murdered journalist's funeral in Athens, calling the Government "murderer" for five hours, then something must have gone drastically wrong.

What may have triggered the manifestation could have been the brazen way in which the state-controlled television took pains to hush up the possibility of a political motive to the killing, to the point of making imputations on the victim's character, and firing its news editor for transmitting the Opposition's comments calling it a political assassination.

Last week's outburst, however, was clearly an accumulation of grievances. Greek conservatives, but also many Government supporters, now feel that the Socialist Government, after a year and half in power, managed to solve none of the major internal or external problems, certainly added new ones, and has sown the seeds of discord through its systematic effort to gain exclusive control of the country's nerve centres.

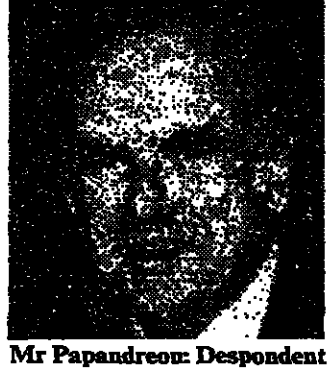
Mass dismissals and transfers of anyone in the state machine who is not "one of us", have not only unhinged the administration visibly, but have created a class of resentful dispossessed.

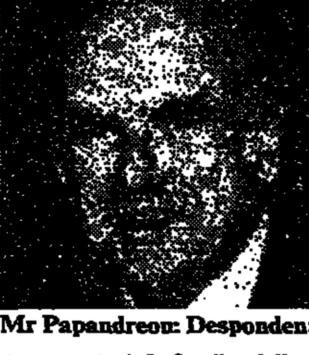
The newcomers are, themselves, trying to offset their own insecurity with a despotism that one hardly associates with socialism. This is compounded by a contempt for truth that has ruined the Government's credibility.

In a sense, less anxiety is probably caused by the Government's errors and omissions than by the shrill and unconvincing tone with which its lower ranks and the party's so-called "green guards" try to cover them up.

The persisting uncertainty over the Government's real intentions – economic, military, or political – is unnerving for both its opponents and its disciples.

It is not just the political insecurity. Business confidence is undermined by promises to





Mr Papandreou: Despondent

the party's left for "socialization" of the economy in the long-run, while the "green guards" complain that tax incentives to industrialists and the pay-freeze to the workers is not what they had bargained for.

Greece's international position remains in doubt. Party faithful complain that platform pledges to quit Nato and oust the foreign bases have been broken, while the Opposition warns that Greece's alienation from the West is playing into the hands of Turkey which all Greeks regard as a security threat.

The prospect that the Government may collapse under the onus of its own contradictions has fanned speculation that there would be trouble whether it is overthrown or if it tries to hold on to power.

At this juncture, individual Greeks turn to President Karamanlis with an uncanny confidence that he will get them out of the mess as he did before. But Mr Karamanlis is a very concerned man himself, fearing as he does a resurgence of the discord that bedevilled Geek politics between 1925 and 1974.

Last week he had and occasion to convey to Mr Andreas Papandreou. The Prime Minister, his worst fears, and the tone of their exchange was somehow reflected on their despondent faces as they watched the Independence Day parade, for all television viewers to see.

President Karamanlis clearly wantss to avoid a confrontation with The Prime Minister, but there are limits – such as the risk of irreversible damage to Greece's links with the West or the ability of democracy to function properly in Greece.

The President is unlikely to repeat the mistakes of the 1960s which he watched from his self-exile in Paris. The Government's wear and tear is substantial but decisive.

Bahrain at risk from big oil slick

Bahrain (Reuter) – A huge oil slick driftin south from two damaged Iranian iol wells is now about 60 miles north of Bahrain and is likely to hit part of the island's north coast in two weeks, Gulf environment officials said.

The slick is drifting at a speed of six miles a day. It is estimated to contain 100,000 barrels of oil spread over an area of about 14 square miles and the wells are still gushing out some 5,000 barrels a day.

The two well's one hit by a ship last month and the other reportedly damaged by an Iraqi attack on March 2, are in the Nowruz area, of Iran's main oil export terminal on Kharg Isdland. Gulf governments fear fishing grounds my be ruined and desalination plants which supply drinking water could be put at risk.

Argentina jails critical colonel

Buenos Aires (Reuter) – A retired army colonel has been sentenced to 45 days detention for criticizing Argentina's military rulers, the independent agency Noticias Argentinas reported.

It quoted relatives as saying that Colonel Joan Jaime Cesio began serving his sentence yesterday at a tank regiment's base at Magdalena, 40 miles south of here. In an interview with the satirical magazine *Humor*, he was quoted as saying of former President Galtieri: "Galtieri went to the United States before he became president but turned out to be a poor pupil."

The exploding Easter eggs

Lerouville, France (AP) – A woman trying to prepare Easter eggs upset her neighbours by putting a pot on the stove to boil, forgetting about it and going to bed.

When the boiling water evaporated, the eggs shattered, causing a series of small detonations. Thinking their village was being attacked, her neighbours armed themselves with guns and sticks until police arrived.

Ecevit visa

Ankara (Reuter) – Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister, said he has been given permission by martial law authorities to attend a Socialist International congress in Portugal next month. He has been jailed three times since the 1980 coup for criticizing the military Government.

Royal holiday

Sydney (Reuter) – The Prince and Princess of Wales spent a quiet Sunday with nine-month-old Prince William at the end of their first week touring Australia. Prince William has been staying with his two nannies in a country retreat at Woomargama, lent by an Australian businessman.

Love on wheels

Aarau, Switzerland (Reuter) – A trailer bearing drawings of a reclining pair of lovers has been banned here as a distraction to traffic.

On one side lay a woman with the inscription "Anita is thinking of Albert". On the other was a man with the words "Albert is thinking of Anita."

Peace gesture

Bogotá (Reuter) – Colombia's largest left-wing guerrilla group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, issued a list of 56 kidnapped people they are holding and said all would be freed soon. The move is seen as a step towards peace talks with the government of President Betancur.

Summit of left

Paris – The heads of Socialist governments in Europe are to meet in Paris on May 18 at the invitation of President Mitterrand to work out a common socialist response to world economic problems.

Goodwill visit

Peking (AFP) – Mr Thomas ("Tip") O'Neilly, Speaker of the US House of Representatives, arrived here with a 45-member delegation for an eight-day friendship visit.

Pym for Gulf

Abu Dhabi (Reuter) – Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, will pay an official three-day visit to the United Arab Emirates starting on April 4.

Dancer defects

Malmo (AP) – An unnamed Estonian ballet dancer on tour in Sweden left his troupe on Saturday and requested political asylum.

Snow in summer

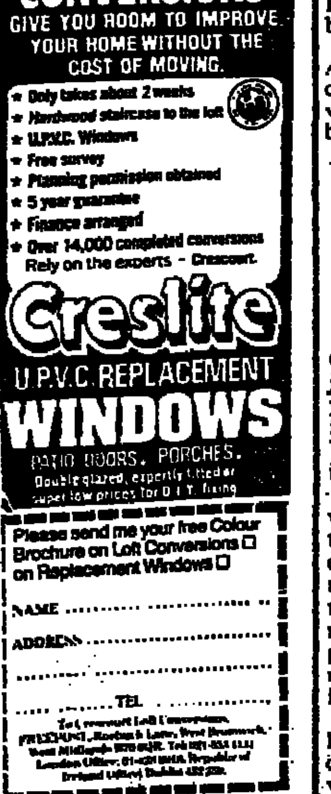
Zurich (Reuter) – On the day that Europe changed to summer time, snowstorms caused chaos on the Gotthard motorway through the Swiss Alps as thousands headed south for an early Easter holiday. Traffic was halted as scores of cars became stuck on snow-covered uphill stretches.

We will win one day, Walesa says

Gdansk (AP, Reuter) – Mr Lech Walesa yesterday told cheering Solidarity supporters that "the time will come when we will win."

Mr Walesa, who has recently sought to regain some of the prominence he commanded during the 16 months he led Solidarity, vowed to be present when the union's activists go on trial.

He was taking part with about 2,000 people, including many former Solidarity members, in the traditional Palm Sunday Mass at St Brigida's Roman Catholic church, near the Lenin shipyard, where Solidarity emerged in August 1980.



German nuclear plea to American bishops

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

As West Germans examine with scarcely veiled scepticism and bewilderment President Reagan's latest proposals for a laser beam defence strategy, two leading Roman Catholic politicians have appealed to American Catholic bishops not to publish a pastoral letter which they say would make nuclear war more likely.

Dr Georg Leber, a former Social Democratic Defence Minister, and Dr Alois Mertes, the Christian Democratic state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, published a toughly worded open letter over the weekend to the national bishops' conference urging them to rethink their radical proposals for a nuclear freeze and for a unilateral American renunciation of the option of the first use of nuclear weapons.

The two men, leading figures in the German Catholic Central Committee, said many people in Europe shared their great anxiety over the second draft of the pastoral letter, which they said fanned the flames of Soviet propaganda and endangered peace by encouraging the Russians to attempt nuclear blackmail of Western Europe.

"A pastoral letter from the American bishops, the political conclusions of which result in war and subjugation in Europe becoming more likely, presents a challenge to our Christian conscience," the two influential politicians said.

The letter will be music to the ears of Germany's conservatives, who have been worried by the influence of pacifist thinking in the Roman Catholic and evangelical churches in this country.

The letter was published as other senior politicians have been expressing palpable unease over the new Reagan strategy, hich has been compared here to a "Star Wars" philosophy.

Both Herr Manfred Wörner the Defence Minister, and Herr Egon Bahr, the SDP defence spokesman, have praised the emphasis on defensive rather than retaliatory strategy.

The Germans, like other Western allies, were taken by surprise by President Reagan's speech. They are worried that the new plans will distract the President from making new proposals in the Geneva medium-range missiles talks, which Bonn sees as far more pressing. A government spokesman characterized the laser-beam defence strategy as "music of the future".

Meanwhile Young Socialists, meeting over the weekend in the Ruhr for a German withdrawal from Nato, which they said had become a powder keg.

Vanuatu editor deported and paper closed

Brisbane (Reuter) – Miss Christine Coombe, a British journalist, arrived in Brisbane yesterday after being deported from the South Pacific Island of Vanuatu, where she ran the only independent newspaper.

Miss Coombe, director of the weekly *Voice of Vanuatu*, said the only reason given for her expulsion was that she was an undesirable person, but added that it followed reports in her newspaper of an apparent power struggle in the Government of Mr Walter Lini, the Prime Minister.

The Vanuatu authorities have not commented on her expulsion. On March 12 she was given 14 days to leave.

Arafat makes surprise visit to Riyadh

Bahrain (Reuter) – Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestinian leader, on his way to Jordan to meet King Husain, called unexpectedly in Riyadh yesterday for talks with Saudi leaders.

Mr Arafat, chairman of the Palistine Liberation Organization, was travelling to Amman to discuss US efforts to induce King Husain to enter into negotiations with Israel on the basis of President Reagan's Middle East peace plan.

Saudi Arabia is the PLO's biggest financial backer, and King Husain was believed to be seeking Saudi approval, as well as that of Mr Arafat, before taking a decision on the American proposals.

The Saudis have been noncommittal on the Reagan plan, which envisages Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza, in association with Jordan.

Like King Husain and Mr Arafat, the Saudis would prefer Middle East peace efforts to be based on an Arab plan drawn up by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and approved by an Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, last September.

The Arab plan proposes an independent Palestinian state. However, King Husain, Mr Arafat and the Saudis have avoided rejecting Mr Reagan's proposal.

● DAMASCUS: Eight Israeli soldiers held by the PLO have been moved from eastern Lebanon to another, unnamed Arab country because Israel was planning a military operation to free them, an official Palestinian source said yesterday, Reuter reports.

The eight Israelis were captured in central Lebanon last September. Efforts to exchange them for thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese held by Israel in southern Lebanon and in Israeli jails are being conducted through Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, and the International Red Cross.

● CAIRO: In a statement on the fourth anniversary of the signing of the peace treaty with Israel on Saturday, Dr Butros Butros-Ghali, the Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, described Israeli policies as "a threat to the peace process in the Middle East," Robert Holloway writes.

The minister's remarks, in an interview with the newspaper *Al-Akhbar*, was the sole official acknowledgement

Chinese flower power on view for TUC

From David Bonavia, Hongkong

Urging people to work harder, and sponsoring such hobbies as painting flowers and collecting stamps, are among the acivities of the Chinese trade unions which will this week receive a delegation of British unions headed by Mr Len Murray, General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress.

The Chinese unions were revived several years ago after being virtually abolished during the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution. The late Mao Tse-tung and his ruling group considered them to be bourgeois and revisionist.

The unions take responsibility for widows, orphans, childless people, the sick and the disabled, for whom there are no automatic benefits provided by the Government. They also concern themselves with problems of workers, housing, love and marriage and provision of clothing.

● PEKING: China yesterday revived the Taiwan issue by criticizing President Reagan for saying that the US would not "discard its old friend Taiwan" while at the same time saying that the issue was an "internal Chinese matter", AFP reports.

The official New China News Agency, in a story from Washington, said that Mr Reagan's worn-out theme "runs counter to US commitments to respect China's sovereignty".

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Aid to Ethiopia still getting through, relief agencies say

By Richard Dowden

Aid is still getting through to drought victims in Ethiopia, relief agency workers said yesterday. An Ethiopian spokesman also denied reports that food is being used to feed the Ethiopian Army or diverted to the Soviet Union to pay for arms.

"We have nothing to send to the Soviet Union," Mr Wuhib Muluneh, a spokesman from the Ethiopian Government said in London. "We are trying to distribute what we can to the three million drought victims. Whatever aid comes to us will not be diverted into any areas except those needing assistance."

An unnamed Ethiopian official who is seeking asylum in Britain claimed in a report in *The Sunday Times* that grain shipped by EEC countries to Assab, on the Red Sea, was being re-exported to the Soviet Union. The report also claimed that food aid from the EEC and the United Nations World Food Programme was recently found in Ethiopian Army Camps.

Mr Wilfred Agnes, the Canadian Ambassador to Ethiopia, said that these reports had been bandied around for some time and that his staff had kept a close eye on the ports and would know if it had happened.

Aid workers who have recently returned from Ethiopia agree that the Ethiopian Government is taking the drought seriously and that its Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, which distributes the food, is a credible organization.

However, Mr Paul Renshaw, of Christian Aid, who has recently returned from Ethiopia, said it would be naive to imagine it was free from political influence, though he had no evidence of aid going seriously astray.

A spokesman for the Overseas Development Administration in London, which recently gave £250,000 aid to Ethiopia in addition to £100,000 already pledged, said that these new allegations would have to be followed up.

He said that the British Ambassador and starr from other EEC countries in Ethiopia had travelled extensively in the country and had found no evidence to support earlier allegations that food aid was being misused.

But the idea that food goes directly from the doners to the mouths of the drought victims is far from the truth. A spokesman for the EEC in Brussels yesterday said that the 80,000 tonnes of wheat sent by the EEC to Ethiopia as this year's contribution was sold on the open market in Addis Ababa with the consent of the EEC.

The money raised was used to buy locally grown maize to feed the hungry. In this way, the EEC spokesman said, Ethiopian agriculture is helped and people in rural areas receive the food they are used to rather than imported wheat. It also cuts the cost of trasporting the food across Ethiopia's mountainous terrain.

Letters, page 11



Earthquake survivor: An Iranian woman standing among the rubble after tremors devastated a string of villages 50 miles north of Tehran on Friday and Saturday. At least 30 people died and more than 100 were injured. Many of the dead were motorists caught in a landslip.

The communist dilemma

Prague haunted by the Dubcek era

Czechoslovakia, put "under arrest" after the heady days of Dubcek rule in 1968, is now on parole. ROGER BOYES writes from Prague. In this first article of a three-part series he describes the Communist authorities' dilemma in having to accept fundamental changes in society to pursue the economic reforms they desire.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



Part 1: Economy

In the Prague tavern once frequented by the good soldier Schweik, Czechoslovakia's patron saint of passive resistance, there is a cartoon showing the crumpled First World War private. "I've had five pints of beer, a couple of sausages and a roll," he is saying. "I'll just have a plum brandy and then I must really be going, because I'm under arrest."

In a sense Czechoslovakia was put "under arrest" when it was invaded by its fellow Warsaw Pact members in 1968. Now, after 15 years of "normalization", it is out on parole, rewarded for good behaviour.

Good behaviour, as measured by the Brezhnev code of etiquette, means excluding the factor of surprise from political life: no more rude shocks from Prague. In policy terms this has been converted into steady, unspectacular economic growth until the economy began to falter in 1960 only slight changes to the leadership installed after the fall of Mr Alexander Dubcek, the isolation of dissident intellectuals from workers and, above all, regular grunts of loyalty in the direction of Moscow.

By its own limited yardstick, the normalization programme worked: the dissidents have been denied mass support, the Dubcek-reformers have been thrown out of the party or have left of their own accord; and there is as much controversy in the plenary sessions of the Central Committee as at a maiden aunts' tea party.

But normalization has also eroded the system's ability to respond effectively to change. As a result the Czechoslovak Government now faces three challenges, essentially in its economy but by extension in its political machinery.

First, by renouncing market levers after 1968 – as part of the general campaign to exorcise Mr Dubcek – the Government has encouraged a false sense of immunity from world developments. Secondly, the Prague planners over-extended themselves, investing too much in too many projects. The result has been some 30,000 unfinished projects and a neglect of new technology. Finally, the Government failed to respond to the explosion in oil and raw material prices.

All of this has sunk home now and the Czechoslovak Government is wondering how to change course without making it seem as if they are embracing Mr Dubcek's policies of liberalizing the economy. Nuclear policy is being emphasized in the almost certainly unrealistic hope of giving atomic power a 30 per cent share in the country's energy supply by 1990.

Investment policy is now being concentrated on a few rather than a broad range of industries. A slight liberalization, dubbed "the set of measures", has been introduced to give managers more power

But Czechoslovakia knows that it faces a stark choice if it is to secure the long-term prosperity of the economy. It can borrow money from the West to modernize its heavy industry – but it is reluctant to do so. The example of Poland is a warning beacon.

It can forget its growth targets, revise them downwards and tell the people to tighten their belts – but this offers little in the way of a solution. Or it can reform on a broader scale – giving factories the right to deal independently with the West and secure their own export markets, give farmers more a say in the running of agriculture and encourage private enterprise.

Timidity is the watchword – the hard currency debt is an official secret, corruption scandals rarely reach the newspapers and become part of the mouth-to-mouth news system. But reform means to admit error. And, as the party leadership has been in power for so long, there seems no way of avoiding the buck. In Poland, Mr Edward Gierek, the disgraced party leader, has been given the blame, but in Prague nobody has been disgraced for quite a while.

This naturally leads Western diplomats and informed Czechoslovak intellectuals to speculate about future changes in the leadership. The current scenario is that Mr Milos Jakes, a



Dr Husak: His successor is being groomed.

Praesidium member and an economic expert, is being groomed to succeed Dr Gustav Husak as party leader.

At least three men in the Praesidium are in shaky chairs – either because of ill health or because they have lost influence – and could be replaced by people more wedded to the idea of reform, thus breaking the current deadlock between the relatively dogmatic and the relatively pragmatic leaders.

Next: Dissidents

UK queries Harare ban on reporter

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Foreign Office officials are investigating the action taken by Zimbabwe police against Mr David Blundy, a special correspondent of *The Sunday Times*, who arrived in the country a week ago.

Mr Blundy, whose report "Zimbabwe Bleeds Again," was published in yesterday's paper, had his passport, notebooks, camera and personal papers seized during a raid on his hotel room.

Police told him they were operating under the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act, which apparently does no require them to produce a search warrant.

Mr Blundy is unable to leave the country but is free to move around Harare. The Foreign office said in London that he had been visited by Mr R. P. Ralph, the head of Chancery in the British High Commission. Mr Blundy was suffering from chickenpox and was comfortable.

The Foreign Office said the High Commission had been told to make inquiries, "as a matter of urgency", with the Zimbabwe authorities.

● **HARARE:** Zimbabwe's Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace stated its "grave concern" about human rights in south-western Matabeland, AFP reports.

"It is clear from evidence ... that human rights in the affected areas are being severely violated and that men, women and children are being killed and injured without just cause", the commission said after its annual meeting on Saturday.

Frontline states seek support

From Susan MacDonald
Lisbon

Ministers from the six African frontline states, meeting in Lisbon over the weekend, accused South Africa of deliberate attempts to destabilize its black-ruled neighbours and the West of giving support to the apartheid regime which further endangered a worsening situation.

Mr Frederick Shava, the Zimbabwe Minister for Planning and Development, said that South Africa continued to support groups sowing the seeds of dissent in the frontline countries, attacking and kidnapping civilians and blowing up installations.

He also accused Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwe opposition leader now in London, of thinking first of fleeing to South Africa at the first suspicion that his life was in danger, a charge which Mr Nkomo has previously ridiculed.

The meeting decided to build up the Southern African Developments Coordination Conference, whose members recently met in Botswana, as an alternative to trading with South Africa.

The meeting, which was attended by ministers from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, was designed to focus the attention of the West on the southern African situation. It was also attended by Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo, the Namibian resistance movement, and Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the banned African National Congress.

Deposed Swazi leader flees to South Africa

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Prince Mabandla Dlamini, the deposed Prime Minster of Swaziland, has arrived in South Africa with his family. Their whereabouts has not been revealed. Nor is it clear whether Prince Mabandla intends to ask for asylum in South Africa or to move on elsewhere.

It is the second time this month that a southern African politician has left his country in the midst of political turmoil. On March 8 Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwean opposition leader, fled secretly to Botswana, claiming that his life was in danger. He is now in Britain.

In Prince Mabandla's case, his departure seem to have been known in advance to both the South African and Swaziland Governments. Confirming the flight of the Prince and his family on Saturday, Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, said that they had crossed the border "in the customary way with valid travel documents".

Accordding to Mr Botha, the Prince is "tired and wants to be kept out of the way so he can think about his future," and has promised not to create problems for the Swaziland Government while he is in South Africa. For its part, South Arica would do nothing "to harm or damage our relations with Swaziland".

Prince Mabandla was replaced as Prime Minister last week by Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, another relative of the late King Sobhuza II. Not much else is known about him, except that he is said to have studied politics at Sussex University

The new Prime Minister's main distinction is that he is a staunch supporter of the deal with South Africa on which King Sobhuza was working when he died at the age of 83 last August without a designated heir. This would involve the cession of South African tribal land and people to Swaziland in return for the latter's closing its borders to guerrillas of the underground African National Congress

There was strong speculation in Swaziland last week, encouraged by some officials in the royal household, that Prince Mabandla might be put on trial for high treason in conexion eith the arrest of two members of the Liqoqo, the supreme council of state, on charges of sedition. The charges against the two men were dropped soon after Prince Mabandla's dismissal.

Suspicion of a strong South African connexion in the strife between the Liqoqo and the former Prime Minister was fanned when the news of his dismissal was broadcast on South African radio a week ago almost before anyone in Swaziland, including prince Mabandla, was aware of it.

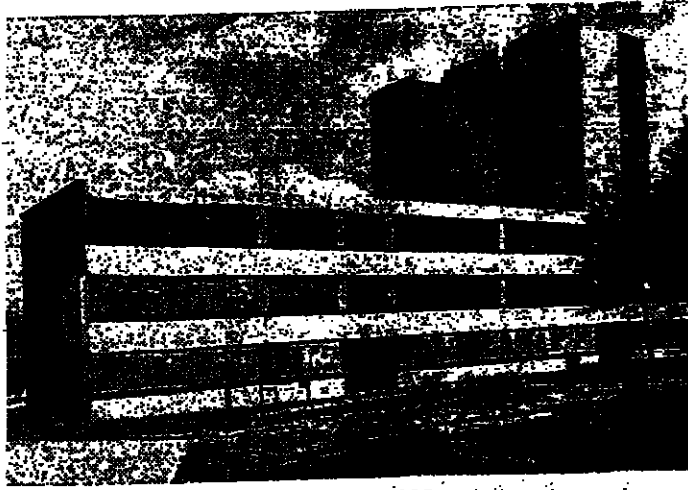
For several days Prince Mabandla, who had been the personal appointment of the late King refused to accept that his dismissal had the approval of the Queen.

SPECTRUM

Tower-block slums are not the only victims of low capital investment and inadequate architectural research. In the first of three articles, **Charles McKean** examines the disastrous consequences of Britain's building philosophy


LIVERPOOL METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL
Built 1967. Scaffolding on the roof last year indicated problems, possibly to do with mosaic, glass and concrete parting company


NEW SCOTLAND YARD
Opened 1967. Loose masonry panels may be replaced by metal facings


HILLINGDON
Condensation, degradation of external cladding and in one case basic instability have affected six estates built on the same system. Minimum cost of essential repairs: £8m


STRATFORD POINT
Cladding panels have slipped on this and a companion 14-storey block in the East End of London. More than 100 families have been moved out. May be demolished

Built for speed, without stability

Last month the Environment Secretary issued a public warning about the concrete frames of two proprietary mass-produced post-war houses. This week the Scottish Grand Committee is continuing its investigations into the causes of dampness in modern housing. Recently the National Consumer Council conluded that about one-third of all council homes suffer from one or more serious problems to do with their construction.

These developments follow the discovery of a series of well-publicized building failures. Throughout Britain, estate after estate is requiring examination, refurbishment, sale or even demolition. Glasgow's Easterhouse is out to homesteading; Liverpool's Piggeries and Edinburgh's Martello Court have been sold; West Lothian's Murrayfield estate has had its head sliced off, and its torso converted into terraced houses; Newham's Ronan Point blew itself up; the Wirral's Oak and Elden estates were the first to be blown up by others; but, in addition to further blocks in Newham, and scores of houses ranging from Hampshire to North Wales, it is probably goodbye to Fort Beswick (Manchester), farewell Hunslet Grange (Leeds); while in Nottingham the Balloon Woods is going up.

Nor are failures confined to public housing estates. Scaffolding has enfolded the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Liverpool, and the History Faculty Library in Cambridge. The faulty facade of New Scotland Yard has been the subject of a recent lawsuit between landlord and tenant. Throughout the land there has been the sound of collapsing and failing flat roofs covering buildings from schools and factories to military establishments and shopping centres.

Building failures are not new. Most of our great cathedrals fell down – some several times. Blenheim is said to have leaked. Fonthill Abbey collapsed. And, whatever the critics of modern building might say, the rehabilitation of older properties is now revealing the extent to which major parts of our great heritage were jerry-built with quite absurd and appalling detailing, leading to extensive wet and dry rot. No age has a monopoly of building failures.

The cost of the current crop, however, far outweighs anything in history, and could amount to hundreds of millions of pounds. What we are now having to demolish is a substantial part of our principal achievement during the period of affluence in the 1950s and 1960s. What went wrong, and could it happen again?

The first of a triumvirate of causes was the vision, developed just before and during the last war, that production-line methods could be adopted from cars to buildings and provide cheaper, quicker results than traditional methods.

The comparison between methods of house construction and the imagery of cars and car construction probably derives from Le Corbusier. But the war, with its urgent requirement for shelters, army camps and temporary accommodation of all types, provided the impetus, the political will and the money to develop the basic engineering techiques to make mass prefabrication a reality. It was also backed up by the apparatus of unquestioned authority. At the end of the war, Britain was left with devastated cities, a backlog of millions of slums, and a reservoir of technical talent demobilized from the army with skills in mass production. The authority needed to push forward was provided by the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act with its compulsory powers. All that really mattered, at this stage in planning, was pure provision of accommodation. Those daring to query what was provided would have been accused of ingratitude.

Over the next 15 years, prefabrication methods were developed throughout Europe into mass-production industrialized building systems. Some were extremely efficient. An English system could provide five complete flats in one week with a gang of only five workmen. The builders were justifiably proud of their achievement. Yet speed, as it now turns out, was about the only virtue of system building. Even the costs only became lower than traditional building if the builders were offered truly gigantic sites – as in Southwark or Glasgow – to allow for economies of scale.

But houses are not like cars. They are in use, exposed to the weather, 24 hours a day; they are not sheltered by garages. To work, the systems required absolute perfection during construction for, as we now know, the weather would exploit every dent, every chip, every crack and every compression. But you do not often find perfection on a building site and, most tellingly, while cars have a first life of perhaps seven years, buildings are costed over 60 years. The original, simple dream was flawed.

The march of the systems spelled the end of traditional building, and the increasing mechanization of construction led to a decline in traditional crafts and in the training of apprentices. These were the imperatives behind a search for new materials – along with the government's cost-control methods, which led to an incautious reliance on the cheapest materials available.

The amount of research in the industry is depressingly low, making architects rely to a large degree upon manufacturers' own claims for their products. The story goes of one building failure caused by the introduction of new window types: the manufacturer protested his innocence by showing test records at ground level; the window failed 14 storeys up, where wind pressure was entirely different.

Because concrete is such a useful and flexible material, it has been used on many buildings. It is also, however, frequently drab and ugly, so architects tended to clad it with tile and mosaic. Great care is needed if such items, with differential expansion rates, are to adhere to each other: falling tiles have been features at both Warwick and Cambridge universities.

A feeling has therefore arisen that a return to traditional building will somehow avoid building problems. Unfortunately, there have been almost as many failures in these schemes as in the system buildings. The term "traditional" is a misnomer. Bricks, plaster and mortar are all much harder now, and behave differently. Building regulations and increasingly complex servicing requirements inhibit the use of traditional detailing – even if a traditional craftsman could be found. A modern building hiding behind tile hanging and a pitched roof is still subject to the uncertainties of modern buildings.

Certainly, mistakes have been made. Government agencies failed to realise the extent of climatic difference between various parts of the country and based their costings on a presupposed equality: yet in Aberdeen, the heating requirement is almost four times than in London; and the exposure conditions between Edinburgh and Glasgow varies by almost 100 per cent.

But there is no real evidence that the majority of building failures have been caused by adventitious experimenters trying out new materials upon an unwilling public. Instead, the faults can be attributed to the fact that we do not invest in research, so that architects have to rely to a large degree upon what the manufacturers claims; to the fact that, as a nation, we spend about 40 per cent less than any other European country on our buildings; and to the fact that speed of construction with low capital cost took priority over attention to detail, the use of approved methods, and care in craftsmanship.

People who support a cheap, short-life society should not be too concerned when their plastic gutters get eaten by squirrels and their glazed plastic roofs are pecked by seagulls: for the materials of most buildings constructed since the war have included those which are both cheap, and have a short life.

Tomorrow: The failure to anticipate social change

In Putney, a family waits for Greece to reopen the case of their daughter's death. **Frances Gibb reports**

The long struggle to the truth about Ann Chapman

Edward and Dorothy Chapman at home with Ann's portrait: a quiet girl, perhaps naive

It was one o'clock in the morning of October 19, 1971 when police arrived at the Putney home of Edward Chapman and his wife, Dorothy, with the news that their daughter Ann, a journalist, had been murdered while on holiday in Greece. By daybreak, he recalls, his semi-detached home was swarming with newspapermen. "I knew then, right from the beginning, simply because she had said she was going after a 'big story', there was something suspicious about her death."

For 11 years now that belief has led Chapman, a 72 year old retired civil engineer, on a relentless pursuit of the truth surrounding his daughter's death: he believes that Ann, a 25 year old freelance reporter with BBC Radio London, was killed by agents of the Greek military junta, then in power, who suspected her of spying; and that the man now serving life imprisonment for her death is innocent.

Tomorrow, after 14 trips to Greece and spending £6,000, almost all his life's savings, Chapman's efforts may finally be rewarded. The judges of the Greek Supreme Court will sit to consider a report on the case by the Chief Prosecutor. On the strength of it, they are expected to announce a retrial of Nikolaos Moundis, a former prison guard and notorious "peeping Tom", convicted of killing Ann Chapman during a rape attempt.

In the annals of the court, no plea for a retrial supported by the Prosecutor has ever been rejected. He says there is new factual evidence which tears large holes in the case against Moundis, and argues that the case against him is unconvincing because it relies completely on a police confession obtained under duress. The Prosecutor concludes that Moundis is "most probably innocent".

For the Chapmans, it has been a difficult fight. "We have been 100 per cent up against it," Chapman says. "The stock phrase, from both Labour and the Tories, has been 'We can't interfere with the Greek authorities'." Scotland Yard, his wife adds, once said: "You don't want to cause an international incident, do you?"

Their luck has risen and fallen with the changing fortunes of the Greek governments. Chapman divides the past 11 years into three periods: the black period from Ann's death to the fall of the junta and incoming of the Karamanlis government; the grey period up to July, 1978, when the Supreme Court rejected Moundis' first plea for a retrial by one vote; and, finally, a ligher period which began with the election of Andreas Papandreou, followed last year by the appointment of the new Minister of Justice, George Mangakis, who in particular has pressed strongly to reopen the case.

> **She had not been keen on making the trip, but something led her to a 'big story'**

The breakthrough finally came when Richard Cottrell, European MP for Bristol, offered to take up the case, if necessary to the European Commission on Human Rights. Both he and Chapman had a lengthy meeting with Mr Mangakis, who swiftly reopened inquiries. Two months later, in January this year, came the Chief Prosecutor's report.

What has kept them going is a faith that, eventually, the truth would come out. The death hit Mrs Chapman very badly. "I used to wander out and hope I'd be knocked down", she says. For almost two years she could not accept what had happened. "I told my husband, when he was visiting Greece – search the prisons, you might find her locked up there.

"I couldn't believe this had happened. Ann was a quiet girl, studious, not man-mad, with a good understanding of people – she read psychology at university . . ." But, her husband adds, "perhaps naive as a journalist."

Ann told her mother on her last evening she had been given a big story to follow up that would make her name as a journalist "all over the world". Who gave it or what it was remains a mystery. "She was placid by nature", her mother recalls, "but that time she was quite excited." She was on the point of making further explanations but then changed her mind, saying she would tell all on her return.

Ironically, she had not at first been keen to take up the offer of the Greek visit, paid for by the travel firm Olympic Holidays. She was offered the trip after meeting a representative of the firm on another story. "Ann was not keen to go and talk about tourism when they had that awful regime", her mother says. "Then she thought she would go, but would write about something else as well."

Her more serious journalism was to involve interviews with such people as Lady Fleming, whose release from prison was then expected daily, and probably by others opposed to the military regime. She had made contacts to this end prior to leaving London; perhaps one of them had given her the tip for her "big story".

Her last movements on October 15 were to leave the Pine Hill Hotel in Kavouri to catch a bus into Athens at about 7.50 pm. She was going to meet the rest of the travel group for a meal. Two days later she was found, half stripped to her underwear, her arms and legs bound with wire, on waste ground beside the bus stop.

Outlining new evidence in the case, the Chief Prosecutor has said first that the death was intentional (Moundis was convicted of manslaughter rather than murder); that her death was $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours after her last meal – consequently the murder was not committed where the body was found, as she had not eaten for some hours before leaving the hotel; and that scratches on her body support the view that the corpse was moved two to six hours after death.

This conclusion, that of Professor David Bowen, the pathologist, virtually rules out Moundis as the killer: by ten o'clock, two hours after Ann left the hotel, he was picked up by his father-in-law, a taxi-driver, in Athens.

There is also the unanswered question of why the murderer should linger to bind the limbs of the victim after death, as was the case; an event, the prosecutor says, which "is inconceivable with a person who found he had got on his hands an unwanted situation". Furthermore, the wire used did not match that which, in his confession, Moundis claimed he took from a fence.

Finally, there is a statement, made in 1976, of a police officer who claims that in 1971 he was stationed in Corfu and was detailed to follow Ann while there.

> **She left her hotel to catch a bus. Two days later they found her, bound with wire**

For his part, Ann's father is concerned about two other matters that lend strength to his case. The first is the missing tape. On the day of her death, Ann played to other tour members interviews she had recorded; according to one of them, the first was a conversation with the managing director of Olympic Holidays made prior to the trip. But this interview, innocent in itself, was missing when Greek police returned the tape to Chapman; as, perhaps, were others with it.

Then there is the missing key witness, Brian Rawson, then an Olympics Holidays employee, who first reported Ann was missing. He did not attend the trial and left Greece in November 1971; in spite of repeated efforts through Greek lawyers, a private investigator and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Chapman has failed to trace him.

Since he retired in 1979, the case has occupied most of Chapman's waking hours; either writing his book on the affair or planning his next move. Last week Ann would have been 37. "March is always a strain for us", Mrs Chapman remarks. This March may be different.

MOREOVER . . . Miles Kington

The divisions of humanity

Humanity has a compulsive urge to divide into two teams and kick hell out of each other, even if only a series of friendly matches. East v West is very popular at the moment, as is men v women; U v Non-U has gone underground, though Left v Right is doing as well as ever. The trouble with all these divisions is that people take them far too seriously – its only a game, after all – and that they don't impinge on daily life enough. What's the good of going out for a healthy session of us v them or haves v have nots if there's nowhere to play except Darlington?

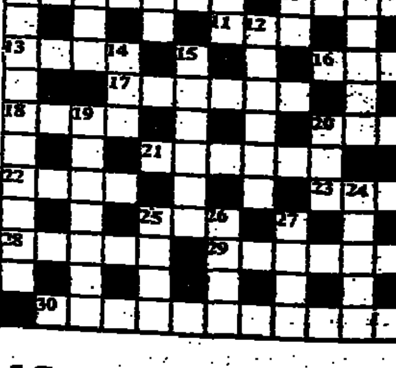
I think the answer must be that we have got the divisions wrong. *Divide* humanity into two teams, by all means, but on a modest scale, which is how most of us live. Tentatively, I suggest that mankind can be more realistically split up into teams as follows.

Train Behaviour: Those who, when lots of people get in at a station, take their belongings off the seat where they have been lying, and those who put belongings *on to* an empty seat.
Holiday Snaps: Those who have the strength of mind to take newly developed photographs home before taking a look at them, and those who can never resist opening the packet straightaway under the amused gaze of the Asian chemist.
Zebra Crossings: Those who will never, ever venture on to a zebra crossing until the traffic has stopped and switched off engines, and those who step on to zebra crossings in order to make the traffic stop in the first place.
Interval Drinks: Those who, having ordered drinks for the interval at a theatre bar, are always vaguely surprised and relieved to find them waiting, and those who automatically assume they will be there.
Art Appreciation: Those who, in an art gallery, look at the label on a painting to discover who it is by, and those who look to find out what it's meant to be of.
Prestigious: Those who use the word "prestigious" to mean prestigeful, totally ignorant of its true meaning of "appertaining to conjuring", and those who use the word "prestigious" to mean prestigeful, perfectly aware that the correct but useless meaning is something to do with conjuring.
Station Tactics: Those who wait for a train in the middle of a platform, along with all the conventional people, and those who wait at the end of the platform, along with all the conventional individualists.
In a Money Situation: Those who cannot bear being in the red and those who cannot bear being in the black.
The Sub-Marx Brothers Joke: Those who, after stating the blindingly obvious and having been greeted with the remark "You can say that again!", resist the temptation to say it again, and those who don't.
Inside Out Or Outside In: Those who, when trying to fold a newspaper in a high wind, face into the wind and hold the newspaper by its two outer edges, and those who place their back to the wind and hold the paper top and bottom by the middle.
Paperback Problem: Those who fold paperbacks right back as they read them and those who treat books properly.
Separation Time: Those who, when told by a couple that they are getting divorced, commiserate with them, and those who congratulate them.
Ticket Storage: Those who, when travelling by air, place their ticket in a special but unusual place where they can always get at it and then always forget where it is, and those who don't. Those who check their ticket five times between arrival at the airport and boarding, and those who don't. Those who know in their heart of hearts they've forgotten something and those who never do.
Social Awareness: Those who, when called "Sir" by someone in a menial position, warm to the innate respect being shown, and those who are aware of the innate contempt being concealed.
Quiz Test: Those who automatically start slotting themselves into categories in a piece like this, and those who would rather die than get involved.

Have you spotted the snag in all this? That you yourself don't fit either of the descriptions in any case? Well done! That's because in each case there is a third category I didn't mention.

The missing categories are, in order: those who take *other* people's belongings off railway seats; those who insist on showing their snaps to the Asian chemist; those who cross between zebra crossings; those who, in a theatrical interval, rush to steal someone else's drink those who look first at the *price* of a painting; those who use the word "prestigious" to mean "dizzy at extreme height"; those who wait on a station platform at the place where the train buffet will stop; those who have no idea if they're overdrawn or not; those who can't remember what they've just said; those who crumple the paper into a ball and throw it away; those who tear off the pages as they finish them; those who think, "I wonder which one I'll have to stay friends with?"; those who entrust all air tickets etc to their companion; those who when called "Sir" reply: "Or madam, as the case may be"; and those who go staight to the end to fiddle the score.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 26)



ACROSS
1 Dedication (11)
9 Just delivered (7)
10 Scornful expression (5)
11 Stage layout (3)
13 Flying weapon (1,1,1,1)
16 Moved smoothly (4)
17 Darker areas (6)
18 Oval cells (4)
20 Detailed description (4)
21 Incliner (6)
22 Circular band (4)
23 Kernels (4)
25 Caustic solution (3)
28 Loop (5)
29 Rice dish (7)
30 Covering cloud (5,6)

DOWN
2 Indian Prince (5)
3 Cut short (4)
4 Charged atoms (4)
5 International match (4)
6 Coincide (7)
7 Cleverly arranging (11)
8 Forerunner (11)
12 Excused (6)
14 Documents (3)
15 Talk with enemy (6)
19 Junior mess (7)
20 Nurse (1,1,1)
24 Loosen (5)
25 Welsh symbol (4)
26 God of love (4)
27 Employer (4)

SOLUTION TO No 25
ACROSS: 1 Railway 5 Sabot 8 Eve 9 Medulla 10 Lathe 11 Asia 12 Starter 14 Irrepressible 16 Persist 18 Robe 21 Rebut 22 Fanfare 23 Erf 24 Sated 25 Yielder
DOWN: 1 Rump 2 Indus 3 Well appointed 4 Years 5 Self-assurance 6 Bathtub 7 Theories 13 Airports 15 Rarebit 17 Taffy 19 Blad[illegible] 20 Near

PROFILE: Willie Carson

The man who came from the back

Photograph Ed Byrne drawings Richard Cole



He's off: the first Flat race of the season, the Brocklesby Stakes, Doncaster, last Thursday. Left to right: Bright Hollow (Joe Mercer), Purim (Willie Carson), Crowfoot's Courage (M. Miller).



William Hunter Fisher Carson

born 16 November, 1942, Stirling Scotland
Ridden 2090 winners
Champion jockey: 1972, 1973, 1978, 1980
English classics:
Derby 1979: Troy
Derby 1980: Henbit
Oaks 1977: Dunfermline
Oaks 1980: Bireme
2000 guineas 1980: Known Fact
St Leger 1977: Dunfermline

With an impish smile and a quip, Wee Willie Carson's boyish moon-face bubbles on to a million television screens and into a million motherly hearts, royal and common alike. If Lester Piggott is our most respected jockey – the genius Godfather of British racing – it is Carson, the Pretender, who is our best loved.

But he is 40 now, and the lines on his face presage middle age. He is possibly a millionaire, he recently married for the second time, and less than two years ago he was badly injured in a horrific fall. Yet he carries on, driving his Mercedes (it used to be a Ferrari) 40,000 miles a year to mount obscure horses at distant and empty racecourses for a share of tiny prize money. Why does he do it?

He hesitates a long time and his answer, when it comes, is uncertain. "I like winning. I like the adulation you get, the pats on the back. Of course I moan when I'm driving to some small meeting. I keep asking myself: 'Why am I going?' But I go. It's the way I was brought up. You've got to go and ride every day. You've got to strive, strive, strive."

He is no longer as hungry as he was. "I think some of my zest for everyday riding has gone. But I'm still hungry for the big winners. It would be nice to ride just in the important races. But when I find myself in a race, however small, and I'm going well, there's no lack of zest. Once the adrenalin starts pumping, it's just the same, whatever the race."

The praise and applause that are so important to him took a long time to arrive. His father was a warehouse supervisor for Fyffe's Bananas, in Stirling ("he used to pump gas into a roomful of bananas to make them ripen quickly"); his mother was a restaurant waitress. There were no horsey connexions.

"Every Scottish boy wants to be a footballer. But it became apparent that I was different from the ordinary boy because of my size. People kept saying: 'Aren't you wee, you ought to be a jockey'. I heard it so often that I was brainwashed, and eventually I said all right, I'll try to be a jockey."

The fairy tale didn't start for many years. Carson was not particularly good. He was neither a natural jockey nor an instinctive horseman. He was, moreover, a very slow learner. Whereas Piggott was a jockey born, Carson was an example of a jockey manufactured. Even modest success came late – his first winning ride came when he was nearly 20, and at 22 he still had fewer winners than his age.

"Often I thought of giving up. I never thought I could make a jockey at all. I was 23 before I started believing that I could make a living at riding horses. I often asked myself what else I could do with my life." But the young Carson, in his own words "very ordinary, run of the mill, in some ways lazy", and not academically inclined, had no alternatives. "If someone had come up with a good idea for me, I would have jumped at it. Luckily they didn't. Maybe I would now be among the three million unemployed." Forced by his size, Carson strayed into perhaps the only activity in which he could ever excel.

His apprenticeship with Captain Gerald Armstrong, and then his brother, Sam, was hard, disciplined and old-fashioned. He is now grateful for that. When, in 1967, he was offered the chance of becoming jockey to Lord Derby's horses, he was ready. He has not been off the centre of the racing stage since. He now rides for trainer Major Dick Hern, which means that he rides the horses of the Queen.

"You feel a bit different when you put the royal colours on, a little bit more important. Your adrenalin gets going quicker. But it doesn't make the horses go any faster. After the ride, it's just the same as with any other owner, except just a little more polite. If you've won, you tell them how you won and they say, 'well done', and if you've lost you tell them what went wrong."

Carson in full flow, riding a storming finish on an apparently lost cause, is one of the thrilling and unmistakable sights of racing. He perches, perfectly balanced on his mount, his little legs and arms working like untiring pistons to persuade the resisting animal to one more burst of effort. It seems inconceivable that someone so small (just five feet) and light (less than eight stone) can so comprehensively control a half-ton of horse galloping at 40 miles an hour.

The manic riding action which has so often squeezed his horse first past the winning post has been variously described as pushing, shoving and pumping. Whatever it is requires exceptional strength and immense stamina. It also calls for sheer guts and a degree of ruthlessness, and Carson is often criticised for his over-robust tactics. His will to win sometimes overcomes his discretion.

He sees nothing complicated about his riding style, and becomes impatient when it is over-analysed. "I'm going with the horse, keeping in with his motion. Everyone thinks I'm doing something, but I'm not. I'm just riding with him. And then I push full-bore to the line.

"I don't try to make myself look that way. I don't really want to look like that. It's not very elegant. I've been trying to change my style for years, in small ways. But it doesn't really worry me so long as I get the results."

Jockeys expect the occasional fall, and the odd broken collar-bone, cracked rib or bout of concussion. What happened to Carson at York, in August, 1981, was described by American jockey Steve Cauthen as "the worst fall I've ever seen". Carson was trampled, nearly to death, when his mount, Silken Knot, collapsed suddenly and sent him sprawling in the path of more than a half-dozen following horses. He suffered a fractured skull, fractured vertebrae and a broken wrist. Only his crash helmet, dented with the marks of horses' hooves, saved him from worse.

Even the tough Carson was forced to take off the rest of the season to recover. Astonishingly, it seems to have made no difference to his nerve or confidence. "I don't remember the accident, so how can it affect me? Looking at television films of it is not the same. When you're watching it, you're not going to go through the same pain. You're only watching a visual image. It might never happen again, so what the hell."

"I go through worse pain that nobody knows about, in smaller accidents. You continue to ride with a broken rib. Riding with the 'flu is like pain as well. But something I don't really remember, that doesn't worry me. I had a worse fall at Chester in 1979. For no apparent reason my horse fell to the ground and I broke my collar bone. That was my only injury. But I was left with the thought that a horse, when he's galloping, can drop at any time. It took a bit of time before I regained my full confidence after that one."

Carson has been champion jockey four times, and has won two Derbys and five other English classic races. In 1977, Jubilee year, the Queen's jockey won the Epsom Oaks on Her Majesty's own filly, Dunfermline, in one of the most emotional moments that racecourse has seen in its long history. In one miraculous week in June, 1980, Carson rode the winners of the English Derby, the Oaks, and the French Derby, an unprecedented concentration of success.

When asked about his great races and his favourite horses Carson wistfully remembers, first, a race he didn't win. Dibidale was going well, with every chance of winning the 1974 Oaks, when her saddle slipped. In an astonishing display of horsemanship Carson rode on, eventually finishing the race bareback, and in third place (though he was subsequently disqualified). "If only I could have won that race without a saddle, that would have been something. It would definitely have been my greatest race. That filly was so unlucky. Everything always went wrong for her."

Dibidale was special to Carson, and so was another filly, Rose Bowl, "the most brilliant horse I've ever ridden. You pressed a button and it was like hitting a rocket. She had terrific speed, but it didn't last." Troy, 1979 Derby winner, was probably the best colt Carson has ridden: "sheer ability, a terrific athlete, never did things flashy."

The surface Carson is all grin and happy-go-lucky enthusiasm. But there is a hardness in the sky-blue Peter O'Toole eyes that tells of a quarter century of determination and single-mindedness. He has not emerged unscathed from his early struggles. His first, youthful, marriage lasted 13 years, and there are three children of it. It broke up in some acrimony. "I wasn't all that interested in my marriage. I was more interested in my career", he now accepts. "Nobody should be allowed to marry until they're 25", he says, not entirely jokingly.

He was not a good father, either. "If the children had come along ten years later, I'd have been a totally different father. I'd have been more of a father. The children came when I was young, when I was striving to prove my self. I was more interested in me than them."

He married again last year, to Elaine Williams, who was at his bedside after his horrific fall at York and in the months of recuperation that followed. Predictably, he spent the afternoon of his wedding day on horseback, riding a winner at Chester. She understood. As an expert rider, she also belongs to that world.

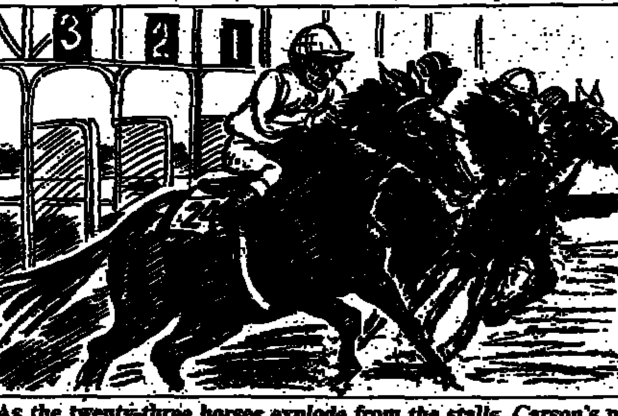
Carson has no interests outside horses. He rides to hounds with the Quorn for the enjoyment of it, not for any social pretensions. He has only one friend not connected with racing, with whom he shares holidays in Barbados. Lying on a beach is his only non-horsey activity.

He cannot be an easy man to live with. His adoring public sees the ups; his family has to bear the downs. "I don't want to talk. I just want to sit in a chair and keep quiet and think. I turn the television on. My family thinks I'm an addict. I'm not. It's my meditation. If they asked me what I've been watching I wouldn't be able to tell them. I wouldn't know."

He believes he has another 10 years racing in him, and he still wants to win a Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. In spite of riding some excellent horses, the prize has eluded him. And then, possibly, Carson the breeder. He has a small stud at his home near Cirencester, with four mares of his own, whose offspring have won a few minor races. "The interesting part is seeing them born, watching them improve day by day, and then seeing them on a racecourse. It gives me a real thrill, to see one of the horses I've bred, knowing that I was responsible for it being there. It's like having a child." His face softens, and suddenly he seems like a little boy again.

Marcel Berlins

How Willie won the 1979 Derby



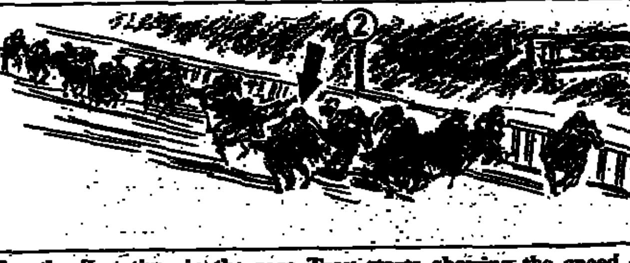
As the twenty-three horses explode from the stalls, Carson's plan is to have Troy among the leaders as soon as possible.



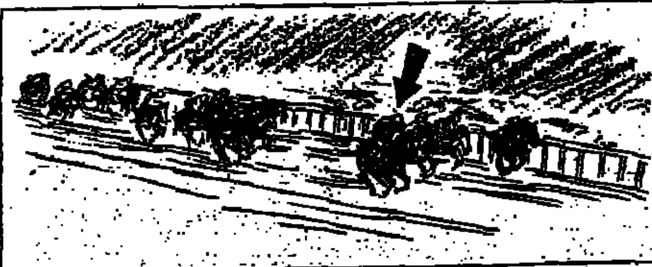
Five furlongs from the finish, Troy is not going well. He is bunched near the rails and far behind the leader. Carson is worried.



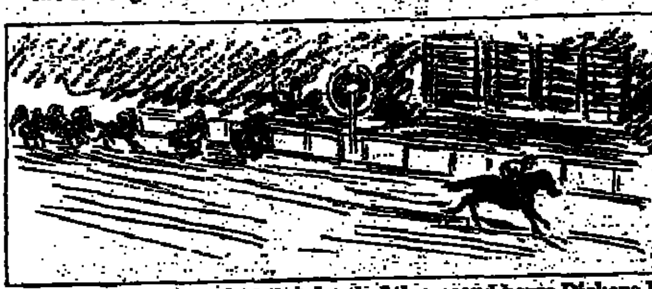
Carson has managed to escape from the bunch and to weave Troy towards the outside. He still has a lot to do, but he now has more room.



For the first time in the race Troy starts showing the speed of which he is capable. Carson edges him towards the leaders.



In a spectacular burst of acceleration Troy takes the lead inside two furlongs from home. Carson knows the race is in his grasp.





Troy finishes seven lengths ahead of the second horse Dickens Hill. Carson returns to an ecstatic reception in the winners' enclosure.



THE TIMES DIARY

Muffing it

John Le Carré, whose *Little Drummer Girl* is published today and expected to sell a million copies in hardback, was asked by a friend to look at a question about John Masefield which his 13-year-old son had brought home from prep school and could not fathom. Nor could Le Carré, though he once taught at Eton. Nonetheless he had a go at doing the lad's homework for him. He was marked B-minus.

Le Carré interviewed Yassir Arafat four times while researching his new book, but widely travelled as he is had trouble recently fixing on to his airplane seat the tray on which lunch was about to be served. The air hostess who finally showed him what to do whispered: "It's about as complicated as one of your plots."

Three's company

Conductors love Karlheinz Stockhausen because of the extra employment he brings. In *Gruppen*, which the LSO play tomorrow at the Barbican, he requires three conductors to direct an orchestra of 109 – barely a tenth of the force they would command singly in Mahler's Eighth. Stockhausen also requires that the conductors rehearse with each other before they approach the orchestra. Claudio Abbado, Edward Downes and James Judd whiled away a pleasant hour waving sticks at each other from armchairs in Abbado's Chelsea living room, and repeated the exercise in an empty Barbican hall, before starting orchestral rehearsals on Friday.

Derailed?

British Rail feels hurt to be told to "pull its socks up" by Len Dumelow, secretary of the Central Transport Consultative Committee. His comment on the railways' declining season ticket sales was that commuters had become fed up with poor service and were happy to stay with other means of transport tried during last year's strikes because they found fares very much lower. This is especially wounding since Dumelow is himself a railwayman, seconded to be the consumer committee's secretary 11 years ago. As such he commutes by train between Rugby and London, travelling on a free first-class pass. "It is an anomaly", Dumelow admits. "I have argued for years that my secondment should be terminated. My loyalty is definitely to the consumer interest."

⊙ *After confessions and correspondence in* The Times *about mistresses, the PHSub-editor suggests the word is out of date. Could the lover of an emancipated feminist, in this age of sexual equality, possibly be a master?*

Sinking feeling

There is good and bad news of the project to farm salmon in the Falklands. Researchers at the Institute of Aquaculture, Stirling University, have discovered that it is possible to fatten salmon on dead sheep, of which the Falklands have plenty. But the feasibility study also suggests that the only markets for the salmon are several thousand miles away and already support a cut-throat salmon business. The Falklands conflict which made money available for the project has also, sadly, robbed it of its only likely markets.

Softer sell

The playwright Arthur Miller is making his first attempt to direct a play in a foreign language, and the language he has chosen is Chinese, of which he speaks not a word. Miller has been in China a week, rehearsing *Death of a Salesman* with the Chinese actor and translator of the play, Ying Ruo-zheng, as intermediary. Miller claims he is happy with the way rehearsals are going, one difficulty is that he finds Chinese actors traditionally tend to project too loudly. "In my play actors have to talk to each other", Miller reminds them, when they get into declamatory mood.

Howzat

My schoolmate Ralph Holliday's achievement in taking 10 wickets for no runs in a house cricket match was not without precedent. Colin Woodrow got the figures in 1961, bowling for the Southern Electricity Board's Bournemouth area team against Cranborne in Dorset. Woodrow was a guileless bowler, he assures me, "pretty fast and reasonably straight." He bowled nine, had one caught behind, and got one hat trick. "It was a low-scoring match", he adds modestly.



I do not want to tie myself in knots explaining this, but in 1978 *The Times* gave 11 straight inches on the front page to a report that Dr Edward Hunter had invented a new knot – Hunter's Bend. Now, alas, Geoffrey Budworth in *The Knot Book*, to be published next month, dismisses Hunter's claim to join a line of knot inventors stretching back to Gordius. Hunter's Bend, based on two interlocked overhand knots, had been invented by a San Franciscan rigger called Phil Smith in 1943, and published in America in the 1950s.

As Budworth says, not many people invent new knots, but his own daughter Julie may have done it when she was nine. My illustration is Julie's Hitch – excellent, Budworth says, for attaching tow ropes to broken down cars.

PHS

All smiles and clenched teeth



Moscow

Soviet television viewers were suprised when Mr Qian Qichen, the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister, arrived here for the second round of Sino-Soviet talks at the beginning of this month. Instead of items in praise of friendship with Peking, they saw a short film about the "heroic vigilance" of Soviet troops on the border with China.

For most Russians the film brought back memories of the bitter fighting on the Amur River in 1969. The commentary said the border troops remained on the alert day and night on the Amur and were ready to defend Soviet territory (against whom was tactfully left unsaid).

When Mr Qian left for home last week, there were no such unpleasant reminders of past hostility. Instead, Tass reported that he and Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, had agreed to "look for ways toward the normalization of relations" and the "gradual broadening of bilateral ties and contracts". They had emphasized the "positive importance" of continuing the political dialogue, Tass said. When he got back to Peking, Mr Qian confirmed that the talks had been "beneficial".

So far, so good – except that beneath all the smiles, handshakes and the exchanges of toasts in the Praga restaurant, the suspicion and mistrust which sparked the Amur River clashes remain as deep as ever.

The two rounds of talks held so far – in Peking last October, and in Moscow over the past month – have so far yielded precious little. Chinese officials, who in a previous era were as stony faced and uncommunicative as their Soviet allies, are now quite prepared to discuss Peking's policies, but find few encouraging signs on the Sino-Soviet front.

Nobody expects the two communist powers to return to the kind of relationship they had in the 1950s. Even then, things were much less amicable under the surface than the West assumed. Today neither Soviet nor Chinese officials hope to do much more than inch toward a rapprochement.

There is no doubt that the Russians want progress. No sooner had Mr Andropov taken over from Mr Brezhnev as party leader than he was urging the Chinese leadership to "overcome the inertia of prejudice" between the two countries, thus publicly continuing the opening to China launched by Mr Brezhnev in Tashkent this time last year. At Mr Brezhnev's funeral, the then Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr Huang Hua, was singled out for special attention by the new Soviet leader.

The Chinese response, characteristically, was to declare that it was up to Moscow to make new efforts to remove the obstacles and "prejudices".

Mr Andropov hopes to mend his fences with China partly to boost bilateral trade, partly to ease tension on the border at a time when Moscow has problems enough elsewhere (including Poland), and also to spite the United States. The Kremlin has long been suspicious of American-Chinese friendship, and is keen to exploit strains between Washington and Peking over Taiwan.

The issue on which most progress has been made in the Moscow round of talks is the reduction of Soviet troops in Mongolia and on the Sino-Soviet border (presumably a reduced Soviet contingent would compensate by being even more vigilant than usual). It did not escape Chinese (or western) diplomats that the Defence Minister, Marshal Ustinov, consulted the Mongolian Defence Minister in Moscow just as the Qian Qichen talks began.

On the other hand, the Russians have reportedly not budged an inch on the other two issues which Peking regards as crucial: the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and Soviet support for the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, which the Chinese see as imposed by Vietnam, Russia's ally.

Throughout the talks, the Chinese embassy dropped lengthy denunciations of Vietnamese policy towards Kampuchea through the mail boxes of foreign diplomats and journalists. The Vietnamese embassy, with Russian encouragement, responded with indigestable tracts on the wisdom of Vietnam's (and hence Moscow's) actions in south-east Asia. The Russians, meanwhile, refused to discuss either Afghanistan or Kampuchea on the grounds that they concern "third countries" and not bilateral relations.

The war of the mail boxes will no doubt continue. Other issues have arisen to complicate relations further, including the proposed withdrawal to the Far East of Soviet SS-20 missiles at present targeted on Western Europe. The suggestion has alarmed not only China but also Japan. There are also tensions over Soviet demands that Peking should publicly renounce all claims to territory ceded by China to the Tsarist empire, including Vladivostok, Lake Baikal and whole tracts of Kazakhstan.

A third round of talks is due to take place in Peking, although Mr Qian Qichen has returned home without fixing a date for the resumption. Perhaps the most fruitful area for discussion, and the one which might keep the talks on pricklier issues going despite the difficulties, is trade.

The two sides have signed an agreement providing an increase of 150 per cent in bilateral trade, which in 1982 amounted to some \$800m. The Russians need Chinese textiles and food and sell China raw materials, timber and steel in return. Soviet officials say they hope that if relations are underpinned by a growing volume of trade, the two sides can continue their slow crablike progress toward "normalization", or whatever now passes for normal between two giant powers which once professed the same ideology and purpose.

Richard Owen

A General who laid down his arms for the Greens

Bonn

Among the 28 Greens taking their seats in West Germany's new parliament is a man who provokes stronger feelings of anger, bitterness, respect and admiration than almost any other public figure: a man denounced by some as a traitor and revered by others as a courageous example of integrity; a man who is perhaps the nearest thing to a western Sakharov, a lifelong professional soldier who has become a leading figure in West Germany's peace movement.

Few changes have been more surprising than the transformation of this dedicated, disciplined commander of a tank division into the elected representative of a radical, pacifist, ecological party. Few things seem more incongruous than the appearance of the former general, wearing the Greens' sunflower badge on his tweed jacket, on the same platform as Petra Kelly and her young colleagues in their jeans and jerseys.

He plays down the difference. "I have always had a job to do, though of course the circumstances are now altered. As a soldier I am used to adapting to new situations." His job now, as the Greens' representative on the parliamentary defence committee, is to do all he can to prevent the development of Pershing II and cruise missiles.

In parliament he will use and refresh his professional expertise to fight the 1979 Nato twin-track decision that changed his life. Outside Parliament, the man who only four years ago bade 1,000 new recruits of the 12th Panzer Division in Würzburg to serve their fatherland with honour and obedience, will be the key speaker at peace demonstrations, exhorting a very different audience to civil disobedience.

His conversion, which has cost him all his former friends, and involved him in scandal, denunciation and political intrigue, was brought to a head in 1979 with the growing belief that the new missiles depended for their credibility as a deterrent on the readiness of all German to commit collective suicide. For in any conflict in which these weapons were actually used, Germany would become an atomic battlefield, and from the moment of their deployment, West Germans would have no further control over them. As a patriot deeply affected by the catastrophe that overtook his country in 1945, he could not accept the extinction, as he saw it, of the last hope that his country could be defended by conventional means.

Bastian has been a soldier all his adult life. He volunteered at 16, and in 1941 was sent to the Russian front, where he was twice wounded before being sent to the western front. There he was captured by the Americans. The war spoiled him for civilian life and he was one of the first to join the new Bundeswehr, still convinced of the need to fight communism and assert German interests.

But as he was promoted, so his doubts grew about the way these interests were being defended. He saw his fellow officers reach with alarming ease for nuclear weapons, blinded to the reality of their destructiveness as Germans had been blinded in the war by Hitler's talk of a secret weapon. After a nuclear exchange there would be no Germans to defend, and the doctrine of flexible response made this more likely, he believed.

He also became convinced of the falsity of two other Nato theses: first, that the Warsaw Pact was superior in arms and capabilities, and secondly that the Soviet Union wanted to conquer the world and promote world revolution.

These doubts might have been kept to useful exchanges with fellow officers had he not accepted an invitation to speak to a group of young socialists in March 1979, when he voiced doubts that the Russians were preparing a military offensive in Europe.

The conservative press blew up his remarks and the opposition Christian Democrats called for his resignation. The Defence Minister, though embarrassed, defended him. But in January 1980, Bastian sent him a memorandum – subsequently leaked – criticizing the proposed deployment of the new missiles, his position within the army became untenable and amid much argument and bitterness, he was forced to resign.

Bastian kept up his opposition and got in touch with other anti-nuclear campaigners. Petra Kelly, who was then coordinating the burgeoning Greens movement, influenced him deeply. Together they drew up an appeal to the government to withdraw its consent to the deployment of the new missiles. The appeal, eventually signed by two million people, formed the basis of the peace movement and had wide political repercussions.

Bastian: Transformation

Bastian's actions drew outrage from former colleagues, cries of betrayal and accusations that he was a communist. He had to fight hard to maintain credibility, and sued the respected *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* for suggesting that his actions had been long premeditated, organized by the German Communist Party and the peace movement.

He is not helped by the praise heaped on him by the Russians and other East Block countries. For them he has only criticism: their arms policies are dangerous, their system oppressive, their nuclear strategy as fateful as the West's. "But we should not do the same as them. The West made the mistake of overestimating Soviet strength, and instead of ignoring the SS-20S – which he also wants scrapped – making them into political capital for Moscow.

In many ways Bastian is a classic dissident. Like Sakharov, his radicalization, gradual and almost against his will, began through professional disagreement on nuclear policy. He antagonized his colleagues, then the politicians, paying the price with expulsion and ostracism.

In opposition, like Sakharov, he embraced opposition causes: "I came to learn what the Greens want. They have not found all the recipes yet, but their policies – on the environment, unemployment, the economy – are more sensible than the other parties. I am thankful my eyes have been opened. Of course they are idealistic, but they are offering a worthy life, one free from anxiety. We must find other policies than the endless continuation of growth."

Like Sakharov, he also remains loyal to old ideals. "I know what is a military secret. I shall never reveal those." And in his decisive bearing, masked by old clothes and a quiet-spoken manner, he exudes the same isolated dignity.

He sees the parallels but points out the essential difference. "I live in a democracy. I am not persecuted by the state. I am free to express my views and to disagree."

Michael Binyon

Wanted: a keener cutting edge to race laws

Last week's House of Lord's decision *in the Sikh turban case has* come as an immense relief to the Commission for Racial Equality. It has eased, at least marginally, what threatens to be a long and controversial task on which the commission has just embarked – the revision of the Race Relations Act, to make it an appreciably more muscular and effective instrument in the fight against discrimination.

For some years now, those inside the commission have felt themselves to be under siege from the courts. The 1976 Act, poorly worded and immensely cumbersome, has been interpreted increasingly narrowly in judgment after judgment until some in the commission felt it was of little more use than the 1968 Act it replaced.

Last week's ruling has at least reversed *that* trend. Apart from ackowledging that Sikhs are a racial group within the meaning of the Act, it has restored a broader definition of indirect discrimination which the Law Lords themselves said was evidently Parliament's intention, but which lower courts have increasingly restricted.

In ruling whether a Sikh "can comply" with a request to remove *his turban and cut his hair, the law* lords said the word "can" should not be taken literally, to mean "can physically". Rather it should be read to mean "can in practice".

That ruling, the commision believes, will not only help Sikhs asked to change their style of dress. It should, for example, make it easier for say an Asian with a poor grasp of written English to claim indirect discrimination where a firm insists on written applications for a job that does not require literacy.

In addition, while discrimination can be justified under the Act, the test of what is "justifiable" will now be appreciably tougher than it had become.

But if last week's ruling restored to the Act some of the force the commission always believed it was *meant to have, there is much else* the commission wants changed.

At present it has merely sent a paper to lawyers experienced in the area, canvassing ideas. Formal proposals for public consultation will emerge in June. But the shape of the changes the commission wants is beginning to emerge.

It was Lord Denning who said the Act's machinery was so elaborate "it *is in danger of grinding to a halt". It* was, he said "a spider's web" – one from which the commission now wishes to escape.

That is particularly true of the formal investigations into possible discrimination the commission can launch. At present these can be challenged at so many stages, from terms of reference to findings, that the commission can find itself locked in court battles for two years and more before real work on the inquiry begins. Of the 47 investigations launched since 1976, only 18 have been completed. One is in its sixth year. Several have run for three or four. Simplification of these procedures is one prime change the commission will seek.

In addition, the commission is likely to seek clearer powers to carry out investigations even when there is no prima facie evidence of discrimination.

The aim is twofold. First to seek out unintentional practices that may in reality discriminate – such as firms with mainly white employees using word of mouth to recruit in areas with appreciable ethnic minorities who may well not, as a result, hear that jobs are available. The *second is to highlight good practice* and publicize it.

A much more controversial idea is to shift the burden of proof. Instead of having to prove an employer discriminated, the commission wants an applicant to show only that he suffered less favourable treatment. It would then be for the accused to show the treatment was not meted out on racial grounds.

A further major change under consideration is a way of increasing the penalties for discrimination. At present it can take an individual two years to bring a case, and compensation often amounts only to £50 up to £100.

A vicious circle has set in in which few people have the stamina to see a case through for such small reward, and so few cases are brought that most lawyers are ignorant of the law and do little to encourage clients to use it.

Last week's judgment was only the first step for the commission in a renewed attempt to produce an effective body of law against racial discrimination.

Nicholas Timmins

Gerald Kaufman

Have constituency, should travel

The prices charged for its publications by Her Majesty's Stationery Office have become something of a scandal. *Hansard*, which not so long ago was regarded as expensive at 22p an issue, now costs £1. *The Local Authorities (Expenditure Powers) Bill*, whose text covers part of the surface of one sheet of paper folded into two, is currently on sale at 75p.

Only dedicated Nosey Parkers, curious about the doings of the representatives, will be willing to shell out £6.40 for the newly-published 110-page paperback, *Register of Interests of Members of the House of Commons*. Electors are likely instead to rely on press reports which, not surprisingly, have tended to pick out what appear to be the juciest facts contained in the register. Most newspapers have concentrated on that item in members' entries relating to foreign travel; some, whether intentionally or not, have given the impression that such trips are often likely to be what the Americans *merrily* call junkets.

Certainly, the circumstances of some of the journeys are intriguing; I would be fascinated to learn more about Mr Donald Thompson's two-day visit to San Marino as an official guest of that minute republic. What is, in my view, demeaning is not that this and other visits were made, but that many MPs could afford to travel only as guests of foreign governments or commercial organizations.

It may be said that, if an MP wishes to go abroad, he may find it possible to do so as a member of a select committee; and it is true that so far in this Parliament such committees have made 71 overseas visits to some 30 countries in five continents. It may even be asserted that MPs have no business going abroad anyhow, since they have quite enough to do in their own country, indeed in their own constituencies.

An MP, however, is not elected simply to look after his constituents' individual problems, exceptionally important though that work undoubtedly is. An essential parliamentary function is to hold the Executive to account for all its actions; and the Executive has defence, foreign, trade and agriculture policies, among others, which cannot adequately be examined simply by reading the newspapers (whose correspondents, of course, are where necessary provided by their employers with excellent travel facilities).

Although select committees can perform a valuable role in scrutinizing the activities of the Government, British MPs are not elected simply to sit on committees, either. It is not for nothing that our representatives are described as private members. Some of the most indispensable work carried out in Parliament is by *individual* backbenchers, sometimes regarded as eccentric or even as trouble-makers, acting on their own.

If an MP believes that there is some aspect of British Government policy or administration abroad that merits examination, and if he does not possess private means, he may be unable to fulfil his duty as he sees it unless he can be included in a select committee visit, be appointed to a delegation of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association or the Inter-Parliamentary Union, be awarded a courtesy trip organized by a government department, or obtain an invitation from some foundation or commercial organization or from a foreign government. And of course, however independent-minded he is and however few strings there are to his invitation, if he is *someone's guest* he may, however mistakenly, be regarded as under an obligation to his host or sponsor.

Yet a member who is concerned about immigration procedures in our high commissions in the Indian sub-continent ought to be able to go out and see for himself. Someone worried about British colonial policy in Hongkong should have the opportunity to investigate the effects of that policy on the spot.

A member of the West German Bundestag, in addition to receiving a salary 50 per cent higher than that of a British MP – together with an adequately paid staff, suitable office accommodation and free travel within his country – is reimbursed for the cost of air transport on official visits abroad. I cannot see why members of our House of Commons should not have similar travel allowances, subject only to authorization from a select committee composed of their own parliamentary colleagues. It would then be possible for MPs such as myself to decline visits abroad provided by organizations which may have an axe to grind.

If Mr Donald Thompson did not have to enter a trip to San Marino in the *Register of Members' Interests*, that might deprive the gossip columnists of a paragraph. It would, however, make our Parliament a more dignified institution. Even more important, it would mean that our constituents would be represented by MPs able to do their job with complete and patent independence.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Ardwick.

Max Beloff

Right wheel at the end of the column

If St Simeon Stylites had ever descended from his column, he would have found it a great comedown. The authority he wielded during his 30-year sojourn on top of it was, we are told, considerable. My own tenure of a column has been briefer; but it is a privilege to have been able to give one's views on the passing scene, week by week, in a great newspaper. Now that I am losing this privilege I think I should attempt to sum up the particular set of attitudes which I have endeavoured to express. For it is of the essence of the work of a columnist that he should be moved by what he sees or hears and react against it. He is bound therefore to sound somewhat negative.

St Simeon, a man of great austerity, no doubt inveighed against the corruptions of his time. But for positive precepts he had the teachings of religion to fall back upon. What does the intellectual austerity which compels me to criticize offer as a more positive ideal for political and social action?

One clue is that, after a period in the political wilderness when I had left the Liberal Party as a protest against its abandonment of traditional liberal values for the flirtation with collectivism that has now made possible an alliance with social democrats, I do in fact find myself at home in the Conservative Party. I was endeavouring to explain this political odyssey on a television programme when I found that time was up. Several people have asked me what I was going on to say; this is my chance to answer them.

It was obviously not a matter of specific policies. When I formally joined the Conservative Party it was in Opposition, still recovering from its defeats in 1974 and the shape and stance of a future Conservative government were by no means clear. Nor would I necessarily endorse every action taken by the Government since 1979, nor what it may propose to undertake in its second term. Reservations are always in order, except perhaps for ministers who share collective responsibility for what is actually done. Policies are by nature ephemeral, often only to be judged in retrospect and do not always produce the desired effects. Scepticism about political action is a rightful part of the Conservative heritage.

Scepticism should not apply to political values which are in their nature enduring, and which it is the main business of political leaders to enunciate in the appropriate idiom of their time. People go on wondering about the political appeal of the Prime Minister only because they persistently underestimate this aspect of her functions.

It is true that at home there are very grave questions in our economy and society that remain unresolved. In external affairs, even the Prime Minister's triumph in the recapture of the Falkland Islands is known to have landed us with a lengthy and expensive additional burden on the defence budget. Yet these setbacks and burdens are accepted because most of the electorate feels that what is being said is right, that the Prime Minister's language does embody painful realities that we have for too long been content to ignore.

The question that intellectual austerity dictates is not "Is something nice?", but "Is something true?" And that corresponds to what most people know to be their everyday experience. They make a sharp distinction between the world of fantasy and the world of daily life, and do not expect to live out their daydreams. And this is more than a matter of realizing that what is desired has to be earned, and that in the common phrase no one owes Britain a living. There are issues even beyond the economic realism that has itself at last been making progress.

A great step backwards in humanity's understanding of its own condition was taken when the language of positive rights began to supplement, or even replace, the language of negative rights. It is reasonable to argue that human beings as such have the right not to be deprived of life or liberty by arbitrary authority, and the right freely to express their opinions.

They have these rights because machinery can exist to enforce them. But once we add a right to employment, or a right to a particular standard of living or a right, as some would have it, to higher education or any number of nice things, the argument collapses. A society may be so organized as to offer them, and on the whole western capitalism has done more in this direction than any other known system. It is even expected to give *"aid" to countries whose poverty is* the direct result of the socialist follies of their own governments.

The other main reason for a conservative attitude is that, while radical iconoclasm has been fashionable for some time,; underneath it people have come to see that societies do require substantial elements of hierarchy and continuity and an interlocking and reciprocal respect for the individual and the family.

My philosophy contains a third element, more natural to those of my generation than to the young. We have seen parts of civilized Europe in the grip of monstrous fantasies with diabolical consequences; we have seen reason despised and trodden underfoot. We therefore recoil from actions which claim to be instinctive. It is a path down which the ignorant are all too easily led. What strengthens my conservatism is that for me a CND badge and a swastika are essentially interchangeable.

Lord Beloff is Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Board to the Conservative Research Department.



THE TIMES

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

STALIN'S ENGLISHMEN

Stalin's Englishmen are being laid to rest. Inside a month Donald Maclean and Anthony Blunt have died: one in Moscow, the other in West London. Very soon the ashes of both will be mingled with the same English soil they sought to betray, Maclean's in Buckinghamshire and Blunt's in Surrey. This is not a moment to dance on their graves. Both ended their lives as sad, disillusioned men, plagued with ill-health.

In a sense they, and those who shared their convictions, died in August 1939 when news of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact reached London. The burning desire to resist Fascism and to combat the economic slump could no longer be slaked by fidelity to a brutal tyranny that was prepared to do a deal with its own kind at the expense of small nations like Poland. Only a high degree of cynicism and/or self-delusion could have fuelled their continuing allegiance to the Soviet cause after 1939 for all the Anglo-Russian camaraderie of the 1941-45 Grand Alliance.

The reason the deaths of Maclean and Blunt are worth contemplating is the lesson their lives offer to other, present-day, young, gifted Englishmen worried about arms races, the possibility of war, economic depression and an appallingly large army of unemployed. In the early 1930s, as in the early 1980s, such genuine concerns led many of the most intelligent and sensitive young people into contemplation of radical solutions, the fundamental refashioning of the country's economic system or unilateral disarmament. All this is perfectly proper and free of taint. The same applies to the thousands who eagerly absorbed part of the message of John Strachey's *The Coming Struggle for Power* in 1932 and 1933. The slump did have appalling consequences. Hitler's accession to power was menacing. The national government in London did appear powerless to do anything about either.

Where the crucial difference lay between Maclean and Blunt and the bulk of their concerned fellow countrymen of a left-wing disposition was in their readiness to work in a clandestine fashion for another nation as a means of saving their own, the most perverse and distorted form of patriotism imaginable. It was not just a question of borrowing planning techniques or welfare arrangements from the Soviet Union and pressing for their adoption by democratically elected British governments. It was working for the interests of the Soviet regime, even where these conflicted with the interests and, possibly, even the lives of some of their fellow countrymen. It was a chilling betrayal and it distinguishes them from the small army of Left Book Club readers and Peace Pledge signatories who wanted a better world and who managed to love and serve their country while doing so.

For in the early 1930s, as in the early 1980s, Britain, and the western democracies, offered, however dimly at times, the prospect of real, beneficial change without trauma, terror or violent revolution. As long as the avenues of peaceful, democratic change remain open in one's own society, the transferring of primary loyalty to another is treason. Maclean and Blunt were not comparable to French patriots who sought British, and later, American help to remove the German occupier or the Vichy collaborator. Force had removed the possibility of peaceful change in France after June 1940.

The lesson of the lives of Maclean and Blunt is not "my country, right or wrong". It is to illuminate in the starkest colours the frontier between the impulse to improve one's society through the mechanism of radical change legitimately and democratically pursued, and the washing of one's hands, the impermissible abandonment of hope about its future that can lead men into the service of their country's enemies, real or potential. To abandon Britain intellectually, spiritually and emotionally would be as wrong for us as it was for Stalin's English disciples.

DUAL TRACK IN IRAN

The year 1362 in the Iranian calendar began last week, and was marked a little grudgingly by Ayatollah Khomeini with a message to the nation. Grudgingly because, as he reminded his audience, "this festive day... is a national day and not an Islamic festival". Iran like the rest of the Islamic world numbers its years from the *hijra* of Muhammad. But it persists in using a pre-Islamic solar year, with the result that it is now forty-one years behind the Islamic lunar calendar. The Ayatollah would have liked to do away with the solar year altogether, but on this point Iranian national tradition has so far proved too strong for him.

Similarly, the establishment of "Islamic" institutions since the revolution has by no means always been accompanied by its logical complement, the abolition of the corresponding "nation-state" institutions which existed before. The result is the existence of parallel systems within the country, even though the existence and permissibility of such parallelism is vigorously denied by the official philosophy of the state. This parallelism is one of the factors which make it extremely difficult to analyse the nature of the regime now in power in Iran and consequently to predict its behaviour.

Thus when one hears or reads of so many acts of barbarism and vandalism committed in present-day Iran — the mass executions, the torture, the macabre judicial procedures, the penal codes based on bloodwit, the cult of martyrdom and its use to send thousand upon thousand of teenagers to death in battle, the abasement and oppression of women on the pretext of "saving" them from being "forced into incorrect ways" — it is tempting to say that Iran has simply retreated into the Middle Ages, or indeed the Dark Ages. In saying so one will hardly offend the regime, which proclaims quite openly that the ideal of human government was achieved in the seventh century AD. One will none the less be in danger of missing some important aspects of Iranian reality, and may thus be led to make some dangerously false assumptions.

Such a mistake was made by President Saddam Husain of Iraq when he embarked on his invasion of Iran two and a half years ago. He did not reckon with the ability of this medieval, barbaric, and moreover chaotic state to fight a large-scale war with modern weapons.

Of course one can explain that as the product of a mixture of factors: revolutionary enthusiasm, a reflex of national self-defence, the training and weaponry inherited from the previous regime, the help given by some foreign countries in the form of spare parts (Israel) or goods bartered for oil (mainly the Soviet block). It remains true that the necessary compromises were made. The marriage of fanaticism with a degree of technical sophistication was somehow effected.

Similarly, it is dangerous now to jump too quickly to conclusions about Iran's economic state, and hence about its ability to continue the war. It is well known that Iran helped to precipitate the crisis in Opec by increasing production and selling below the official price, and it was natural to assume that this reflected a desperate effort to meet the cost of the war effort. Yet, those who have direct dealings with Iran do not find much evidence of desperation.

On the contrary, it appears that the country's foreign exchange position — in marked contrast to that of Iraq — has improved strikingly over the last two years, and that it is now able to pay cash for imports from the West instead of resorting to barter deals for inferior goods from Eastern block countries. Moreover it is represented in its international financial dealings by people who, whatever their Islamic beliefs, show a sophisticated grasp of the way the Western capitalist system works.

The oil minister, Mr Gharazi, for example, gave on his return from the London Opec meeting a plausible explanation of Iran's discounting policy (they have to offset the higher shipping and insurance costs arising from the war), implied that Opec had shown understanding of this and that it would therefore continue, and said that "in order to maintain the solidarity within Opec as well as not to give others any excuses, we accepted a quota of 2,140,000 barrels (per day), following our contacts with the officials of the Islamic Republic and their approval".

Yet the following day Hojatoleslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Majlis and Friday prayer-leader of Tehran, announced in his Friday sermon that the oil minister had not voted for the Opec agreement and that Iran would not accept it. Parallelism at work again. Whether Iran actually implements the agreement only a close study of the oil markets over the next few weeks will show. What is clear meanwhile is that this is a regime impossible to like, exceedingly difficult to predict — and dangerously easy to underestimate.

STREAMING THE CHANNELS

For many listeners the difference between amplitude and frequency modulation will always be less compelling than the nature of Parliamentary reporting or the fate of a character in *The Archers*. Perhaps it is public bewilderment at the arithmetic of megaHertz that explains the present mute response to the BBC's white paper *Radio for the Nineties* published late last year. This is a pity. For the BBC is proposing nothing less than a national switch-over to VHF and a great cleansing of the frequencies; we will require extensive re-education about our dials. The BBC needs public support, too, for its coming battles with the Home Office, the all-powerful arbitrator of frequency allocation under international agreement.

It would be Luddite to resist the BBC's case for technical changes: listeners on certain frequencies still find programmes barely audible; it is most unfair that Radio One's many millions of listeners cannot listen to their brand of music on a clear VHF stereo signal. The BBC's plan for new frequencies would simplify the present divisions within the channels which, for example, bring to Radio Four listeners on VHF in the mornings that infuriating (though occasionally educative) experience of running into the schools programme at nine o'clock. How charmingly simple it would be if listeners could tune to the BBC's national stations from left to right in ordinal sequence. The Government should respond to these plans quickly and positively.

Yet measures to improve audibility and rationalize reception are not enough. As the white paper turns from broadcasting form to content it falters. What is missing from the discussions of "channel identity" or a new "fifth network" to fill the gaps in current programming for local radio is a sense of editorial purpose, of the future place of BBC radio in the national life. Once, years ago, a director-general of the corporation called the public for BBC Radio "a broadly-based cultural pyramid slowly aspiring upwards." Nowadays such an aspiration is considered reactionary; the plan for the future is to cater for the many segments of a fissiparous audience.

For some BBC planners the prospect of direct broadcasting by satellite with its multiplicity of channels brings closer the day of "generic" output when each of a multitude of tastes, high and low, can be individually served. But they plan at peril of the BBC's distinctiveness. More channels probably would mean worse programme quality and diluted editorial authority. The discipline of a limited number of outlets forces the BBC — even on Radio One — to mix the programming and, occasionally, to lead the listeners outside the expected stream.

Since before the white paper was published there have been whistle-blowers within the BBC anxious that the principles of mixed programming are under attack. In recent weeks renewed fears have been expressed for the future of Radio Four. Miss Monica Sims, the controller of the network, has been publicly warning about the attraction for many BBC executives of a stream of news and current affairs in place of the present idiosyncratic mixture. In reply Mr Richard Francis, managing director of the BBC Radio, says misplaced conservatism over Radio Four obscures the fact that the formats must constantly change.

He is right that Radio Four is not the be-all and end-all of *Radio For the Nineties*: he gives a welcome assurance that there is no plot to decimate *The Archers*. But disquiet inevitably arises from the white paper's failure to provide some broad context for "the corporation's radio output in the years ahead. Radio Four's untidy mixture is broadcasting for middle Britain, occasionally providing — as in last year's Parliamentary debate on the Argentine invasion of the Falklands — acts of national communion, perhaps even a sort of national cement. If the BBC were to lose a sense of leading, informing and stimulating not just groups but the national community, then the changes in format would be destructive.

Only one kind of human death

From Dr Christopher Pallis

Sir, There is still much confusion, I am afraid, when the media address the issue of death. Your report (March 24) that Mr James Davey died "after 11 days on a life-support system", conjoined to comments that he had, by then, been "clinically dead" for 11 days can hardly have helped your readers.

Shortly after he had been admitted to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital Mr Davey was found to show the physical signs of a dead brainstem. From that point on he was dead, for death of the brainstem is the necessary and sufficient condition of death of the brain as a whole, and death of the brain means death of the individual.

The ventilator, after that, was pumping air into a corpse. It had ceased to be a "life-support system" and it is very misleading to refer to it as such. Switching the machine off would not have been withdrawing support from someone who was still alive, but ceasing to do something useless to someone who was already dead.

The words "clinical death" create confusion of a different kind. They are sometimes used to denote a state in which the brainstem is irreversibly destroyed but in which breathing – and hence a heart beat – can, for a while, be driven by a machine. The words are misleading for they imply the existence of several kinds of death ("clinical death", "brain death", "real death", "cardiac death", etc).

There is only one kind of human death: the irreversible loss of the capacity for consciousness, combined with the irreversible loss of the capacity to breathe (and hence to sustain a spontaneous heart beat). All death, in this perspective, is brainstem death – for the key functions that define a human being as an independent biological unit are subserved by the brainstem. Death, thus envisaged, could arise from either events within the head, or from events primarily affecting the circulation. A moment's reflection will show that even cessation of the circulation (the "classical" definition of death) is only lethal if it persists long enough for the brainstem permanently to cease functioning.

May I put in a plea that we cease, henceforth, to speak of "life-support systems" when we mean ventilators (which may or may not be supporting life) – and that we stop talking of "clinical death" when we mean individuals with a dead brainstem? Understanding these complex issues (and drawing the conclusions that logically flow from them) would be made much easier if we started calling things by their proper names.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER PALLIS,
Reader Emeritus in Neurology,
Royal Postgraduate Medical School,
University of London,
Hammersmith Hospital,
Ducane Road, W12.
March 24.

Perturbed spirit

From Mr H. J. Spencer-Palmer

Sir, The fake photographs of the Cottingley fairies, as reported by you on March 18, were not the only ones to mislead Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. His reputation, however, rests solidly on his earlier works and is certainly not "in tatters". Unfortunately, in later life his enthusiasm for the occult and supernatural phenomena sometimes led him astray.

In 1929 Sir Arthur lectured in Nairobi on Spiritualism and had the misfortune to exhibit, among other alleged spirit photographs, one of the ghost of Brockley Court, near Clevedon, Somerset, which was actually a fake photograph of my father taken by his brother in 1909 as a student's prank.

My father was so shocked to see his own fake photograph appear on the screen that he challenged it immediately. Sir Arthur allowed him to go to the platform, where he explained to the audience how, when and where the photograph had been taken. Sir Arthur then said a few words about practical jokers and promised to withdraw the picture from his collection.

Unhappily, he subsequently attempted to discredit my father's story, perhaps when he realised that the incident had been given considerable unfavourable publicity in the UK, even though the facts were established beyond dispute and he must have recognised this himself. But the great man was then within a year of his death.

Yours faithfully,
H. J. SPENCER-PALMER,
Deanhurst,
100 London Road,
Knebworth,
Hertfordshire.
March 20.

The 'black' economy

From Mr Jeffrey W. Lewis

Sir, Your second leader in today's edition (March 24), "In pursuit of taxes", correctly states that taxes must strike the generality of people as fair in distribution and reasonable in amount.

Surely it is precisely because these conditions are not met that the so-called black economy has arisen; but to claim that it is costing the country £3,500 million a year in lost revenue (page one report) cannot be right. Were it possible to "collect" this tax, then the source would immediately dry up because the activities would no longer be profitable. "You cannot have your cake and eat it".

Yours faithfully,
JEFFREY W. LEWIS, Director,
Lewis & Co. (Fabrics) Ltd.,
Sunbury House,
1 Andrews Road,
Hackney, E8.
March 24.

Prospect of an arms race in space

From Mr Martin Eve

Sir, President Reagan's proposals for "switching from retaliation to defence", as you phrase it, would seem to contrast favourably with the continuing development of nuclear weapons, none of which are defensive. Yet, paradoxically, the setting up of these sophisticated defence systems may be facing us with the worst escalation of the arms race since the V2 and the atom bomb.

It is not necessary to subscribe to theories of MAD (mutual assured destruction) to concede that the balance between the superpowers has been a restraining influence on them both. If the USA can now, by its superior technology, make itself immune to attack or counter-attack, it will be able to put into practice the threats made by its leaders in recent years, to fight and win a nuclear war.

It is because of this danger that the two Powers agreed not to develop defences against ICBM attack (with the exception of their two capital cities) and also agreed not to extend the nuclear arms race into space. By announcing his intention to ignore these limitations President Reagan is giving the Russian leaders no option but to follow the American lead and devote every effort to catching up and keeping pace, just as they did with nuclear weapons in the late 1940s. This enormously costly programme for both the USA and USSR will make none of us safer and put Europe in particular peril.

We can only hope that the American people will repudiate this reckless and destructive policy and that America will seek safety and security in the only way that makes sense – by the reduction and withdrawal of nuclear weapons.

Yours etc,
MARTIN EVE,
The Merlin Press,
3 Manchester Road, E14.

From Mr Raymond Blackburn

Sir, President Reagan is modest in manner but also grandiloquent. This has led Lord Kennet (March 25) to accuse him of "starting a new arms race" when he was in fact saying nothing new. In any event one would have thought that purely defensive anti-missile missiles showed the very opposite of an aggressive intent.

Edward Teller, part author of the A bomb and "father" of the H bomb, made this clear on Channel Four a few weeks ago. He said that American scientists were giving special emphasis to defensive devices and producing a new generation of anti-missile missiles. He would like to have told us about them and could see no good reason for being prevented from so doing by official security as the Soviet Union must know all about it (and presumably be doing the same thing).

Dr Teller made it clear that he is no warmonger. Over half his family were killed in the war. His opposite number, Sakharov, is also strongly opposed to aggression and suffers heroically for his convictions. Teller was chief scientific adviser to the Baruch commission, which would have caused all American atomic weapons to be destroyed and all nuclear weapons everywhere to be outlawed, subject to international inspection (particularly aerial inspection).

Vyshinsky vetoed this for the Soviet Union. His deputy was the man who is now Foreign Secretary and Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND BLACKBURN,
50 Homefield Road,
Chiswick, W4.
March 25.

From Dr K. J. Misch

Sir, So now Ronald Reagan proposes to shoot the Russian nuclear attack out of the sky with "lasers". Next the Russians will jam the American lasers with Russian lasers and the nuclear game will continue. Will man never learn? – Disarm!

Yours faithfully,
K. J. MISCH,
St. Helier Hospital,
Wrythe Lane,
Carshalton,
Surrey.
March 23.

Teacher training in a harsh light

From Mr K. L. Gardner

Sir, Your leader of March 22 on teacher training is inaccurate. Intending teachers are not selected without regard for personal suitability. Students do not qualify "almost automatically" if they reach the required academic standard. The involvement of teachers will not tighten up our procedures. Like many other institutions we involve them already in both selection and assessment of teaching practice. Visit us and get some real data.

Criticism about recent teaching experience is more valid. The one consistency in government policy since the 1970s has been to cut, cut and cut again. The result is a badly skewed staff age profile. In the favoured university sector this has been eased by buying in "new blood". Sir Keith should put his money where his mouth is and let us do likewise. Meanwhile we do what we can.

The Department of Education and Science vie with the CNAA (Council for National Academic Awards) in the complexity and cumbersomeness of their bureaucratic procedures which drain time, energy and enthusiasm. One is therefore horrified to note the intention to impose additional approval mechanisms. Standards will be raised by less, not more interference from above.

We agree as to the lacklustre approach to in-service. What is needed is a proper costing and funding system for part-time work, school-based work and consultancy, which all accept are valuable but which nobody will pay for.

Yours faithfully,
K. L. GARDNER,
Dean of the Faculty of Education Studies,
Brighton Polytechnic,
Falmer, Brighton,
Sussex.
March 23.

From Professor Joan D. Browne

Sir, I write as a veteran of the teacher training institutions to say that I simply do not recognise the system described by your leader writer of March 22, which he thinks is so outmoded.

First, I cannot remember a time when we did not select students with the utmost care, by interview, after consideration of the reports of heads and examination results. "Selection methods" were the subject of constant investigation. There is, of course, a limit to the number of hours that can be spent on the process and it is not easy to select for a profession at 18 those who will enter it at 21 or 22.

A great deal will depend on whether the present and future B.Ed allows genuine opportunity for transfer to other academic courses; this should be easier now that teachers are not usually trained in monotechnic institutions.

Secondly, what on earth is meant by the statement that students qualify "almost automatically" so long as they reach the academic standard? All students have to pass a final teaching practice after something like 10-12 weeks' experience in the course as a whole. One might argue that the time was not enough, or that it was an artificial experience, but negligible it was not. It was to remedy certain admitted defects that it was proposed to strengthen the probationary period under experienced teacher-tutors and some well founded experiments were carried out. What happened to those? I think they were axed.

The most genuine point raised by your leader is at the end. If teachers are to meet the changing demands of the schools, and if Sir Keith Joseph is really going to abandon the present flexible system in favour of a limited recognition of competence for certain age ranges and subjects, much more will have to be spent on in-service training. This would be true, too, if new blood in the form of teachers with recent relevant experience were to be fed into the system, for a good primary teacher is not necessarily a good trainer of primary teachers.

Finally, it is ingenuous, to say the least, to knock institutions for six, as has been done to the teacher-training institutions in the last 10 years and then complain that they have not been innovators. Survival, not innovation, has been the name of the game. It was the tough but hopeful atmosphere of the sixties that spawned innovation.

I wish that I could believe that the sympathetic atmosphere and hard cash that were available then would be provided now.

Yours faithfully,
JOAN D. BROWNE,
91 Bridge End,
Warwick,
Warwickshire.
March 23.

Design education

From Mr Peter Gorb

Sir, Mr Ellis (March 15) should not be too encouraged by Professor Ashworth (March 17). The universities in general will only actively encourage design-based courses in schools when, like Salford, they have sufficiently good contacts with industry to persuade them to employ design committed graduates from not only engineering courses but also schools of architecture and design. The key to improving design education is to first convince senior managers that design is central to their business purpose.

The current Government campaign, "Design for Profit", is a creditable attempt to begin that process. But follow-up is going to be essential and it is a sad fact that there is very little teaching about design in British business schools. Furthermore, the campaign is limited to manufacturing industry and design should be a central concern of all businesses.

No service organisation can be effective if the environment in which it works (its buildings, its equipment, its physical infrastructures) are not effectively designed. And all corporations communicate to their various markets through information systems (from computer print-outs to advertising) which need to be effectively designed.

Design pervades business activity and not only through its products but also through its problem-based methodology. It is this methodology which is at the heart of the Education for Capability reform movement of which Sir Toby Weaver writes (March 17) and which is very properly concerned with the whole of education.

Yours faithfully,
PETER GORB,
Senior Fellow in Design Management,
London Business School,
Sussex Place,
Regent's Park, NW1.
March 17.

Weather to blame in Ethiopia

From the Chairman of the Save the Children Fund.

Sir, It was heartening to read your leader article (March 24) concerning the Ethiopian famine. Nonetheless, I feel that some of the points in Bent Juel-Jensen's letter in the adjacent column do need comment, particularly since they may dissuade people who were thinking of helping the famine victims from so doing.

Regardless of the ideological hue of the Ethiopian Government, it cannot be held responsible for the current situation, which has been caused by two years of almost continuous drought and resultant crop failure, as reported by field workers on the ground. Not even centrally planned economies can control the weather! Further, it may be said that the response of the Ethiopian Government has been prompt, considering the insecurity of the area and the lack of resources. Indeed, the worst excesses of starvation, last seen in 1972-73, have so far been averted.

The public deserve reassurance that aid channelled through non-governmental organisations is unlikely to be diverted from those in need – particularly in our own case, where we have a team of British doctors, nutritionists, etc on the ground supervising receipt, transport and distribution.

Finally, it can never be ethically right to deny humanitarian aid to people so desperately in need on the basis of their government's policies. Just as it would be quite wrong to deny aid to those suffering from the same famine in the provinces of Tigray and Eritrea.

Yours faithfully,
GILES WITHERINGTON,
Chairman,
Save the Children Fund,
Mary Datchelor House,
17 Grove Lane,
Camberwell, SE5.
March 24.

From Mr Fred Wachsberger.

Sir, After seeing the all-too-familia[r] scenes of famine and plight on ou[r] televisions, this time from Ethiopia it is encouraging to read in today' *Times* (March 24) that the Britis[h] Government is sending ou[r] £350,000 in aid.

I didn't get to read this till I sa[t] down to watch the early evenin[g] news on BBC TV, which wa[s] followed by our local service givin[g] the splendid news that Austin & Pickersgill had landed a £25n shipping order after months of han[d] bargaining and so bringing much needed work to an area of extremel[y] high unemployment.

Good news indeed; until on[e] learns that the order is from... Ethiopia! What *is* going on in thi[s] crazy world?

Sincerely,
FRED WACHSBERGER,
192 Western Way,
Darras Hall,
Ponteland,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
Tyne and Wear.
March 24.

Male midwives

From Mr John Lambert

Sir, Horace Walpole is not to b[e] believed on the subject of man midwives (letter, March 23). Thi[s] was his term of abuse for Arch bishop Thomas Secker, who, as [a] device to secure admission t[o] Oxford University, first acquired a medica[l] doctorate at Leyden, after studies i[n] Paris that included Gregoire's lectures on midwifery.

Walpole meant that his medica[l] degree equipped him as a[n] obstetrician, and did not imply mal[e] midwife status as now understood. The insult of nomenclature was par[t] of Walpole's vendetta against Secke[r] (see A. W. Rowden, KC, *Th[e] Primates of the Four Georges*).

Moreover (I write as archivist o[f] St James's Church, Piccadilly, i[n] defence of a former rector) Secker's chaplain, Wintle, was more widel[y] believed by contemporaries an[d] later scholars when he wrote: "I d[o] aver that he never was in th[e] midwifery line, nor ever practise[d] that or any other branch of surgery".

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN LAMBERT,
St James's Vestry,
197 Piccadilly, W1.
March 23.

Misuse of books

From Mr Philip Mickelborough

Sir, Professor Edwards's lament fo[r] the long-lived book shows a mos[t] unbecoming academic insularity.

No doubt he does still use th[e] books which he bought just befor[e] the war – *Macbeth* in 1983 is littl[e] different from *Macbeth* in 1939 – but would he advise his colleague[s] in, say, the Department of Nuclea[r] Physics to teach from the books the[y] bought as students?

In many disciplines knowledge i[s] increasing so rapidly that mos[t] textbooks are out of date befor[e] reaching the bookshops, and ar[e] quite useless within a few year[s]. Nevertheless, one must agree tha[t] book should not fall apart at its firs[t] reading.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP MICKELBOROUGH,
39 Kingsbury Street,
Marlborough,
Wiltshire.
March 22.

Taking 'The Times'

From Mr Stephen West

Sir, Travelling first class fro[m] Norwich to London yesterday, copy of *The Times* was stolen fro[m] my briefcase.

Is the recession now so severe tha[t] top people can no longer afford t[o] buy their own?

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN WEST,
5 Church Street,
New Buckenham, Norfolk.
March 23.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 26: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this afternoon attended the match between Scotland and the Barbarians at Murrayfield.

Having been received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan, the Right Hon the Lord Provost), Her Royal Highness was entertained at luncheon at Murrayfield by the Committee of the Scottish Rugby Union and afterwards, escorted by the President (Mr G. W. Thompson), opened the East Stand.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Queen was represented by Colonel John Corbett-Winder (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Powys) at the Memorial Service for Captain Nevill Garnons Williams (formerly Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Breconshire) which was held in the Cathedral Church of St John The Evangelist, Brecon this afternoon.

The Prince of Wales was represented by Colonel Sir Cennydd Traherne.

March 27: By command of the Queen the Lord Maclean (Lord Chamberlain) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the departure of The President of the Republic of Zambia and Mrs Kaunda and bade farewell to Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
March 25: The Duke and Duchess of Kent returned to London today on the conclusion of their visit to Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Queen Ingrid of Denmark celebrates her birthday today.

A memorial service for Mr Robert John Cann, past member of the board of governors, emeritus consultant ear, nose and throat surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and chairman of the Council of Governors of Guy's Hospital Medical School, will be held today at noon in Guy's Hospital Chapel, St Thomas Street, London, SE1.

Mrs Smith-Parr, Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond Smith-Parr, Mrs Kalidas Banerji and Mrs Gabriel Lavelle wish to thank all those who have sent letters of sympathy and flowers on the sudden death of their husband and father, Wing Commander George Herbert Smith-Parr (Retd), formerly First Secretary, British High Commission, New Delhi. They hope to write personally to everyone at a later date.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond Smith-Parr, The Staffordshire Regiment, regrets that owing to an accident he was unable to attend the funeral of his father.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr R. D. Bignell and Miss P. J. Tatton-Brown
The engagement is announced between Roger Douglas, elder son of Mrs D. H. Bignell, of Grayling Court, W5, and the late Mr Bignell, and Philippa, younger daughter of Captain and Mrs Peter Tatton-Brown, of Grasspark, Charles, North Devon.

Mr P. L. Donnelly and Miss G. M. Dallamore
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs Paul Donnelly, of Oyster Bay, New York, and Georgina, daughter of the late Mr Denis Dallamore and Mrs Stella Dallamore, of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Mr R. J. G. Holman and Miss A. J. Perkins
The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of the late Mr Gordon Holman and Mrs Lilian Holman, of Putney, and Angela, daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Perkins, of Ruislip.

Flight-Lieutenant A. J. B McGrigor and Ms R. E. Grieves-Cook
The engagement is announced between Alastair, only son of Mr R. B. McGrigor, MBE, of Charlwood, Surrey, and the late Mrs J. M. McGrigor, and Rosemary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. L. Grieves-Cook, of Alresford, Hampshire.

Mr M. W. Morris and Miss S. A. Chetwynd-Talbot
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs M. E. Morris, of Myrtle Cottage, Llandogo, Gwent, and Sarah, daughter of Mr J. E. Chetwynd-Talbot, of Kingsclere, Hampshire, and of Mrs P. Woolland, of Curtisknowle, near Totnes Devon.

Mr M. C. Pickthall and Miss A. L. Dagnall
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Major and Mrs Colin Pickthall, of Amersham, Buckinghamshire, and Annabel, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Dagnall, of Chiswick, London, and France.

Mr D. E. Smith and Miss K. A. Ross
The engagement is announced between David Eric, only son of Mr and Mrs Eric Smith, of Italian Villa, 12 Hurlingham Road, SW6, and Catherine Ann, eldest daughter of Brigadier and Mrs Alan Ross, of Priory Close, Seaview, Isle of Wight.

Mr R. J. G. Wickes and Miss D. T. Pedley
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs R. R. Wickes, of Deal, Kent, and Diana, daughter of Dr and Mrs C. E. Pedley, of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Marriages

Sir Graham Lake, Bt, and Mrs K. M. Lister
A service of blessing was held on Saturday at St Mark's, Regent's Park, after the marriage of Sir Graham Lake, Bt, of Regent's Park, and Mrs Katharine Margaret Lister, daughter of Mrs M. M. Last and the late Mr D. W. Last. The Rev T. P. N. Devonshire Jones officiated.

A reception was held at the Zoological Society of London

Mr R. Plumley and Miss S. F. Wolstenholme
The marriage took place on Saturday at the church of St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe with St Anne of Mr Robert Plumley, elder son of Mr and Mrs B. H. Plumley, of Gatehouse Farm, Coggeshall, Essex, and Miss Sarah Felicia Wolstenholme, younger daughter of Sir Gordon and Lady Wolstenholme, of 10 Wimpole Mews, W1. The Rev G. Dowell officiated, assisted by the Rev F. P. Coleman.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white lace and a veil held in place by a headdress of white flowers. She carried a bouquet of cream and white flowers. Mrs O. Pall and Miss Susan Plumley attended her. Mr Gary Hunt was best man.

A reception was held at Apothecaries' Hall and the honeymoon will be spent in Cyprus.

Mr R. E. Langman and Froken I. E. Nilsson
The marriage took place quietly on March 26, 1983, at the Swedish Church, London, between Mr Roy Langman and Froken Elisabeth Nilsson.

Mr C. I. M. Stuart and Miss R. Thompson
The marriage took place on Saturday, March 26, at All Saints' Church, Lindfield, betweeen Mr Mark Stuart, only son of Mr amd Mrs Ian Stuart, of Zimbabwe, and Miss Rosemary Thompson, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Thompson.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Sarah Thompson and Julianne Stuart. Mr Peter King was best man.

A reception was held at the bride's home and the honeymoon is being spent in Mauritius.

Funeral

Marquess Camden
The funeral of Marquess Camden took place on Saturday at St Albans, Frant, East Sussex. Prince Michael of Kent was represented by Major the Hon Sir Clive Bossom, who gave an address, and the Lord Lieutenant of Kent was represented by the Deputy Lieutenant Mr David Barham. The Rev Dr Peter Hamilton officiated and the lesson was read by Marquess Camden, son. Among those present were:

Rosemary Marchioness Camden (widow), Marchioness Camden (daughter-in-law), and Michael Pratt (son), Lady Mary Pawle (daughter), the Earl of Brecknock and Lady Samantha Pratt (grandchildren), Fiona Countess of Normanton (sister), Lord and Lady Roderic Pratt (brother and sister-in-law), Captain Adrian Pratt, Miss Zara Pratt, Jacqueline Countess of Brecknock, the Earl of Normanton, the Hon Mark Agar, the Marquess and Marchioness of Abergavenny, Lady Rupert Nevill, Lady Rose Nevill, Mr Paul Goudime, the Hon Philip Lindersley, the Hon Gerald Lascelles, Baron and Baroness de Gerlache, villagers and employees of the Camden Estate.

University news

Liverpool
The North West Cancer Research Fund has presented Liverpool University with a cheque for £250,000 to support cancer research during 1983-84.

Bristol

Promotions to senior lectureships
J E Lyon (Spanish), J O Neville (drama), Dr B P J Williams (hydrogeology), Dr M L Hayes (biochemistry), Dr J H Musgrave (anatomy), Dr F P Sayer (engineering mathematics), A G Brown (social work), K P Smith (education), C F H Jessup, resident tutor in Gloucestershire.

Grants
Science and Engineering Research Council: £71,798 to J F Baldwin and Dr B Pilsworth towards an investigation entitled "A Fuzzy Relational Inference Language – FRIL – for Knowledge Base Reasoning", over two years: £44,727 to Professor J E Enderby under the special replacement scheme, for three years.
Medical Research Council: £43,290 to Dr A P Halestrap towards an investigation entitled "Hormonal Control of Liver Mitochondrial Function" over three years.
Natural Environment Research Council: £37,372 to Dr M F Madelin towards an investigation entitled "The Ecology of Myxomycetes in Agricultural Soils", over three years.
Agricultural Research Council: £36,498 to Dr A Beckett towards an investigation entitled "Applications of Low Temperature Scanning Electron Microscopy for Studying Host-Pathogen Interactions", over three years.
Ministry of Defence: £41,800 to Professor L F Crabtree towards a "Study of Drag Development at Low Speeds on Forward Swept Wings", over three years: £29,411 to Dr R D Adams towards an investigation entitled "Adhesive Failure Mechanisms", over three years.
Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust: £76,903 to Dr J A O Russell and Dr L M Ward towards an investigation entitled "Core and Cluster Project: A Study of Ordinary Housing for Mentally Handicapped People in the Community", over three years.
Wellcome Trust: £26,867 to Dr W D Billington towards an investigation entitled "Immunoregulatory Aspects of Placental Function", over two years.
British Aerospace: £41,800 to Professor L F Crabtree towards a "Study of Drag Development at Low Speeds on Forward Swept Wings", over three years.
Duphar B V: £32,159 to Dr P M Gaskell, Dr T J Gruffydd-Jones and Professor F J Bourne towards a "Study on Chlamydial Infection in Cats" over three years.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Cary, Mr Henry Cecil, of Leigh on Mendip, Bath, intestate £203,007
Castles, Mr Sydney Arthur, of Hale, Greater Manchester .£261,191
Cunningham, Mr Joseph Mullan, of Storrington, West Sussex ...£221,165

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Dr A. R. Worthington to be medical director of the Bupa medical centres, in succession to Dr H. Beric Wright, who retires in June.

Politics and a false god

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Marxists should repudiate the "dogmatic atheism" which has become a principle barrier to the progress of socialism, a leading member of the British Communist Party said in the sixth Tawney Memorial lecture.

Miss Irene Brennan, a former nun and practising Roman Catholic, was speaking at the start of a week which brought further contributions to the debate about the interface between religion and politics. She is secretary of the religious affairs advisory committee of the Communist Party, and she made several forceful criticisms of Soviet-block attitudes to religion.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said in St James's, Piccadilly, that the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, was "naive to put it at its most charitable" to say that the church should restrict itself to the articles of faith. Two days later the bishop restated his position, saying the church had to attend to the causes of evil in the human heart rather than its symptoms in social disorder.

Miss Brennan said in her lecture that the original Marxist criticism of religion was only atheistic in as much as it was rejection of a false god, the god of power and exploitation. Marx and Engels were attacking the distortion of Christianity which insisted on a sharp distinction between secular pursuits and religious practice. This, "inner-looking other-worldliness" saw salvation as a personal individual question, serving "the class attitudes of the establishment".

Dogmatic opposition to religion had become an anti democratic flaw in the socialism of the countries of Eastern Europe, for it excluded believers from full participation in the common effort.

The failure to associate political activism with spiritual insight, "the head with the heart", was one of the main factors inhibiting the development of socialism in Britain.

Miss Brennan declared: "We need to awaken Marxists to the love and solidarity of God towards us, to the power and truth of the cross, to the blessed community of the saints and the joy of the resurrection."

Mr Steel, introducing himself as an Elder of the Church of Scotland, attacked the "common distortion" that the church should not involve itself in politics, which he called a "heretical Gospel".

Dr Leonard, whom he described as "Mrs Thatcher's own nominee to the See of London, had urged the church to concentrate on the articles of faith, while on many other matters "it is legitimate for Christians to hold different views".

How, he asked, could there be more than one Christian view of apartheid, torture, racialism, and the erosion of civil liberties? The bishop had given his *imprimatur* for the most unchristian views on issues such as race and repatriation, even if he did not hold them himself.

Mr Steel said the words of the Magnificat "He hath filled the hungry with good things, and the rich he hath sent empty away; he hath put down the mighty from their seats, and hath exalted the humble and meek" were "highly political language". The prayer was banned in several South American countries as being subversive, he added.

True Christian values were in great danger in the present illiberal climate, and a heavy responsibility now rested on the church.

"The church should be demanding that politicians tackle the social issues underlying the present crime wave, notably unemployment, rather than expecting our police to use draconian powers to put out the fires we have lit by our own failure."

Dr Leonard, preaching in St Paul's Cathedral on Friday, said he accepted that the Gospel had to be applied to society as well as to individuals, but the difficulties of the world were not simply caused by ignorance or bad administration.

"We face problems of violence, poverty, bad housing and war because we human beings can be violent, grasping, unjust, greedy and bitter". If the church concerned itself only with symptoms it will give the impression of being more interested in issues than in people.

"I think it is true to say that the church has fallen into the temptation to concentrate on the symptoms rather than causes, and needs to be recalled to the heart of the gospel."

This was the Christian's vocation to wrestle with the power of evil, which sought to draw him into iniquity or to corrupt the good he did. The armour against evil was penitence, which he called "an acceptance of the realities of life."

The lectures by Miss Brennan, Mr Steel, and Dr Leonard were written and delivered within a few days of each other, and though each speaker was obviously unaware of the others contributions, they all address the same problem. The bishop is closer to Mr Steel's position than the latter admits.

The communist and the bishop both demand that the church should not shirk the preaching of its full spiritual teaching and well-meant political activism that the church should stand with the poor and exploited, as Miss Brennan demands. Dr Leonard says that this must not be a convenient distraction from the personal struggle of each individual.

The other two say in turn that a Christianity which individualizes the personal struggle can become an ideological weapon serving the interests of wealth and power, and has done so (Miss Brennan) and is still being seduced to do so (Mr Steel).

It is Mr Steel, however, who is most concerned with remedies for symptoms, and who offers no deeper diagnosis of root causes.



Tory double: Mr Nicholas Winterton, the Conservative MP for Macclesfield, with his wife, Ann, who has just been selected as prospective Tory candidate for the neighbouring constituency of Congleton, Cheshire (Photograph: Michael Arron).

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Progress on remaining stages of the Telecommunications Bill. Motion on the London Docklands Development Corporation (Vesting of Land) (Greater London Council and Southwark London Borough Council) Order.
Tomorrow (2.30): Conclusion of remaining stages of Telecommunications Bill. Motions on the Supplementary Benefit (Housing Benefits) (Requirements and Resources) Consequential Amendment Regulations, and on the Upholstered Furniture (Safety) (Amendment) Regulations.
Wednesday (2.30): Local Authorities (Expenditure Powers) Bill, second reading. Merchant Shipping Bill and International Transport Conventions Bill, remaining stages. Motion relating to recommendations of the Select Committee on Standing Orders (Revision).
Thursday (9.30): Easter adjournment debates.

Select committees: Today Energy. Subject: Energy research, development and demonstration. Witnesses: Science and Engineering Research Council; Social Science Research Council (4).
Education, Science and Arts. Subject: Higher education funding. Witnesses: University Grants Committee, National Advisory Body for Local Authority Higher Education (4.30).
Public Accounts. Subject: Management of factory estates. Witness: Sir Peter Carey, Department of Industry; Mr Pender, English Industrial Estates Corporation (4.45).
Treasury and Civil Service. Subject: The Budget. Witness: Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer (4.45).
Tomorrow: Defence. Subject: Future defence of the Falklands. Witness: Dr Paul Rogers, School of Peace Studies, Bradford University (10.30).
Transport. Subject: Transport aspects of the 1983 public expenditure White Paper. Witnesses: Mr P. L. Lazarus, Permanent Under Secretary of State and officials of the Department of Transport (4.15).
Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. Subject: Reports of the Health Service Commissioner. Witnesses: Sir Kenneth Stowe and officials of the Department of Health and Social Security, Scottish Office (5).

Wednesday: Industry and Trade. Subject: Machine Tools and Robotics. Witnesses: Sir Jack Wellings, Chairman 600 Group (10.45); representatives of Bridgeport Textron (11.30); representatives of Taylor Hitec (12.15).
Energy. Subject: Energy conservation. Witnesses: Department of Energy officials (11).
Transport. Subject: Bus subsidy policy. Witness: National Bus Company (4.15).
Treasury and Civil Service. Subject: The Budget. Witness: Lord Richardson of Duntisbourne, Governor of the Bank Of England (4.30).

Lords. Today (2.30): Currency Bill and Transport Bill, third readings. Energy Bill, second reading. Debate on Advisory Council for Adult and Continuing Education.
Tomorrow (2.30): Divorce Jurisdiction, Court Fees and Legal Aid (Scotland) Bill, third reading. Level Crossings Bill, Truck Acts (Repeal) Bill, and Licensing (Occasional Permissions) Bill, second readings. Legal Aid orders and agricultural orders.

Select committees. Tomorrow: EEC subcommittee A (Finance, Economics and Regional Policy). Evidence from the CBI on the EMS (3). Wednesday: EEC subcommittee D (Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs). Evidence from the Milk Marketing Board and the Dairy Trade Federation on supply controls (10.30).
Subcommittee B (External Relations, Trade and Industry). Evidence from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders on changing trade patterns since Britain joined the EEC (10.30) and from the Chemical Industries Association (11.20).
Subcommittee C (Education, Employment and Social Affairs). Evidence from Association of Metropolitan Authorities, Association of County Councils and Commission for Racial Equality on European Social Fund (11).
Science and Technology subcommittee I (Remote Sensing and Digital Mapping). Evidence from the Royal Geographical Society (3.15).

Progress of legislation

Commons. Mar 21: Finance Bill read a first time. Dentists Bill read a second time. Mar 22: Emphysema (Compensation) Bill read a first time. Mar 23: Public Opinion Polls (Prohibition at Election Times) Bill and Insolvency (Special Arrangements) Bill both read a first time. Housing and Building Control Bill passed the report stage and read the third time by 259 votes to 168. Mar 25: Consolidated Fund (No 2) Bill read a second time and passed the remaining stages.
Lords. Mar 21: Public Records (Amendment) Bill and Transport Bill completed the report stages. Nuclear Materials (Offences) Bill read a second time. Mar 22: Licensing (Occasional Permissions) Bill read a first time. Conwy Tunnel (Supplementary Powers) Bill and Marriage Bill read the third time and passed. British Fishing Boats Bill and Divorce Jurisdiction, Court Fees and Legal Aid (Scotland) Bill passed the committee stage. Mar 23: British Railways (Liverpool Street Station) Bill read the third time and passed. Criminal Trespass on Residential Premises Bill read a second time. Mar 24: Parkeston Quay Bill, British Fishing Boats Bill, and Data Protection Bill all read the third time and passed. Litter Bill (Consolidation) and read a second time and Pilotage Bill (Consolidation) read the third time and passed.

Duchy of Lancaster

On the recommendation of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Letters Patent have been issued under the Seal of the Duchy appointing Mr M. R. Cockerton Steward of the Wirksworth and High Peak Barmote Courts. He succeeds the late Mr W. N. Brooke-Taylor, of Bakewell.

The Barmote Courts regulate the practice of lead-mining in the Soke or Wapentake of Wirksworth and in the Hundred of High Peak in Derbyshire.

Birthdays today

The Right Rev Dr C. K. N. Bardsley, 76; Mr Dirk Bogarde, 62; Marjorie Countess of Brecknock, 83; the Hon George Bruce, 53; Professor Sir John Butterfield, 63;

Mr Clifford Hollison, 86; Mr Robert Harris, 83; Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, 68; Mr Frank Judd, 48;

Mr Neil Kinnock, MP, 41; Mr R. Lister, 64; Mr Michael Parkinson, 48; Dame Flora Robson, 81; Lord Shaughnessy, 61; Lord Justice Stephenson, 73; Mr Richard Stilgoe, 40.

Luncheon

Lady Mayoress
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained trustees and members of the Gresford Colliery Disaster Relief Fund at luncheon at the Mansion House on Friday. Mr E. Andrews and Mr C. Challinor, survivors of the disaster, were among the guests.

Service dinners

The Royal Hampshire Regiment
The annual dinner of The Royal Hampshire Regiment Territorial Officers' Dinner Club was held on Saturday at Regimental Headquarters, Serle's House, Winchester. Brigadier C. G. T. Viner presided.

3rd Divisional Signals
The 3rd Divisional Signals Reunion Club held a reunion dinner at the Victory (Services) Club on Saturday. A Benedetto Pistrucci bust of the Duke of Wellington was presented to Lieutenant-Colonel T. I. M. Waugh, Commanding Officer of the 3rd Armd Div Signals and HQ. Brigadier C. G. Moore, presided and the guest of honour was Colonel R. L. Murray of the Royal Signals Association.

RAF Fairford
Officers of the 7020th Air Base Group, RAF Fairford, entertained their ladies at a dining out evening on Saturday at the Officers' Mess, Duke of Gloucester Barracks, South Cerney. Colonel Thomas R. Johnson, Group Commander, USAF presided and the principal guest speaker was Colonel Donald A. Walbrecht, Vice-Commander, HQ 3rd Air Force, RAF Mildenhall. The Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire and Mrs Gibbs were among the guests.

Memorial meeting

A meeting in memory of Arthur and Cynthia Koestler will take place at 6.30 pm on Thursday, April 7, at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1, by invitation of Sir Hugh Casson, PRA, who will be in the chair. Accommodation is limited. Please apply for invitation to Morven Knowles, Hutchinson Books Limited, 17-21 Conway Street, London W1.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR ANTHONY BLUNT
Art historian who spied for the Russians



Professor Anthony Blunt, who died at his London home on March 26 at the age of 75 was an art historian of the very greatest distinction who, in 1979 was revealed to the public as having been at the centre of a Cambridge University coterie of the 1930s, many of whose members had become converted to Communism and had spied for the Russians.

The full role of this coterie was never in his lifetime fully revealed to the public either by himself or by the security services but there is no doubt that he was able in a variety of ways to make himself useful to the Russians greatly to detriment of this country's security. As a convert to the thinking of Guy Burgess – the most intelligent of the group – that the Marxist interpretation of history was correct, he had acted as a talent spotter for Burgess, supplying him with the names of likely recruits. During his war service in British intelligence it seems likely that he was an assiduous collector of intelligence for the Russians on Britain's information about and intentions towards the Germans in a variety of spheres, ranging from matters of internal defence and security to foreign policy considerations such as the British Government's intentions towards various neutral countries.

And though it appears that he had ceased to be active in passing information to the Russians after 1945 he was able nevertheless, by protecting friends who continued to operate as spies, notably Philby, Burgess and Maclean, to deceive the British security services for many more years, thus rendering further service to the Russians.

Yet all this was enacted alongside a career which, at the time of Blunt's exposure was acknowledged as having been one of the highest merit in a totally different sphere. As Professor Sir Anthony Blunt, a former professor of the History of Art, Director of the Courtauld Institute and Surveyor of the Queen's pictures he had enjoyed for years a supreme and unsullied reputation not only as the most distinguished British born art historian but as a servant of his country both culturally and in time of war.

Blunt's fall from the very pinnacle of grace was sudden and astonishing. To a general public not unaccustomed by then to spy scandals, Blunt's name, reputation and character would have seemed above being impugned. He had done much to expand British consciousness in the matter of the appreciation of modern art; he was known as a man who had served his country along with other distinguished intellectuals in the Second World War.

He had been the head of an august institution in his directorship of the Courtauld Institute of Art from 1947 to 1974; as Surveyor of the King's (from 1952 the Queen's) Pictures from 1945-72 he had held an office which seemed to imply the particular approbation and confidence of the Sovereign.

In spite of awareness that he had been of the political left in the Cambridge of his youth, the discovery to the public in November, 1979, of the fact that Blunt had become an agent of Russian intelligence while at Cambridge in the 1930s, that this work had continued while he worked for British intelligence from 1940 to 1945 and that finally he had been the "fourth man" who had assisted in the arrangements for the escape of Burgess and Maclean and had survived the defection of Philby in 1963, caused an immense sensation.

In this perhaps most extraordinary of double lives, his great services to the history of art in this country deserve separate and comprehensive consideration.

Since the history of art did not exist as an academic subject in Britain in his youth, Blunt came to it by way of a spontaneous enthusiasm for art.

Anthony Frederick Blunt was born on September 26, 1907, but spent much of his childhood in Paris where his father, the Rev A. S. V. Blunt, was vicar of the English church and chaplain to the British Embassy. His love of France and her art dated first from that period, as did his impeccable command of written and spoken French, an accomplishment which later helped to make him the intimate of two generations of the finest French art historians.

At school at Marlborough, where his contemporaries included Louis McNeice, John Betjeman and his lifelong friend Ellis Waterhouse, he was one of a minority of "aesthetes" in a college of "hearties".

His education in art was carried on chiefly in the holidays, fired by his eldest brother Wilfred, the future author and art-master at Eton, from whom he absorbed the established *avant-garde* tastes of the day.

In 1926 Blunt went to Trinity, Cambridge, with a scholarship in mathematics, though he read Modern Languages for the Tripos, taking a First in both parts and becoming a Fellow of the College in 1932. The Cambridge of that time, centred in Trinity and King's, formed the style of his mind – a Cambridge which had inherited from its Edwardian elders a rationalist and sceptical temper and which was shortly to take up the cause of the political Left.

Blunt's interests in art were now developing rapidly though still only as a sideline. He developed a passion for German and Austrian baroque architecture, and began writing reviews on art for the *Spectator*.

English interest in visual art in the 1920s and early 1930s, was essentially amateur, or at any rate lacking a sense of history. Blunt's response was to apply the discipline of history. Works of art were to be studied like other events in the past.

Blunt, like a handful of other young English scholars sought out the Continental springs of art history, which were to be found not only on the Continent itself but also in the Warburg Institute, recently transported from Hamburg to London. In 1933 and 1934 he spent several fruitful months in the company of Ellis Waterhouse studying baroque art in Rome. Another friend of this period or shortly after was the refugee Marxist art historian Friedrich Antal, who also influenced his interpretation of history.

During the thirties Blunt shared his generation's attachment to the left, though the extent to which he had actually embraced the doctrine of Soviet Russian Marxism was to remain a secret, closely guarded. It was perhaps partly for ideological reasons that he turned at this time to the one English artist in whom he was ever to take a serious interest, William Blake. Blake's radicalism and humanity and his hatred of established institutions, particularly the English Church, appealed to him as well as the problems in symbolism and source-hunting he presented.

In 1936 Blunt resigned his Cambridge Fellowship and in the following year joined the staff of the Warburg Institute. At the same time the Courtauld Institute, under its second Director, T. S. R. Boase, was beginning to acquire serious academic standards, and Blunt moved there as Reader in the History of Art and Deputy Director in 1939.

During his Second World War service with MI5, the flow of his scholarly publications, begun in 1937, was hardly checked. He wrote articles on Poussin and other French seventeenth-century painters, on Blake and on various problems connected with visual symbolism: also some on modern art.

In 1945 Blunt succeeded the then Sir Kenneth Clark as Surveyor of the King's Pictures and immediately carried on the publication of the series of catalogues begun by Clark of the great collection of drawings at Windsor Castle. Over the years he wrote no fewer than five of the volumes himself, alone or in collaboration with others, and persuaded colleagues to write the rest, so that almost the entire collection was covered by the time he retired in 1972.

After his retirement he became adviser for the Queen's Pictures and Drawings.

In 1947, Blunt was the natural choice to succeed Boase as Director of the Courtauld Institute. With the help until 1961 of the Deputy Director, Johannes Wilde, he made the Courtauld what it has been ever since – *the* major centre in Britain for the academic training of young professional art historians and an institution to stand comparison with the finest similar bodies abroad.

At the Courtauld Institute he was almost the ideal Director. He had a natural authority which certainly made itself felt; at the same time he trusted his staff, not only teachers but also librarians, technologists and administrators, to do their jobs as they thought best. Almost all his younger teaching staff had in fact been his pupils and they took much of their colouring from him.

A significant part of his contribution lies in his writings. In the fifties and sixties his principal books were *Art and Architecture in France 1500-1700* (1953) in the Pelican History of Art series, a masterly survey, and the monumental *Nicolas Poussin* (1966-67). Somehow he also found time to write monographs on Blake, Philibert de l'Orme, Sicilian and Neapolitan baroque architecture, and Picasso.

On his sixtieth birthday he was presented with a *Festschrift* with an affectionate personal memoir by Ellis Waterhouse, and the French had already awarded him the *Légion d'honneur* in 1958. Four universities, including Paris, gave him honorary degrees, and his old college, Trinity, made him an honorary Fellow in 1967. For his work with the Royal Collection he had been made successively CVO (1947) and KCVO (1956.

Thus it seemed, he was set fair to pass off the stage loaded with honour, until a book, *The Climate of Treason*, published in November 1979 by the journalist Andrew Boyle, claimed that the author was able, if need be, to name the "fourth man". Ten days later, on November 15 in a written Commons answer to a question tabled by Mr Ted Leadbitter, MP, The Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, revealed that for fortyfive years Blunt had led another life suspected by but few people, that he had confessed to being a Russian agent in 1964 and that in return for supplying certain information he had been granted immunity.

As a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge in the 1930s, Blunt, it emerged, had been a close friend of Guy Burgess. As he was to admit in 1964 he had become an agent of Russian intelligence at that time and had "talent spotted" for them at Cambridge. When he joined MI5 in 1940 he had continued as a Russian agent and had continued to pass information to the Russians. At his entry into MI5, it appeared that while his "past" Left inclinations were acknowledged, they presented no impediment to his being engaged for the most sensitive work.

In 1945 Blunt had apparently ceased active work for the Russians but in 1951 he was able to use his contacts in Russian intelligence to enable Burgess and Maclean to defect. After the escape of the pair Blunt was investigated as his name had been mentioned by Burgess as a source. But with no further evidence against Blunt, and his persistent denial of the facts, the investigators made no further progress although they were by that time highly suspicious.

In 1964 Philby defected and in the following year, fresh evidence implicated Blunt. Though the evidence was not apparently strong enough to bring charges the Attorney General of the day obtained a confession from Blunt in return for a promise of immunity from prosecution. Blunt's part of the bargain being his cooperation in investigations which continued in the aftermath of the Burgess, Maclean and Philby defections.

The full implication of Blunt's apostasy awaits a full assessment as must an analysis of his motives, and his feelings about his actions as seen in retrospect by himself. His own general attitude towards Marxixm as an historical and cultural phenomenon is supposed to have been given the impetus and direction it took by contact with the more dominating intelligence of Burgess. He was later to say, himself, that, he was enabled to betray British information about the Germans during the war from a conviction that we were not doing enough to help a hard pressed ally. Whether he was himself responsible for the deaths of any British agents is still a matter for debate.

At any rate he was, on his public exposure, dealt with comparatively leniently, with the annulling of his knighthood of the Royal Victorian Order.

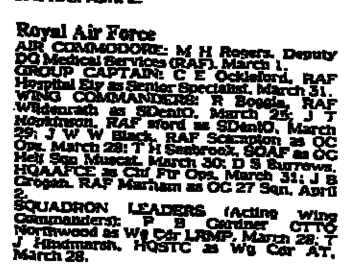
Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
REAR ADMIRAL: A S Tippet, to be promoted Vice-Admiral, April 11.
SURGEON CAPTAIN: J W Richardson, to be Surgn Cdre (Naval med a trng and Dean of Naval med), May 10.
COMMANDERS: A J C Morrow, ACTIVE in cmd, Sept 27; B Hulme, SAKER with SPRN, Aug 26; M E Winter, MOD(PE) with DGW(N) DW(SS) and with Gen Mngr HM Dkyd Rosyth, July 8; R McK Gee, staff of FOSM at AMTE, Aug 30; W K Hutchison, NAIAD in cmd, May 21; T G Maltby, staff of COMSUBMED, July 12; I A Somerville-McAlester, staff of CINCIBERLANT, May 16; J A P Fuery, MOD as Capt Support Strategic Systems, Aug 12; R C Sharp, [illegible] (CdrE), April 22; R H S [illegible] Supply Offr Portsmouth, [illegible]
CHAPLAINS: Rev J L M Allen, staff of [illegible] duty in COLLINGWOOD, [illegible] CENTURION, July 5; Rev T [illegible] of FOF2 and in ships of the [illegible] Sept 13; Rev M N Morrisey, [illegible] duty in CAMBRIDGE and [illegible] Sept 13; Rev J R N Mullin, [illegible] Chaplain, Gibraltar, July [illegible] Henley, INVINCIBLE, Aug [illegible] Marks, HM Naval Base [illegible] July 24; Rev W R de C M [illegible] HM Naval Base Rosyth and [illegible] Chaplin Scotland & [illegible] July 25.
ROYAL MARINES
[illegible] Clough, to be Loc Lt-Col for [illegible] RM, June 10; M B de S Clayton, RM Eastney for HQ TRF RM, Sept 16; J R Blundell, RM Eastney for HQ TRF RM, Oct 4; R C Dixon, to be Loc Lt-Col for Joint Warfare Staff, Sept 23; J J Thomson, staff of CINCFLEET, HMS WARRIOR, Sept 30; A P Grant, staff of SACLANT, Sept 30; P M H Dunn, to be OC 3 Cdo Bde & Sig Sqn RM, Sept 9; I F Binnie, MOD staff, Sept 30; N M Bentinck, dept of CGRM, Aug 19; N M Robinson, 45 Cdo RM, Aug 30.

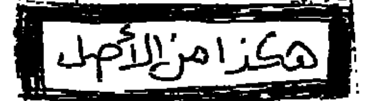
Retirements
Royal Navy
SURGEON REAR ADMIRAL: J Keeling, June 13.
COMMANDERS: R N J Stone, May 18; A L Thorpe, May 21; P L Hill, May 18.

The Army
COLONEL COMMANDANT: Major-General G B Sinclair, Corps of Royal Engineers, March 28.
BRIGADIERS: P V Crooks LE(A) as DEME (Man S), April 1; B J Lowe, HQ The Light Div as Div Brig, March 31; R B MacGregor-Oakford HQ SE Dist as Dep Comd and COS, March 30; C A Ramsey, MOD as DDMO, March 31; J R Varley, DGFVE(PE) (AE) as Brig W, March 31.
COLONELS: M H P Clarke, MOD as Col, April 2; J P K Crawford, MOD as Col, March 31; P I Palmer, HQ UKLF as DACOS, March 28; M H Sharpe, MOD as Col, March 31; J Taylor, Army Legal Gp UK as Col, April 2; A C Tieshurst, HQ NE Dist as Comd Med, March 28; D C Whitten, JFHQ BFFI (AE) as Comd RE, March 31.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: M McI Ayrton R SIGNALS 21 Sig Regt as CO, April 1; O P Brady ROAC, Staff Coll Camberley as SO1, March 28; R W Burkey RA HQ SW Dist as Chief G4, March 28; N J Clayprole RA London UOTC as CO, March 31; J C Cochrane R IRISH Dep The King's Div (Ballymena) as CO, April 1; D G Dudley R SIGNALS HQ BAOR as SO1, March 29; J J Dumas RA BAAT Nigeria as SO1, April 1;
R J Martin QRIH HQ NORTHAG as Chief G3, March 31; R G Oliver RTR, RAF Centre as SO1, April 1.

Retirements
MAJOR-GENERAL: P H Lee (late REME), April 2.
BRIGADIERS: P C Bowser (late RCT), April 1; P L Newth (late RE), April 5.
COLONELS: T W Corner (late RAPC), April 3; M J Fisher (late RAPC), April 2; R T T Gurdon (late BW), April 2; H C R Starkey (late RA), April 2.



Royal Air Force
AIR COMMODORE: M H Rogers, Deputy DG Medical Services (RAF), March 1.
GROUP CAPTAIN: C E Ocklеford, RAF Hospital Ely as Senior Specialist, March 31.
WING COMMANDERS: R Bogeis, RAF Wildenrath as SDentO, March 25; J T Hopkinson, RAF [illegible] as SDentO, March 29; J W W Black, RAF Scampton as OC Ops, March 28; T H Seabrook, SOAF as OC Heli Sqn Muscat, March 30; D S Burrows, HQAAFCE as Chf Ftr Ops, March 31; J B Grogan, RAF Marham as OC 27 Sqn, April 2.
SQUADRON LEADERS (Acting Wing Commanders): P B Gardner CTTO Northwood as Wg Cdr LRMP, March 28; T J Hindmarsh, HQSTC as Wg Cdr AT, March 28.



THE ARTS

Suresh Karadia

Michael Deakin (right) has emerged from the power struggle at TV-am as the clear winner. He successfully took on the 'Famous Five' presenters in a bid for full editorial control of the programmes. Another crisis now, and he knows that his head will be the one to roll.

Interview by **Bryan Appleyard**

The last man left to blame

"I sought no fights, I sought only peace", says Michael Deakin with the smug air of a man who has just hit upon a good pay-off line. As the world now knows he has sought in vain for, as programme controller of TV-am, he has presided over one of the most startlingly bitter outbreaks of civil war that television has yet seen. Before Anna Ford guaranteed herself a place in every newsreel compilation of the year 1983 by muttering darkly about the acts of treachery which only history would expose, Deakin had been the least well known of the group which founded commercial breakfast television. Afterwards he was the star, a cool *eminence grise* who had taken on "presenter power" and won.

Now, in the uneasy calm at Camden Town, he has taken to speaking in a kind of code. He talks at length of the competitive and psychological pressures of American breakfast television, and of the sense in which TV-am is the first really commercial station in Britain, in that it genuinely has to compete for advertising against the monopoly commercial companies. Ratings are therefore its life or its death. This is all intended to be heard by his staff, who came from the cosy monopolies of the regional franchise holders or the BBC. He is trying to teach them that TV-am is in a tougher ballgame, especially for presenters.

Deakin's part in the "hurricane of events" at the Camden Town studios and at Barclays Merchant Bank is now clear. By about week four he and some of his colleagues had seen that the BBC had run away with the ratings. Audience research indicated there was nothing wrong with the content but the presenter combinations were going down badly. Deakin attempted a reshuffle, starting with Ford, but this was seen by the five stars as the thin end of a wedge. They united behind the previously arranged rosters.

The danger was that such a stance threatened to paralyze any attempt at editorial control of the station. Deakin appealed to the board having failed to get backing within TV-am. The resulting crisis squeezed out Peter Jay and split his job into its two components – chairman and chief executive. It also asserted that Deakin was the programme controller and he was going to control the programmes.

He announced this to a meeting of the staff: "I'll tell you exactly what I said. I said 'there's only one editorial chair here'." This is a somewhat less dramatic version than the quotation which was reported. But Deakin is now out to calm things down, to present the changes at TV-am as evolutionary rather-than-revolutionary and the hysteria of some members of the staff as the result of "external pressure and internal fatigue".

Later this week he will announce the specific programming changes which will reveal his own analysis of how far things were wrong. But, until then, he is firmly no-commenting on the slightest implication that his Famous Five are anything less than the best: "I've got five of the best TV personalities in England and I think I'm very lucky."

Deakin is the son of Churchill's close friend Sir William Deakin, former Warden of St Anthony's, Oxford. He went to Cambridge with Derek Jacobi and Ian McKellen and was heavily involved in theatre. Later he opened London's first graphic art gallery – Editions Alecto – and then joined the BBC briefly, when he produced Jack De Manio's *Today* show for radio. He went back to art dealing until Donald Baverstock spotted him and whisked him off to Yorkshire Television where he spent 12 years, rising to the rank of Editor of Documentaries, making his name with a series of increasingly controversial programmes including *Johnny Go Home*, which landed him in the Old Bailey charged with criminal libel – "I've often thought in the last weeks that the most difficult time I had previously spent was in the Old Bailey. I think TV-am and the Old Bailey have much in common."

He was part of the team that presented the TV-am franchise application to the Independent Broadcasting Authority. He is reluctant to identify any problems at that stage. "I think we put together a bid in order to get the franchise – that's what bids are for. I still think it was the right team and I still think we'll get breakfast television right."

But the strain was immense. Apart from building the studios there were the logistical problems of constructing Britain's second largest television station with a 23-hour a week output. Cash flow meant that up to Christmas it could only have 30 employees. The build-up to the full complement of almost 400 all happened in six weeks. But still, Deakin maintains, it was all hanging together. "There has never been a row at TV-am until lately. It was a very contented place."

But the first really public crack in the edifice appeared when the BBC launched *Breakfast Time* two weeks ahead of them and succeeded in being alarmingly successful. Deakin admits the BBC's product wrong-footed him.

"They, in fact, chose to become a personality show. And they played hardball – for instance it's now impossible for us to put on star guests because they are told if they come to us they won't appear on any BBC show. We've had two or three examples of that. The BBC went down-market in a way that is not dignified in a public service organization, but so be it . . . They did talk about doing *Newsnight* in the morning but it turned out not to be so."

Meanwhile the IPA-Equity dispute was putting tremendous pressure in TV-am's revenues. Yet all of this could have been withstood if the ratings had been right. They were disastrously wrong and the decisions Deakin announces this week must, for his sake and for the patience of the investors, get a few things right. "Clearly the figures have got to start rising rather quickly. By the end of the summer we should be level pegging with the BBC."

Deakin sticks to the view, however, that they need not be that radical: "The belief that Peter's departure will change the sort of programmes we make simply isn't true. We must remember that I am also part of the team that went to the IBA and which they entrusted with the franchise. My professional reputation and the programmes I have made were part of what made them award it to this particular group."

In other words the fundamentals are right but the detail is wrong. The general entertainment-based approach stays and so, runs the official line, do the presenters. Deakin retains a brash belief that he can do it, whatever accusations have been flung in the small hours. His heart, after all, is in the right place.

"I've always conducted my life on the basis of what seems fun. The Deakin family, I learnt to my amazement, not so long ago were in fairgrounds. All the fairground equipment at the V & A says Deakins Fairs on the side. In the middle of the nineteenth century we turned into landed gentry but I've always had a streak of the fairground about me.

"Look about this place as you come in the hall. It wasn't built by apparatchiks. I think it was meant to say that this is a fun place to work. This was a sort of circus tent – Barnum and Bailey. Let's say we are in entertainment and this is a fun place to work."

But might not the casual observer think Deakin had been operating as more than just a benign ringmaster in recent weeks? "I think television is a political business. I hope and believe that everything I've ever done has been for the good of the station. I sought no fights. I sought only peace."

Opera

Overwhelming power of basic truth

Katya Kabanova

Grand, Leeds

One thing is clear about *Katya Kabanova*. It gleams as a steady truth from the documents and studies collected in John Tyrrell's hugely informative Cambridge Opera Guide on the work, and it stands out bald, simple and direct in Graham Vick's new production for Opera North.

It is the fact of Janacek's intense emotional involvement with his subject, an unconditional sympathy that overrode other matters like consistency of symbolism, social setting or musical artistry. *Katya* is quite straightforwardly a story of sexual passion at odds with loving affection, and in this compact, candid production its basic truth comes over with overwhelming power.

Stefanos Lazaridis's set is a boon. The original intention had been for his ENO designs to be used, but his work with Mr Vick led to a new conception that is, like so much else in this production, elementary and therefore elemental. There is only one feature on the stage: the Kabanov house, tall-windowed and grey, set high at one side on a revolve. But this is enough to give Mr Vick the means to rise to the most highly charged moments in the opera. Tikhon's departure at the end of the first act is followed by Katya, staring out through the windows, as the house turns. Then, in the middle of the third act, the house spins wildly with Katya trapped inside while the storm music rages in the orchestra.

Mr Vick's last coup comes where it is most needed, right at the end. He efficiently clears the stage, except for Katya's body and the curtained house, and has the protest of off-stage wordless chorus boomingly amplified to make an urgent final climax. Nor is the quieter detail neglected. There is a perfect rightness in such things as Katya's assignation with her lover, when he begins to sing while she walks on towards us, perhaps not yet hearing him, not rushing into his arms but taking a deliberate course into disaster, her own woman.

Marie Slorach, as Katya, is well on the way to a vital interpretation. In the quiet music, she has all the fresh, natural beauty Janacek saw in his heroine, and though in the first act her anguish seems a little contrived, she later makes Katya's feelings as strong and genuine as they have to be. Among the others in a disciplined and committed cast, Judith Pierce is an implacable, deeply grim mother-in-law, Barbara Walker a warm, stable Varvara, Bonaventura Bottone a spirited Vanya who enjoys himself, and Anthony Roden a husband whose moral weakness is as effective as his ability to rattle off quick dialogue: indeed, hardly a word of the Norman Tucker translation is lost throughout the opera.

The evening also benefits from David Lloyd-Jones's feeling for the music's nerve, its quick interchange of obsessively mechanical progress and stilled emotion. Yet another advantage is the conflation of the first two acts, as Janacek came to prefer, so that the tragedy is filled all in one go before the interval and then spilled, with violent compassion.

Paul Griffiths

Television

Two men who act a great many parts

Considering that Dirk Bogarde was once an "Odeon idol" and has spent the last 12 years playing Germans, it is remarkable how pleasant he seems (**Omnibus, BBC1**). Perhaps his candour helped; he described himself variously as a timid creature, a man of no brain and even, on occasions, a mannered actor. But they were perfect manners. An ability not only to spill the beans but to eat them, too, is the mark either of a man who does not care much about himself or of one whose vanity has made him entirely self-sufficient. Both, I imagine.

Certainly he is an actor of wide cinematic range, having progressed from the clean young man of the "Doctor" series to the taut homosexual of *Victim* – his fans deserted him then, not becuase he played the part of a Uranian but becuase it was that of a 45-year-old man. Tempus fugit: the audience abscondit. *Death in Venice*, however, persuaded the world that old age has it own terrible consolations.

Noël Coward, in one of his regal moods, told Mr Bogarde "*Never* go near the cinema". But in fact he flourished in its artificial light: the secret, it seems, is to concentrate very hard since the camera "is capable of *photographing* thought". He is right, of course, and it was his clarity and honesty that made this such delightful interview.

John Le Carré, on **The South Bank Show (LWT)**, was a less endearing, and certainly more solemn, figure. But there is a large element of the actor within him, also; he seemed to stun an audience of schoolchildren with readings from his novels, and he went on to impersonate the voice of Yasser Arafat in a most convincing manner. But, then, he has always been used to playing parts.

As a child he suffered both his father's disgrace and his mother's abandonment of her family; these were secrets he nurtured, forced to conceal them from a world which he tried simultaneously to placate and to understand. And so it is that in his novels reality is sinister, violent and labyrinthine; he studies it with the astonished fascination of a martyr looking at the arrows which have pierced him.

His thrillers, of course, are a wonderful mechanism for rationalizing guilt and secrecy, fear and betrayal. But he is also astute enough to ensure that his own fantasies complement those of his public: "People", he said, "want to interpret their lives in terms of conspiracy." The difference between fantasy and reality became evident, however, when extracts from his latest novel, about an Israeli double agent, were read alongside news "clips" from the Middle East. In contrast to his readily accessible prose, there was too much suffering, too much chaos, too many people to be easily incorporated as "characters". Perhaps such a situation can only be understood in terms of melodrama; perhaps not. The spectacle of Mr Le Carré discussing his thrillers in a grave manner did not reassure me.

John Le Carré: a large element of the actor

Peter Ackroyd

● Giuseppe Sinopoli takes up his post as Principal Conductor of the Philharmonia Orchestra with effect from January 1984; he will be appearing with the orchestra in May that year, and will be spending 12 weeks each season with them from *1985-86* onwards. Under his exclusive contract with Deutsche Grammophon, Sinopoli plans to make a number of major recordings with the Philharmonia.

● The New Opera Company is to present a double bill of British premières at the Bloomsbury Theatre from April 7 to 9. The works are *A Full Moon in March* by the American composer John Harbison, setting a dance-drama of that name by W. B. Yeats, and *Inner Voices* by the Australian composer Brian Howard to a libretto by Louis Nowra.

● *Robert Stephens* is to replace Paul Scofield as Oberon in Bill Bryden's production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* when it transfers to the Lyttleton Theatre next month.

Theatre

Victory

Royal Court

Subtitled "Choices in Reaction", Howard Barker's latest play considers a woman caught on the wrong side of the Restoration. Julie Covington plays the widow of one Bradshaw, a political visionary having only a name in common with the surly lawyer who played Caiaphas to Charles I's Christ at the royal trial.

Barker's Bradshaw, whose image of a Utopia without money, sexual constraints or sex stereotyping sounds spuriously twentieth-century even in the context of those progressive thinkers, got himself exhumed and posthumously hanged along with Cromwell and the "regicides", condemning his wife to a trail round the London gibbets with a canvas bag.

Both in action and speech, inevitably, Barker seizes every chance for squalid orgasms, putrefied brains, shrivelled wombs and all his usual paraphernalia. He has a wonderful time with Charles II's court, all gropes amid the lyric odes and using Bradshaw's bits for a gruesome coconut shy. Nigel Terry's Charles, his youthful face furrowed as Lely records, delivers a cascade of slang, period obsoletisms and naked obscenties with grim hauteur.

But why is he there? Why did England's republican experiment collapse? Barker has few doubts, making no reference to the protectorate's tyranny except a countrywoman's complaint that nothing got better. Charles II is a conscious puppet, "tickling crowds for bankers"; one royalist veteran, now in the export trade, says: "I have a wound five inches long in my groin that says England's got to have a bank!"

After that, where can the play go? Bitterly recalling his colleagues' failure, somebody called Milton is made to envisage the endless necessity for counter-revolution because power corrupts. What society would buy that, even from Howard Barker? And, anyhow, why this sudden loss of hope on the left, this identification with defeat? Does anyone else share it?

Danny Boyle, a name I had not known before, has directed a beautifully paced, taut production, equally in command throughout the vast social and emotional range Barker demands. And nowhere more that in Miss Covington's performance, drained with disillusionment and then ironically triumphant as she fawns herself into a royal mistress's service. Beginning at the bottom, in wise silence, watching her gutless student son (Martin Stone) take a false name and a Scots accent, she learns to rob sympathizers and couple with a coarse cavalier (the sanguine Kenny Ireland).

The author allows her a baby and a reissue of her husband's *magnum opus* as hopes. But I found little comfort, despite the exhilaration of the language, a sulphurous firework display that only tickled the audience though it should have scorched them. And, in the teeth of the Joint Stock budget, Deirdre Clancy has created three Restoration comedies' quota of costumes that understand every character, and an elegantly confined set.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

BBC SO/Pritchard

Festival Hall/Radio 3

The most interesting aspect on Friday of a programme not otherwise distinguished in either idea or execution was the opportunity it provided to ponder what exactly makes a concerto a concerto.

The BBC Symphony Orchestra under Sir John Pritchard were strong advocates for the 1935 Music for Strings by Arthur Bliss – less functional and more unpredictable than its title suggests, and looking back to Handel's Concerti Grossi as well as forward to Tippett's Concerto for Double String Orchestra. They nurtured the tough growth of this sturdy English/European hybrid, sharpening its bracing outer movements with gleaming, incisive phrasing, and making the most of the shifting pulse and textures of the central slow movement.

The rapid, whimsical scale passages, tingling in their bright articulation, were reminders of the Bliss that might have been, had he surrendered to his earlier Gallic seduction instead of rooting himself back in English soil. Ravel's music had wooed Bliss in the 1920s, and it was his G major Piano Concerto that we heard next.

Jean-Bernard Pommier's performance had plenty of static electricity if rather low voltage. Orchestra and keyboard crackled away in the outer movements, brittle and sardonic, with the piano anticipating here, mocking there, the vividly characterized orchestral solos. But the reading had a studied, slightly self-conscious side to it, which, in the Adagio particularly, tended to imprison its elusive nature and lessen its piquancy.

After the interval came Bartók's Concerto for Orchestra. It was a disappointingly routine performance, reliable, sometimes more, from a purely technical point of view, but lacking in imaginative wonder. It was as if an English mist had crept into the bones of the Introduction and the mellifluous but voice-less Intermezzo; and the second movement, while apparently adopting the original faster version, was played almost wearily, on the distinctly conservative side of Scherzando.

We missed, too, that acute sensitivity to dynamic nuance which can still bring an unearthly shiver to the "night music" of the Elegia, making the single, numb woodwind notes seem to be born of another sphere. The potential was there; but, when it came to the Bluebeard shudder near the end, it seemed a different orchestra and a different Bartók from the one we had heard just two weeks earlier.

Hilary Finch

Eschenbach/Frantz

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Among the most romantic yet firmly controlled of duo pianists, Christoph Eschenbach and Justus Frantz had a surprise for their audience on Friday night. As an extra item in the all-Brahms programme they included four of the Hungarian Dances, but played in a version for two pianos hitherto unheard here, instead of four hands at one piano.

Mr Eschenbach told us that the two-piano version was referred to in the composer's letters, but that the music had only recently been found "in an old library". He did not specify where that was. As might be expected, the pieces gained a greater sonority and richness of harmonic texture from the double keyboard, the writing sometimes suggesting the spikier chords of the cimbalom.

These followed the set of Walzes, Op 39, played as a duet at one piano. The pianists kept the music in front of them for this item alone, and successfully made the walzes as enjoyable to hear as they are fun to perform. The playing retained some Northern rigour under the Viennese charm, allowed the rhythmic momentum to sway the melody along (and at times the pianists with it), and in some walzes achieved a delicate effect with a tiny hesitation before the first beat.

The concert began with the "St Anthony" Variations in a form that differs quite a lot from the better-known orchestral version. I was much taken by a sense of miniature drama which the pianists imparted to the middle variations, the stealthy tread and sinister threat of No 4 being followed successively by headlong flight, angry expostulation then tender forgiveness in the almost balletic *siciliano* of No 7, leading to an impressively sustained finale.

The duo artistry could be appreciated at its best in the F minor Sonata, Op 34b, the technical skill equally divided, the focus of attention alternating in a carefully co-ordinated balance. The controlled inner tension of the performance compensated for the lack of warmth compared with the same music in its piano quintet form. The virtuosity required of two pianists alone still seems hard work, but the result was undeniably exhilarating.

Noël Goodwin

The Music Ensemble

St John's

Another group devoting itself to new music appeared in London for the first time on Friday. The Music Ensemble is one fruit of last year's Dartington Summer School, at which event its members came together to play works by composers who attended.

In fact it was a piece by that school's director, Peter Maxwell Davies, which crowned this auspicious debut. The source of inspiration for *A Mirror of Whitening Light*, composed in 1977, was the vista beneath Davies's Orkney home, where the Atlantic and North Sea meet in an ever-changing swirl of reflected light. Davies insists that his use of a magic square as a structural device in this work is audible, and certainly the innate feeling of growth and metamorphosis can be traced to the presence of easily perceivable eight-note permutations of the plainsong themes he uses. The result is a rich, pulsating organism, whose alchemic transformations were realized impressively by these players under the direction of John Carewe.

Keith Williams directed with equal aplomb two pieces by younger English composers. Anthony Powers's *Another Part of the Island*, written in 1980, attempted quite successfully to reflect, though not to depict, the broad dramatic processes of Shakespeare's *The Tempest*. Perhaps in the event there was too much of the playwright and not enough of the composer in the music, but for all that there were some notable gestures: the general atmosphere of mystique and confusion, for example, and the appearance of Prospero to set the world to rights, depicted by solo cello.

On the other hand, Martin Davies's *The Map of Love*, written for these players last year, was an appealingly wry comment on the compositional principle of drawing separate elements of an idea together in the manner of Sibelius (and Maxwell Davies). The resolution of its opening chaos turned out to be the gaudiest pastiche of salon music in what sounded suspiciously like A flat minor. It was a complete contrast to Webern's Two Songs, Op 8, which the contralto Patricia Middleton sang with concentrated passion and assurance.

The Music Ensemble will make a further appearance at St John's tommorrow.

Stephen Pettitt

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 21. Dealings End, April 8. § Contango Day, April 11. Settlement Day, April 18.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)



Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A – B

C – E

F – H

I – L

M – N

O – S

T – Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

THE WEEK AHEAD ● by Jeremy Warner

British Aerospace profits could jump £20m

A busy week or company news explodes into activity tomorrow when no fewer than 22 sets of results are due to be reported.

British Aerospace, Bowater, Reckitt and Col.man and Booker McConnell, and up and coming companies like **Exco Unternational,** the money broker and view data group, and the phenomenally successful recent new issue, **Superdrug Stores.**

British Aerospace is going to provide *the focus of attention* with brokers going for profits of betwwn £85m and £90m against £70.6 last time.

Much will depend on what provisions the normally conservative directors have decided to take above the line. Last time, it was said to be £20m of which £8m was for the three Laker airbuses. Two of these have now been sold at a handsome price.

At half way, profits were up 22 per cent at £37m. That increase, applied to a full year, gives an outcome of about £86m. Brokers expect the year's total dividend to be hoisted to about S.5p.

British Aerospace is making enormous amounts of money out of its military, missile and space side. But high development spending is holding back the civil side, which still accounts for only a small proportion of sales.

Bowater, the paper and building materials group, is also reporting tomorrow and there is an extraordinarily large range of brokers' forecasts for pretax profits. These range from £75m to £95m, against £106.7m last time.

Bowater has not had an easy year with demand for newsprint in North America being depressed enought to justify extensive short-time working and temporary closure at one of its Canadian mills. However, with 80 per cent of profits derived from North America, Bowater can expect a significant currency benefit because of the dollar's strength. Difficulty in judging the effect of this factor helps explain the range of forecasts.

Again tomorrow, there are results from Reckitt and Col man and Booker McConnell. Sir James Cleminson, Reckitt's chairman, said of the half-year results that he did not expect profit in the second half to be *different from that of the same* period of 1981.

This would point to pretax profits of around £73m against £65.7m in 1981. But there is a good deal of potential for surprise. An improvement in the profits of the group's Australian offshoot have already been published. South Africa has been a tough market but on the pharmaceuticals side in Britain, the group will have done well.

However, the profits of *grocery and consumer products* in both Britain and North America will have suffered from much higher marketing expenditure.

For Booker McConnell, the range of pretax forecasts of £18m to £20m. The company itself likes to emphasise attributable profits before tax – that is after minorities – and here brokers are looking for around £16m. The analysts will expect to see a return to the black on the food distri 'tion side, which turned profits of £1.7m into losses of nearly £1m at the halfway stage. They will also be hoping for more detail on the proposed sale of the mining equipment offshoot, Fletcher Sutcliffe, to Dobson Park, and news of the tie up with Woolworth to supply food to the stores group.

Tomorrow also sees figures from Exco International, whose share price has been racing ahead since news of the deal to buy another 10 per cent of Unitel, giving it control of the fast growing Telerate view data system. Pretax profits are expected to rise from £10.7m to between £15 and £17m. However, the share price is concentrating less on this than the public flotation of Telerate in the United States within weeks.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Sterling remains vulnerable

Sterling faces another uncertain week as the markets await BNOC's latest proposals on oil prices. The pound also remains vulnerable to a strong dollar, bouyed by high United States interest rates.

Although there was a feeling towards the end of last week that the Fed had not after all tightened up on money poilicy, few can see a cut in interest rates in the near future. With rates in Europe tumbling, American investments look increasingly attractive.

The markets took little notice of Britain's poor February trade performance but the underlying current account deficit suggested by last week's figures may upset sterling once oil ceases to dominate the picture.

However, the poor showing of the Alliance in the Darlington by-election has made markets more confident of a Conservative victory at the general election, provided it takes place not later than the autumn.

No immediate threat of a rise in interest rates is expected, considering the Government's determination not to use this weapon to defend the pound.

Economic indicators due this week include the March unemployment figures on Thursday, national income and expenditure in the fourth quarter and for the whole of 1982 and the latest quarterly analysis of bank advances, both on Wednesday.

Wednesday also sees publication of the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin.



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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 656.9
FT Gilts: 80.63
FT All Share: 413.71
Bargains: 23,039
Tring Hall USM Index: 169.1
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones 8302.77
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 983.33
New York: Dow Jones Average 1140.09 down 5.81 (Friday's close)

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling $1.4605
Index 78.1
DM 3.5300
FrF 10.5800
Yen 346.50
Dollar
Index 122.1
DM 2.4147
Gold
$413

NEW YORK
Gold $413.75
Sterling $1.4597

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10½
3 month interbank 10⅝
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9⅛-9⅜
3 month DM 4$^{13}/_{16}$-4$^{11}/_{16}$
3 month 12⅛-12
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period February 2 to March 1, 1983 inclusive: 11.391 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – Interims: Newman-Tonks (amended) **Finals:** Charterhouse group, *Delta Group, Early's of* Whitney, Freemans, Glynwed International, Good Relations, Low and Bonar, Molynx Holdings, Southampton, Isle of Wight and South of England Royal Steam Packet Company.
TOMORROW – Interims: Botswana RST, LWT (Holding's) **FINALS:** American Trust, Booker McConnell, Bowater Corporation, British Aerospace, Bunzl, Cape Industries, Dufay Bitumastic, Estates and General, Investments International, Benson, Lonsdale, MacFarlane Group (clansman), Molins (amended), Reckitt and Colman, Rohan Group, Superdrug Stores, Vosper.
WEDNESDAY – Interims: Ben Bailey Construction, Bridon, Castlefield (Klang) Rubber, Stothert and Pitt, Walker and Homer. **Finals:** Associated Book Publishers, Babcock International, R Cartwright, Guardian Royal Exchange, Home Counties Newspapers, Lambert Howarth, Legal and General, Planet Group, Reed Executive, *Rotor, Telfos, Weir Group,* James Wilkes, Yorkshire Chemical.
THURSDAY – Interims: Technofan SA, Town Centre Securities, Unigroup. **Finals:** AS Cars, Arbuthnot Dollas Income Trust, Grampian Holdings, *Ibstock Johnsen,* Magnolia Group (Mouldings).

Board shake-up at Tring Hall

Big chances in the boardroom of mini-issuing house Tring Hall are expected today as a preliminary to undoing the unhappy marriage to the Luxembourg-based Commercial Development Finance Corporation.

Mr Dennis Poll, who helped to start the business more than three years ago, is expected to step down as managing director and three other directors will resign.

The merger was expected to bring new deals for Tring which have not materialized and shareholders have started to mount pressure to get the mess sorted out.

● **UNCERTAIN SKIES:** Boeing is expecting further growth in its military business in 1983, *but the outlook for* commercial business remains uncertain. Further reductions in employment will be made. Last year the number of employees fell by 11,000 to 90,000.

● **USM EXEMPT:** The business expansion scheme announced in the Budget, will not give tax relief for investments in companies whose shares are traded on the Unlisted Securities Market, Mr John Wakeham, Minister of State at the Treasury, said.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, he said the scheme, which allows invividuals investing up to £10,000 a year in qualifying companies to claim tax relief, will not apply to firms whose share are listed on the Stock Exchange or dealt in on the USM.

● **NEW LISTING:** Bairstow Eves will be added to the London & Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News.

BTG joins scheme for small businesses

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

The British Technology Group, whose future role still awaits definition by the Government, is to participate in a £500,000 experimental project – *the Acorn Scheme – designed* to foster small businesses in the North-east.

BTG is joining forces with English Industrial Estates, the Government agency which provides and manages a significant proportion of industrial premises, to promote innovation and enterprise in the regions with unsecured five-year loans of up to £50,000.

The scheme may be extended to other assisted areas later. It is being backed by funds from Oakwood Loan Finance, part of the *BTG Small Companies* Division, and is aimed specifically at encouraging the establishment and expansion of manufacturing and service industry companies.

BTG said that the scheme, expected to be attractive to innovative businesses, "is likely to appeal to such companies who because of their success have shown the security normally required by traditional sources of finance."

Acorn's introduction coincides today with the launch of the £100m Small Engineering Firms Investment Scheme (SEFIS 2) wich was announced in the Budget and forms the principal element of the Department of Industry's three-year innovation package.

The scheme is designed particularly to help depressed regions like the West Midlands, where Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Industry Secretary, has asked the English Industrial Estates Corporation to investigate the industrial property market and to establish whether there is a need for more development, including high technology industry and new and small businesses.

BTG and EIE officials will be keeping a close watch on the progress of the Acorn Scheme, which will operate in the North-East until the end of the year, when the initial allocation of £500,000 will be reviewed.

Cash plea for key industries

By Our Financial staff

Pension funds and revenue from North Sea oil should be directed to key industries such as chemicals through a national oil investment bank, according to the Association of Scientific Technical and Management Staffs.

The association (ASTMS) also wants the pound devalued, Britain to leave the EEC and establishment of an "outward investment agency" to slow down British investment overseas. These pleas will be made at a chemical industry conference organized by ASTMS against a background of 70,000 job losses and the closure of about a third of production capacity over three years.

The main problems facing the industry, according to ASTMS, are energy costs, *disruptive imports and* long-term import penetration.

According to CBI figures British chemicals manufacturers are paying between 20 and 40 per cent more for their energy needs than their European competitors.

The industry has also been badly affected by disruptive US imports which have benefited from controlled feedstock prices giving the US a competitive edge.

But ASTMS says the long-term import penetration, especially from the EEC, is a more serious problem than disruptive imports. There have been big increases in imports of organics, plastics, synthetic rubber and dyes and pigments.

The multinational companies which dominate the chemical industry are also attacked for investing wherever they think *the highest return can be made* and for refusing to involve trade unions in employment and investment decisions.

Wrong move could stifle economic revival

US recovery on knife-edge as Fed decides money-supply policy

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The policy-making committee of the United States Federal Reserve Board meets in closed session today to take what could be its most important economic decisions in more than a year.

Given the nascent economic recovery now under way, the Central Bank must decide whether it should allow more growth in the US money supply to bring down interest rates further, or whether it should tighten the reins to allay Wall Street fear of rekindled inflation.

It is generally agreed that these are the toughest decisions the Central Bank's open market committee has had to take since it decided last year to stir stagnant economic growth by pumping more money into the system.

A wrong move could stifle the signs of vigour in the economy which the Reagan Administration predicts will grow at an expanded rate of 4.7 per cent between the last quarter of 1982 and the final quarter this year.

This revived more optimistic forecasts for growth compared with the earlier official forecast of very slow growth of just 3.1 per cent this year.

The latest figures, which also show a revised inflation rate of 4.5 per cent instead of the 5.6 per cent rate predicted earlier, place the administration in the middle of the range of forecasting made by private and government economists.

Some administration officials had pressed the Council of Economic Advisers to produce an even more optimistic official forecast of growth of 5.5 per cent *this year. But Mr Martin* Feldstein, the council's chairman, insisted on the compromise figure because of continued uncertainty over the *strength and duration of the* United States recovery.

The revised 4.7 per cent forecast is dependent on accelerated growth, fuelled by confident consumer spending in the second half of the year. But in the short run there are continued and substantial uncertainties about the April-May quarter in the wake of February data which disclosed that growth had slowed. Even at 4.7 per cent – a rate which would add about 500,000 additional jobs by the end of the year – the recovery now under way would be about two percentage points slower than the average post-Second World War upturn.

The role of the civil reserve board in sustaining and nurturing the recovery is therefore critical.

In recent weeks short-term United States interest rates have risen about half a point, largely because of what market analysts believe to be a slight reining in of credit by the Central Bank.

Forecast of $1.40 pound

Pressure on sterling could ease if today's meeting of the United States Federal Reserve Board allows lower interest rates. The pound has been undermined recently by the upward move in short-term dollar interest rates.

But oil remains the main influence, and on this basis the City is continuing to forecast further falls. The Government remains determined to try to sit out any weakness without raising interest rates.

A fall in the pound to $1.40 if the dollar remains strong is forecaste by James Capel, stockbrokers. This forecast is derived from economic work based on an expected drop in the oil price to $25 a barrel. At that level, a trade-weighted index for sterling of 75 is prescibed. The closing level on Friday was 78.1 and the rate against the dollar was $1.4605.

If the oil price stablized at about $25, this would leave sterling fundementally undervalued against the trade-weighted index could be expected to bounce back, the brokers say. "Given an overall downward correction in the second half of the year a rise to $1.55 is likely by the end of year."

Against the Deutsche mark and yen, however, sterling would have to fall by 21 per cent to restore the 1977 level of competitiveness.

City Comment

Sproat way to catch a mackerel

Tourism is Britain's biggest invisible earner. The fact seems to be less lost on Mr Iain Sproat, the Department of Trade minister with responsibility for tourism, than on some of his predecessors.

But that is only one conclusion to be drawn from his post-Budget shake-up of funding for the British Tourist Authority and the English Tourist Board. It also shows the route Mr Sproat may take when in a few weeks when he brings out his new tourism policy based on a review of BTA and the ETB activities.

Mr Sproat has cut back the funding of the two bodies by 16 per cent or about £4.6m in total with a clear message to look hard at the way money is spent, particularly on administration. The BTA, whose primary task is promotion of Britain abroad, has more staff located in London than it has overseas.

So the BTA was told to drop involvement in British events in favour of more promotion abroad and has the chance of an extra £1m to spend on additional overseas promotions.

The ETB's current spending ceiling for helping tourism projects is being increased by a half to £8m.

An increase was badly needed now that the ETB can help projects anywhere in England rather than just assisted areas, as was the case until last year. But Mr Sproat rather favours more spending on improving the attractions of tourist areas, or extending their season as with all-weather facilities, rather than backing, say, new hotel projects.

This has been the recent thrust of the ETB itself under its chairman, Mr Michael Montague, the lively businessman who has been using ETB money as a catalyst to get together financial packages to lift projects off the ground.

If there are enough worthwhile projects around, the ETB ought to be given more spending scope along these lines. Mr Sproat himself, after all, has lauded tourism as an important growth industry.

That is where Mr Sproat's further plans following the review, which is aided by a consultants study, could come in. Both the BTA and the ETB are spread around several buildings in the London area. The review could well have thrown up possible savings in sharing at least some administrative services.

Transferring such savings to the ETB project work, and maybe more for overseas promotion by the BTA if that seemed justified, would seem to be the least Mr Sproat should do to boost Britain's own tourism potential.

Lloyd's will act on syndicate limits

By Jonathan Clare

Lloyd's of London is urgently trying to introduce measures to stop its syndicates breaking their underwriting limits.

The Lloyd's authorities have been *embarrassed* by the unwelcome news that a small marine syndicate, number 895, has breached its premium limit and that its members, including Virginia Wade and Mark Cox, the tennis stars, will have to foot a heafty bill for its losses.

The episode will cause some embarrassment at Lloyd's because the Fisher Report into its workings, published nearly two years ago, contained in a seven-page chapter on the problem proposals to prevent such breaches. But these proposals have yet to be translated into the by-laws which regulate the insurance market.

The extent of the loss is still not clear but it is possible that members could face a loss of up to £25,000 for every £10,000 they put up.

News of the disaster was not a surprise at Lloyd's. *Spicer & White (Underwriting Agencies),* which employed Mr Bryan Spencer as the underwriter on syndicate 895, told the authorities about a year ago that it believed there was a problem.

It has been decided that the syndicate should be wound down and it stopped underwriting nine months ago. But the extent of the damage only became apparent when the annual audit was carried out in January. Mr White resigned before the audit's result was known. It is not clear why he exceeded his underwriting limits or why there are such big losses.

The "names" (members) on the syndicate were also only told of the likely loss after the audit. Lloyd's is also concerned that of the 245 members only 10 are working members of Lloyd's, and two of these are Spicer directors.

Syndicate 895 performed poorly and the knowledgeable working names seem to have given it a wide berth.

Ironically, 20 years ago Lloyd's had an early warning mechanism to give an alert of such a catastrophe, but it was abandoned because of the enormous burden of clerical work.

The Fisher Report states clearly that: "where excess of premium income limits results in a loss or an increased loss to a name . . . it may be that a name *will have a legal claim* for damages against the members' agent or managing agent or both."

In "exceptional circumstances" underwriting limits can be broken without any fault on the part of the underwriters. In particular, limits are fixed in sterling but most of Lloyd's premiums are paid in foreign currencies, subject to exchange fluctuations.



MacGregor: Turned down two increments

Approval today for MacGregor move

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, is expected to be confirmed today as next head of the National Coal Board.

The appointment follows several weeks of hard bargaining between the Government and the New York investment bank of Lazard Frères of which Mr MacGregor is a partner.

Lazard has insisted on another transfer fee contract similar to the £1.8m deal it clinched with the Department of Industry when Mr MacGregor accepted the steel job in 1980. The money, most of which will not be paid until 1984 and 1985, will not benefit Mr MacGregor directly although he still commands a share in Lazard's profits.

Announcement of Mr MacGregor's switch from steel to coal will be made in the House of Commons by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary.

Mr MacGregor's salary at the NCB, where he will replace Mr Norman Siddall, will be more than the £48,000 a year he gets at the BSC, but it would not be as high as he could earn in the private sector.

He has already turned down two annual increments while at the BSC.

Chamber seeks further easing of VAT rules

By Sally White

Further relaxations on the levy of value-added tax are called for in the Finance Bill by the London Chamber of Commerce. These are the abolition of the tax on building repairs and maintenance, and the lifting of the sales level at which small businesses must report to Customs and Excise. It also advocates the derating of empty industrial plant.

The LCCI sent a letter to the Chancellor on Friday welcoming the measures proposed in the Budget, but calling for the urgent consideration of these suggestions, and the lowering and *stabilizing of electricity* costs.

These moves would be "simple to execute, low cost in absolute terms, and highly cost-*effective in industrial cost and* employment creation terms", Mr Tommy Macpherson, chairman of the LCCI's economic affairs committee, said in his letter to Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Mr Macpherson said the abolition of VAT on building repairs and maintenance would deal such a blow to the black economy that there could be a net gain to the revenue. *Additionally, it would* remove anomolies, and stimulate employment.

Presently a number of small companies must report to *Customs and Excise to prove* that they are not liable. The Chamber suggests that the exempt level for payment should be £20,000, up £2,000 from the Budget turnover figure, and that reporting should not start until turnover is £12,000.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Requested to abolish building repairs tax

Co-ops in line for EEC help

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

EEC cash help is likely soon for work in developing United Kingdom co-operatives, many of them in manufacturing, following a big upturn in the number of co-operatives being formed.

The Co-operative Development Agency (CDA), the Government-funded body for advising and promoting co-operatives in Britain, is in line to get £52,000 under a recommendation from the EEC Social Fund. The final decision is to be taken by the Council of Ministers.

The grant would increase the CDA's cash backing by more than a quarter, as Government funding is presently pegged at £200,000 a year. But since the *CDA was reorganised a year ago* there have been a number of executives seconded to CDA work by private sector companies on a salary-paid basis. This has given CDA a working budget worth about £300,000 overall.

The CDA will be able to use the EEC cash for training co-operatives in business skills in assisted areas of the UK. There is a chance of the EEC aid being extended subsequently.

Hanson offer 'worth less than rival bid'

By Our Financial Staff

Hanson Trust's mainly share offer for the embattled UDS retailing group could not be underwritten for more than 160p a share according to Bassishaw, the rival bidder for the company.

Underwriting at 160p would value Hanson's five-for-eight share offer, topped up last week with 20p in cash, at the equivalent of 120p per UDS share, well below the 130p offered by Bassishaw. Even underwriting at 170p would value the shares at only 126p.

If the offer was underwritten it would mean UDS shareholders effectively had a cash alternative to the Hanson share and cash offer. *But if the* underwriter, who would accept the new Hanson shares, is prepared to pay out a maximum of only 160p, the Hanson offer looks a lot less attractive than Bassishaw's 130p in cash.

Bassishaw, which holds 15 per cent of UDS, is adamant that it would not hold Hanson paper, but would dump the shares in the market, which would have a depressing effect on the price.

There are also worries that other UDS shareholders would dump their Hanson shares if they accept that bid.

Bassishaw's principals, Mr Gerald Ronson and Mr Cyril Spencer, will ask to meet Sir Robert Clark, UDS chairman, and Mr Stuart Lyons, managing director, today to put these points to try to get board endorsement for the Bassishaw bid.

Contrary to speculation, Sir Robert Clark is not enthusiastic about the Hanson bid.

Offshore oil rig use declines

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – The utilization rate of offshore mobile drilling rigs dropped below 80 per cent, all over the world this week. This appears to be moving closer to the low of 75 per cent in June 1976, according to trade sources.

Although use for the week ending Friday was 79.6 per cent, there are 143 rigs idle and available for work, or 63 more than in June 1976.

For the similar period last month, world-wide use was 80.7 per cent *with 134 units idle. At* present, the total world fleet is 702 rigs, a 119 per cent increase over the fleet of mid-1976.

The use of offshore mobile drilling rigs in the Gulf of Mexico has slipped by one rig, setting an all-time low rate for the fourth consecutive week. Use for the week was 66.7 per cent. Of a total fleet of 207 Gulf rigs, 69 are idle.

The Gulf fleet was reduced by one with the mobilization of a semi-submersible to the United States west coast.

Last week, use of offshore mobile drilling rigs in the Gulf stood at 67.3 per cent for the *similar period last month,* the use stood at 70 per cent with 62 rigs idle and available.

Of the 120 units in the Mediterranean, North Sea and other European areas, 23 mobile rigs are now idle.

Commodity agreement appears vindicated

Tin poised to break £10,000 barrier

By Michael Prest

Fainthearted elements who doubt the value and efficacy of commodity agreements are being invited at the moment to suspend their disbelief. Tin prices are at unprecedented heights and rising, and much of the credit is being claimed by and indeed attributed to the International Tin Agreement.

At the close of business on Friday the London price for metal for delivery in three months stood at £9,306 a tonne, a rise of some £21 on the day. *There* was a reasonable contango or premium over cash tin of about £50. Although business was fairly subdued, the tone of the market was optimistic, and the talk *was of the price topping* £10,000 a tonne.

To put all this in perspective, it is worth remembering that in February of last year, the peak of the *infamous market* manipulation, the highest price achieved was just less than £9,000 a tonne. But without much fuss the price has risen by approximately £1,800 since the end of 1982.

Most primary producers would be jumping with joy if their commodities had shown a similar appreciation. After all, higher and more stable raw material prices are a cornerstone of Third World architecture for a new economic order and are on balance crucial to a world wracked by apparently structural payments and debt imbalances.

But how much of the rise in tin prices has been engineered by the International Tin Agreement and is the operation an unqualified success? There are at least some *a priori* reasons for arguing that the apparent effectiveness of the pact is costly for some members and that strains are appearing.

Followers of the market offer three reasons for the current strength of tin: the ITA, the depreciation of the pound, and even some signs of increased consumer demand. The important question, clearly, is which of these – or what new factors – could carry the price above £10,000 a tonne?

On the face of it the decisive force is the ITA. After the manipulative bubble burst last year the price tumbled in London by £3,500 tonnes. In June it touched a cash price of £5,455 a tonne, the lowest for five years. The sixth ITA hung in the balance and rumours circulated that the Mr Pieter de Koning, the buffer stock manager, could not support the market any longer.

But help was at hand. In April the International Tin Council imposed a 15 per cent export cut, and when the sixth agreement came into force at the beginning of July the quota was raised to 36 per cent. Mines had to reduce production or stockpile, and Western output of tin in concentrate is likely to decline from 190,000 tonnes last year to 160,000 in 1983.

Nevertheless, the present relatively cheerful atmosphere in the tin market can be sustained only if real consumer demand continues, and that, of course, fundamentally depends on the American economy. Without such demand strains could appear in the agreement.

The source of tension is the costs incurred by the mines and governments imposing export restrictions. As prices rise it is tempting to ease of abolish export controls, especially as producers such as the Cornish mines which are not parties to the production side of the ITA are enjoying greatly increased profits. Commodity agreement sceptics have still to be convinced.

APPOINTMENTS

Chairman and deputy named at Triplex

Mr Lewis Robertson has become chariman of Triplex Foundries Group. **Mr Tony Barrett** becomes deputy chairman and financial director. Mr Robertson is chairman of F. H. Lloyd Holdings.

Mr Tony Logie, chief executive of independent radio sales, has been appointed director of sales and marketing at Thames Television from May 3 and will join the board.

Mr T. Walker has joined the board of Redland.

Mr Chai Fook Loong has been appointed a director of William Jacks. He is chairman of the Malaysian Plywood Manufacturers' Association and a director of Jacks International, Singapore.

Mr Frank Merry has become an assistant managing director of J. Lyons & Company. Mr Merry is in charge of Lyons Tetley with responsibility for the other British European companies, which, together with Lyons Tetley, form the grocery sector.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Per Cent		Buying Price	Yields Flat	GRY
DEBENTURE STOCKS					
Allied-Ly	7	88/93	75*	9.59	11.29
Bass	8	87/92	80	10.21	11.56
BICC	7	90/95	76	10.38	11.62
Blue Circle	9	92/97	83	10.82	11.45
Courtaulds	7	82/87	83*	8.41	12.53
Delta Gp	10	95/99	88*	12.01	12.24
Eng. Prop	9	97/02	68	11.70	11.95
Eust. Cen	10¼	92/97	89*	11.62	11.95
F.F.I (UK)	7	89/92	76	9.73	11.71
Land Secs.	9	96/01	80*	11.25	11.86
MEPC		12 17	99*	12.07	12.07
Trusthse	10	91/96	90*	11.50	11.79
UNSECURED LOANS					
Allied-Ly	7	93/98	71*	10.91	11.85
BOC Grp	12	12/17	94	12.97	12.97
Barcl Bk	16	02/07	119*	13.25	13.04
Burmah Oil	8	91/96	69	12.32	13.58
Imp Brew.	10	90/95	92	11.67	12.09
Distillers	7	88/93	71*	10.10	12.21
Distillers	10	93/98	89*	11.77	12.05
Guard R	7	86/91	76	9.45	11.88
Imp Chem	7	86/91	77	9.88	12.21
Imp Chem	10	91/96	92	11.86	12.21
Imp Group	10	90/95	88*	11.79	12.22
Midl Bank	14	02/07	111	13.09	13.00
Nat West	12	04	25	12.62	12.63
Reed Inter.	7	96/01	67*	11.11	11.93
Tilling	8	89/94	80	10.98	12.20
Unilever	7	91/06	69	11.51	11.93
Whitbrd	7	95/99	66*	10.86	11.89
BULLDOGS					
Denmark	13	05	96	13.85	13.89
E d F	12	08	95	13.02	13.04
Hyd-Q	12	15	96	13.72	13.72
Nova S	16	11	127	13.81	13.75
CNA	16	06	124	13.33	13.21
TrnsCn	16	07	111*	13.18	13.11
CFF	14	07	114*	13.18	13.11
CONVERTIBLE LOANS					Prem Disc
BOC Grp	9	01/06	154	5.800	2.4
Bell:At	9	99/01	211	4.453	0.4
B H S	9	92	146	6.095	4.6
Habitat M	9	98/01	183*	5.070	2.0
Hanson T	9	01/06	195	4.897	-2.1
Imp Group	8	85/90	85*	9.155	-0.4
Midl Bank	7	83/93	77	9.777	-3.2
Rio Tinto	9	95/00	117	8.079	12.7
Thorn EMI	7	92/99	137	7.231	12.3
Land Secs	10	90/95	218*	4.488	-3.3

*Ex Dividend

SOURCE: GILBERT ELIOTT & CO.

COMMODITY OPTIONS

OPTION PREMIUMS (prices by Conti Commodities)
London commodity options, puts and calls. Prices in sterling per ton except silver, in pence per oz.

	One month	Three months
Copper	19	30
Tin	225	375
Lead	9	16
Zinc	11	19
Aluminium	20	29
Nickel	90	150
Silver	34	48

Cocoa May 65 Dec 125
Coffee May 65 Nov 110
Sugar May 7.00 Oct 13.0
Rubber Aug 60 Feb 88.0

US TRADE OPTIONS
T-Bonds prices quoted in index points and calls of one point 1/64 = $15.625

Series	June calls	June puts	Sept calls	Sept puts
74	2.50	0.32	3.20	1.20
76	1.19	1.11	2.17	2.15
78	0.44	2.21	1.30	3.25

Gold price in $ per oz

Series	June calls	June puts	Aug calls	Aug puts
400	29.00	11.50	40.00	17.00
[illegible]	16.50	20.00	36.50	27.00
440	9.50	29.00	22.00	36.00

Standard and Poor's Future Index Options. Prices quoted in index points. 1 Point = $500

Series	June calls	June puts	Sept calls	Sept puts
[illegible]	7.40	3.50	11.00	5.60
[illegible]	4.30	5.50	7.80	7.80
[illegible]	2.65	7.00	5.40	10.60

Base Lending Rates

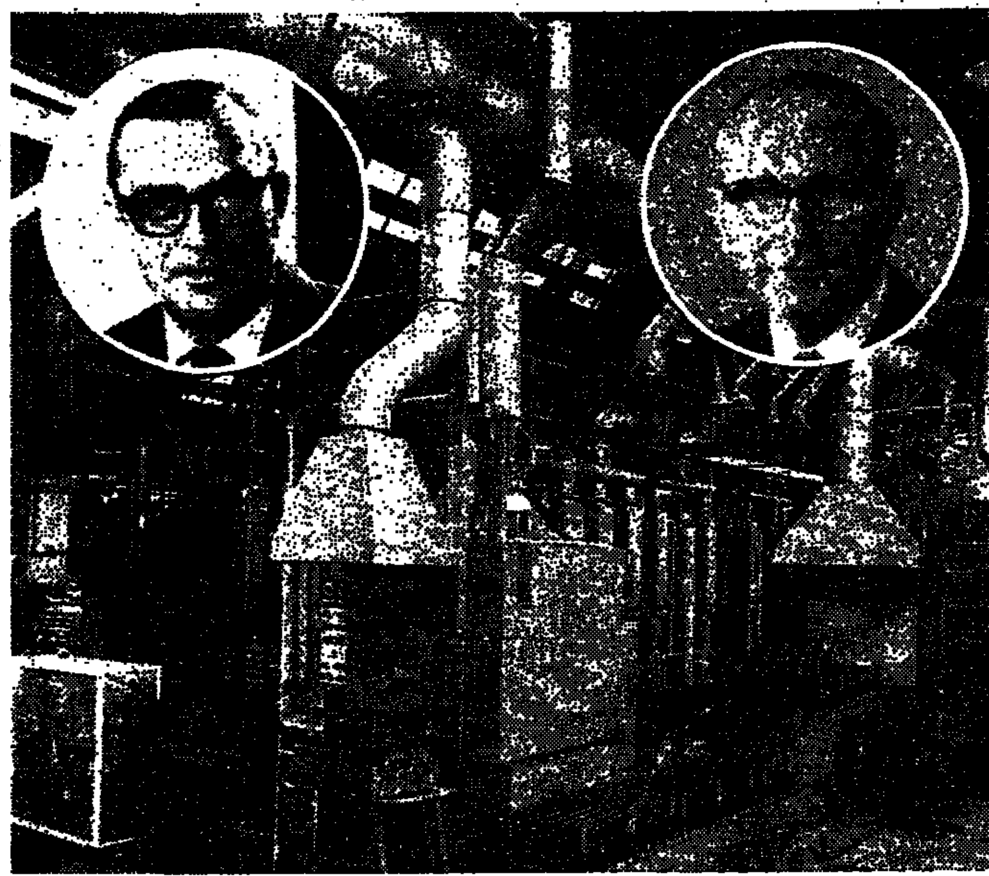
ABN Bank 10½%
Barclays 10½%
BCCI 10½%
Consolidated Crds....................11%
C. Hoare & Co *10½%
Lloyds Bank 10½%
Midland Bank 10½%
Nat Westminster 10½%
TSB 10½%
Williams & Glyn's 10½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7¼%. £10,000 up to £50,000 8¼%. £50,000 and over, 9¼%.

The two-week strike that lasted two months

How a bank rescue pulled Wellman back from the brink of disaster

Critics often charge that the City does not care about the nuts and bolts of British industry. Certainly banks have sometimes foreclosed too hastily. But here is one case where a merchant bank acted quickly to save a viable company threatened by one disastrous mistake. Wellman is a typical British engineering group, based in the West Midlands. It makes big things like furnaces and gas processing plants and small things like couplings and diesel plugs. Its products were better than its profits. Then in 1979, Wellman spent $12m to buy an American engineering group and ran into problems with American labour practices that brought it to the brink of disaster. This is the story of how it was pulled back from collapse.



Mr Alan Hopkins (inset, left) and Dr A. Frankel.

Last August, Wellman entered into what it saw as a short, sharp fight with its US workers over pay cuts and an 18-month pay freeze. Under the previous owners, General Electric of America, there had not been a strike in 20 years but Wellman, which knows about electrical and thermal engineering, believed that weak management had allowed wages to creep up to unacceptable levels.

Now, eight months later, Wellman is fighting for its life as a direct result of the strike, which lasted two months instead of two weeks. Wellman's head has been kept above water by an ingenious rescue package put together by its merchant bankers, Kleinwort Benson.

This is the story of what went wrong and the steps Kleinwort Benson took to put Wellman on a firm financial footing – though, with trade still appallingly difficult, the company is by no means out of the wood yet.

August 1982: Wellman takes on its workers in Shelbyville, Indiana, in a confrontation which, on the advice of its US management, it expects to last two or three weeks. Its customers, who know better, begin to put their orders elsewhere.

September: Two months later the battle has been won on Wellman's terms. But its customers have largely disappeared and it will take until December before some very hard selling gets some of them back. In a good year the US factory makes $2m, a substantial proportion of Wellman's total profits.

October/November: It becomes clear the whole group will make a substantial first half loss of £1.2m. There is a growing awareness that big problems are looming, and especially that the company will be under capitalised.

December/January/February: Kleinwort Benson, which has been in regular contact, and James Capel, the company's stockbroker, satisfy themselves that it could have a long-term future.

January 1983: The possibility that Wellman will breach loan agreements with its three American banks becomes a probability. Wellman will breach covenants related to the ratio of net worth to liabilities, which must not be exceeded. This development accelerates the search for a solution to its problems before the banks foreclose, which could be by the March 31 year end.

February: Kleinwort Benson tells the company to produce its own longterm strategy. These and other figures are reviewed by Robson Rhodes, the company's auditors.

Kleinwort Benson and James Capel review how much new capital is needed, what form it should take and what the timing must be to satisfy the US banks. An agreed scheme is thrashed out with Wellman. They draw up a plan for the placing.

At this point it becomes clear that any reconstruction cannot be achieved without a big change in the top management. Bluntly, there is no chance of getting the money without board changes.

February/March: Kleinwort Benson and James Capel visit eight institutions. "A rather sceptical audience, I might add," said Kleinwort's Mr John MacArthur. But the proposals get a fair hearing.

Wellman probably has about 35 institutional shareholders, with the National Coal Board Pension Fund the biggest with more than 7 per cent.

A short list of candidates to replace Mr Alan Hopkins as chairman is drawn up.

The institutions that have shown interest are sounded out about how much cash they would each be prepared to put up.

March: In the first week of March Dr A Tess Frankel (right), chairman of Staveley Industries and a Molins director, says he is prepared to take on the job of chairman. He has spent two weeks assuring himself the company has a future.

He has met Mr Nick Couch and Mr Nicholas Reynolds, the chief executive and financial director, and visite Wellman's UK plants.

March: Robson Rhods' examination of the figures shows a forecast loss of £3.3m. The scale of the loss has been apparent since February, but his is the first firm figure.

The three banks – Merchants National Bank of Shelbyville – agree to give 30 days' grace. They were told two months ago that they would be a breach by March 31, but a solution has been found. They say the default would take place at the year end to protect their legal position, but set a deadline of April 30 for the scheme to be implemented and a loan to be made to the US company.

This starts a three-week timetable leading up to last Wednesday's announcement.

March 22: Mr Alan Hopkins, the chairman, resigns. He supported buying the US company in 1979 and the decision to implement a wage cut and freeze. He takes the rap.

March 23: Kleinwort Benson's plan is unveiled. With no time for conventional underwriting, which would have been difficult to find anyway, it arranges placing of convertible preference shares to raise £2.3m net.

Unusually, the institutions have pledged their money ahead of the extraordinary meeting to approve the rescue package on April 15. This means the cash will be available immediately the scheme is approved well ahead of the April 30 deadline. Any other more complex scheme would have been held up by the 23 day notice period needed and would have broken the deadline.

Other shareholders will also get the chance to participate if they wish and the amount the institutions take will be scaled down in proportion.

The result will be to reduce gearing from a staggering 137 per cent debt to shareholders' assets to a more manageable but still high 67 per cent, which should come down further next year.

Kleinwort Benson is plainly delighted with the solution it has come up with. Now Kleinwort has another four similar rescue packages on the boil. It is just the sort of thing small and ailing industrial companies in the North and Midlands need they believe.

It seems there are a few lingering doubts at P Wellman about whether or not another solution could have been found.

The loans from the US banks were in the form of industrial revenue bonds – cheap a $7\frac{7}{8}$ per cent over 10 years with seven years to go. It would have been possible to renegotiate them but the new rate would have been 12 per cent. And it would do nothing to stop the bleeding of cash from the company.

The forecast loss of £3.3m against net worth of £8.4m was plainly a big problem and no renegotiation of loans would have helped. The only way to replace lost capital is by the injection of new capital. Kleinwort Benson took that line from the stsart, even before it became apparent that the loan agreement would be breached.

Early on, the company expected the US recession would pass and customers return. It hoped optimistically, that its problems would solve themselves. It took a long time for the company to realize that it was heading for disaster.

Jonathan Clare

American notebook

Fed pressed to change course

The Federal Reserve is under increasing pressure to make a substantial change to the course of monetary policy.

Mounting pressure is pushing the central bank into a corner.

First, there is the extraordinary rate of money growth in the last seven months, reaching a climax in the past two months. As calculated by the Federal Reserve Bank of St Louis, the growth rate to the four weeks ended March 9 has been:

Since early August 1982, 14.4 per cent a year; since early October 15.5 per cent; since early January 20.6 per cent.

While the Federal Reserve has tried to dismiss these growth rates as irrelevant, arguing that after deregulation of the financial markets M1 does mater, the central bank has failed to convince many opinion leaders in the financial markets.

Certainly, the Federal Reserve of St Louis has failed to stop publishing estimates of banks' reserves growth that have sent a deeper chill into the bond markets.

As calculated by the St Louis Fed, the rate of growth of banks' money should have been:

Since early August 12.6 per cent a year; since early October 17.0 per cent; since early January, 30.1 per cent.

As the money growth has accelerated, the bond markets have grown more gloomy. The result is that the price of bonds futures has stagnated since October. Typical of the move, the June 1983 Chicago Board of Trade bond future contract has remained struck at 75 since October.

Other bond contracts reveal a similar unwillingness of buyers to come back in sufficient force to generate a rise in bond prices.

Lately, the malaise in bonds has spread to the short-term markets, where the yield on the 90-day Treasury Bill which reached a low of 7.91 per cent in the week of February 25 has now risen to 8.52 per cent, the highest yield on this security since last August.

Most interesting has been the upward pressure on the Federal Funds rate, the rate for overnight money traded between the banks. Last August, it became apparent that the Federal Reserve intended to switch away from targeting the growth of money aggregates and to move back to the long-discredited policy of targeting interest rates.

It was this policy that got the Fed into such appalling difficulties in 1979, when interest rate targeting had to be abandoned because the amount of money needed to hold down the funds rate was overwhelming the stability not only of the US financial system but that of the world financial system.

Since late November, the Federal Reserve has held the funds rate in a very tight and narrow range, centered on an average of 8.5 per cent. It has become apparent in the last two weeks that this policy is becoming increasingly unsustainable. The cost in terms of the cash flood emanating from the Fed is too high and the financial markets are selling increasingly concerned about renewed inflation later this, and the next, year.

The funds rate has been allowed to rise a little, reaching an average of 8.85 per cent at the end of the week last Friday.

Plainly, there will have to be a much more striking rise in the funds rate when the Federal Reserve decides – as inevitably it must – to cut the rate of money growth. A Federal Funds rate of more than 10 per cent will soon emerge, once the Fed abandons the attempt to hold down this key rate.

Other elements in the economic picture are contributing to the pressure for a down grading of money growth rates. Notably, the rate of growth of the economy this year has now been officially upgraded on show a 4.7 per cent rise in real gnp between the fourth quarters of 1982 and 1983. Many observers believe this still too low.

Finally, there has been a strong upsurge in commodity prices. The *Journal of Commerce* index of spot commodity prices has now risen 14 per cent since its short-term low in late November. Prices of raw industrial futures have risen more than 2 per cent in the past three months.

There is no sign in these futures prices of a world oil price collapse such as has been the subject of speculation.

Thus, the Federal Reserve has the need and the excuse to minimize money growth. The immediate effect of the change, when it comes in full force, will be to boost the dollar, raise short-term interest rates in New York and lay the foundations for a big bond rally.

Maxwell Newton

Unlisted Securities Market review

Bio-Isolates signs credibility deal

It has been a busy week for Mr Douglas Palmer, chairman, founder and brains behind **Bio-Isolates**, the USM's controversial high-flyer. On Thursday, he returned from a whistle-stop tour of the United States, where he signed the latest deal which he hopes will offer the group a little more credibility.

Atlantic Medical Supplies have agreed on a joint venture with Bio to build a major "bipro" plant, with Atlantic providing the cash, initially $2m. Atlantic also has an option to build a second plant to be based in the south east of the United States.

This month, the group signed a joint venture with the **Michelstown Co-operative Society**, Ireland's biggest co-op, to build a "bipro" pure protein plant. Bio's share of the venture is expected tp be 300 tons a year, worth around £4,000 ton.

While in the United States, Mr Palmer is believed, to have signed up one of the better known puyblic relations firms to promote the group's image there.

On Friday, Mr Palmer faced a barrage of questions from half a dozen institutions at a city lunch arranged by Bio's brokers, Statham Duff Sioop. He must have left a favourable impression judging by the share price which closed on Friday up 35p at 265p.

After the group's spectacular debut at 33p last year, valuing the company at a mere £1m, the shares have since rocketed to a high of 440p. Since then the shares have been as low as 230p in the wake of the **Polly Peck** episode and attracted the scorn of the Stock Exchange Council disturbed by the volatility of the shares.

A question mark also hangs over the actions of Mr Chandrah Singh at **London Venture Capital**, who helped to bring the shares to market. He must soon make up his mind whether to take up his option to buy 769,346 shares at 33p by July 7.

The prospect of another 10 per cent of the group's capital flooding the market has also put a damper on the shares. But sources close to the company fed Mr Singh will trade his shares on the OTC mart in New York where the group has just been granted a quote.

But Bio still has its followers and many believe that if Mr Palmer can make money out of mountains of whey, the company will be quickly bid for. **Ranks Hovis McDougall** has been tipped in the past and a price of £10 has been mentioned.

● Hard on the heels of "The USM in Perspective" conference on April 19 comes "The USM – Year Three", a one-day workshop in London on April 26. Much the same ground is likely to be covered. Details from: Macfarlane Conferences, Mappin House, 156-162 Oxford Street, London W1.

● USM quoted **Knight Computer International** has changed its name to **J.S.D. Computer Group International**, after unquoted Knight Computer Services obtained a court order against the former for using a similar name. Mr Ray Jenner, who set up Knight Computer International, once had links with the unquoted company.

Dunton Group

The £1.89m cash offer by civil engineer and brick maker **Dunton Group** for James F. Donald (Aberdeen Cinemas) has been extended for two weeks. Dunton had not received enough acceptances by the 3pm deadline last Friday.

Dunton, which will announce interim profits very soon (it made static full year pretax profits of £32,329 last year) might have to find only £700,000 in cash for the Donald purchase. Donald, which runs bingo halls, has property interests worth £1.89m. It also has about £800,000 cash.

Dunton's profits performance could look a lot better, with or without Donald. It has arranged a £60,000 a year deal for local brick manufacturers to buy quantities of its prime clay in its own back yard in Chesham, Buckinghamshire. In addition, its empty clay holes are to be filled by a contractor for £50,000 a year for the next 10 years.

Meanwhile, it continues to make high quality facing bricks, and plans to develop a site in Chesham for old people's sheltered housing, which promises to be a lucrative investment. The shares have doubled since January to 12p on Friday.

A&G

Electronic security equipment group **A & G Security Electronics** is expected to make at least £400,000 pretax for the year, after announcing a 45 per cent jump at the half-way stage to £346,000.

Mr Gerrard McNamara, the chairman and founder, has more than £700,000 available to aid expansion and is adding factory space within a few months.

Feedback

Shares of **Feedback**, the East Sussex manufacturer of electronic, electrical and microprocessor equipment, have been riding high recently. The price ended the week at 217p after favourable comment from a private tip sheet. Brokers Hoare Govett bought the company to market 18 months ago after placing 1.91 million shares at 90p, valuing the company at £1.7m.

Full-year figures are expected out shorly and the market is looking for pretax profits of between £1.3m and £1.4m, compared with £956,000 last time.

Full-year figures are expected today from **Good Relations**, the only publicly quoted public relations firms and one of the first companies to join the USM. The shares were trading at 176p last week with figures of around £450,000 expected, against £263,000 last time.

Owners Abroad

Owners Abroad, the travel company which last week reported a rise in half year pretax profits from £1.57m to £2.31m, has spent £700,000 in cash and shares, in acquiring **Falcon Leisure Group**. If Falcon makes 350,000 in the year to next October, an extra £1m will become payable. The following year Owners Abroad will have to pay £500,000 if Falcon makes £450,000. The greater proportion of these sums will be payable in shares at 28p each. The company says that one of the advantages of the acquisition is that it will add 80,000 more passengers a year to its wholesaling side.

Finance Bill

The Finance Bill, to be published next Wednesday will state that investors in the shares dealt in by licensed dealers will qualify for tax relief under the Government's new Business Expansion Scheme.

The implication of this is that private investors will be better off investing in the companies that licensed dealers like Harvard Securities and Hill, Woolgar, make a market in, than in companies fully quoted on the Stock Exchange and on the Unlisted Securities Market (USM).

The Stock Exchange is holding fire on this controversial move until the details of the Bill are known. Under the scheme investors in new and existing young companies will be allowed to claim tax relief at top investment rate if the shares *are held for five years*.

But SE officials are furious that licensed dealers, companies are allowed this concession while the Exchange's USM has been specifically exempted by Mr Nicholas Ridley, junior Treasury minister, and the Inland Revenue, after some doubt about the matter following the budget.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, MP for Selly Oak and a partner at stockbrokers Smith, Keen, Cutler, commented yesterday: "There is absolutely no fiscal logic in allowing over-the counter stocks to qualify for this concession and to deny the USM. I shall be lobbying in the Commons against such discrimination." Mr John Woolgar of Hill, Woolgaar, which is introducing *Intervision Video* to the USM after Easter, is delighted.

"Should this take place," Mr Woolgar said, "it will definitely increase the number of new issues we will do in the private sector. The measures will have considerable tax benefits for our companies' shareholders."

Hilaire Gomer

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
4,631	Ass Brit Ind Ord	139	-2	6.4	4.6	8.1	10.6
-	Ass Brit Ind CULS	154	-2	10.0	6.5	-	-
3,705	Airsprung Group	64	-	6.1	9.5	7.3	12.5
880	Armitage & Rhodes	34	-	4.3	12.6	3.8	6.7
15,728	Bardon Hill	307	+1	11.4	3.7	12.9	16.2
1,888	CCL 11 10% Conv Pref	135	+1	15.7	11.6	-	-
7,720	Cindico Group	210	-30	17.6	8.4	-	-
4,024	Deborah Services	52	-	6.0	11.5	3.4	9.3
5,725	Frank Horsell	87½	+1	-	-	7.3	7.8
-	Frank Horsell PrOrd87	86	+1	8.7	10.1	9.6	10.2
9,670	Frederick Parker	67	-	7.1	10.6	4.2	6.7
627	George Blair	34	-1	-	-	5.9	12.3
3,200	Ind Prec Castings	79	-	7.3	9.2	10.1	12.7
3,792	Isis Conv Pref	158	-	15.7	9.9	-	-
3,518	Jackson Group	143	+1	7.5	5.2	4.4	9.1
27,952	James Burrough	196	+5	9.6	4.9	14.3	15.9
1,530	Robert Jenkins	150	-4	20.0	13.3	1.6	23.8
3,780	Scruttons "A"	73	-	5.7	7.8	9.5	11.4
2,783	Torday & Carlisle	114	-	11.4	10.0	5.1	8.8
4,082	Unilock Holdings	26	-	0.46	1.8	-	-
8,414	Walter Alexander	66	-	6.4	9.7	4.7	6.8
6,161	W. S. Yeates	264	+1	17.1	6.3	4.1	8.4

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

Unlisted Securities

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
13.5m	A & G Security	273	-25	2.6	1.0	51.7
1,000,000	Acsis Jewel	20	-3	5.3	26.5	..
7,280,000	Aerospace Eng	182	+1	13.9b	7.7	11.0
10.9m	Aldcom Int	93	r +3	0.9	0.9	69.4
13.0m	Air Call	338	+15	8.0	2.4	14.8
16.8m	Airship Ind	134				
3,855,000	Anglo Nordic	38½	• -1	2.9	7.9	10.7
65.0m	Asprey & Co	£7½	-⅛	21.4	2.9	17.4
26.3m	Baltic Leasing	262	+33	4.0	1.5	39.1
3,188,000	Berkeley & HH	11	r -½	..	..	..
3,872,000	Berkley Exp	78	-3	..	..	..
20.4m	Bespak	195	..	3.6n	1.8	34.2
20.3m	Bio-Isolates	265	+35	..	..	..
5,011,000	Black M.	134	-2	4.3b	3.2	21.3
1,374,000	Booth C.	18	..	..	..	..
8,166,000	Breville Europe	49	• -2	7.0b	14.3	4.6
7,000,000	Bula Resources	7½	+½	..	..	..
4,575,000	Business Comp	78	..	1.4	1.8	11.6
725,000	CAMRA	125	+5	..	..	..
34.3m	Candecca Res	118	-5	..	..	..
5,000,000	Carvermoor	138	..	5.2b	3.8	..
9,900,000	Cass Grp	180	..	..	..	27.8
3,837,000	Ciro	123	+1	2.9	2.3	16.8
1,423,000	City Site Est	39	..	0.7	1.8	78.0
4,335,000	Cluff Oil	38	-6	..	..	..
5,625,000	Do B	45	..	..	..	..
63.7m	Clyde Petrol	76	+13	0.6	1.0	..
3,500,000	Coleman Milne	70	+1	2.1b	3.1	31.2
2,128,000	Consults (C&P)	215	+17	3.0	1.4	2.6
7,296,000	C'nil Microwave	725	• +5	..	..	21.7
8,965,000	Cornell Dresses	156	+9	..	..	..
2,770,000	Cramphorn	£22½	..	28.6	2.5	13.1
3,893,000	Crest Int Sec	11	h +½	0.4	3.9	12.0
5,680,000	De Brett A	71	-2	3.6	5.0	13.8
1,688,000	Delmar Grp	34	-2	2.4	7.1	..
8,225,000	Dencora	68	+2	..b	..	37.6
16.2m	Druck Hldgs	325	-3	1.4	0.4	40.0
1,372,000	Dunton Grp	12	+½	..	..	57.1
1,311,000	Ecobric Hldgs	113	+3	15.0	13.3	14.5
9,289,000	Edinburgh Sec	95	-4	0.2	0.2	..
14.3m	Eldridge Pope	684	+2	15.5	2.3	18.0
3,539,000	Energy Finance	40	..	1.9	4.7	6.9
4,632,000	Equipu	105	-10	4.6	4.4	10.7
4,841,000	Exeter Building	165	..	7.0	4.8	6.1
17.4m	FKI Elec	25	..	0.3b	1.2	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
5,872,000	Good Relations	178	..	3.6	2.0	45.6
788,000	Grainger Tst	200	..	5.4b	2.7	..
1,217,000	Greenwich Cable	45	+5	..	..	..
843,000	Guernsey At Sec	125	+15	..	..	76.7
3,920,000	HB Electronics	98	-2	1.6	1.6	18.6
2,617,000	Hadland Hldgs	82	+22	3.6	4.4	..
42.1m	Hadson Pet	68	+6	..b	..	..
2,800,000	Hardanger Prop	140	-4	14.0n	10.0	3.6
1,714,000	Hartons Grp	8	-1	..	..	5.0
1,571,000	Harvey & Thomp	50	+2	..e	..	..
4,688,000	Hayters	200	-5	15.0	7.5	8.6
1,960,000	Heelamat Hldgs	60	-3	8.0	13.3	5.9
3,359,000	Humberside Elec	26	..	0.0	..	23.9
11.0m	Hunterprint	133	-3	2.9b	2.2	11.7
5,722,000	ICC Oil	28	+1	0.0b	..	..
14.4m	Im Bus Systems	268	+10	..	..	..
3,019,000	Ind Fin & Inv	100	+7	2.9b	2.9	25.6
6,944,000	Inn Leisure	33	..	0.6	1.8	29.2
8,790,000	Int'europe Tech	174	• -3	5.7b	3.3	28.6
470,000	IO Technology	235	-10	..	..	..
992,000	Jayplant	28	-2	..	..	..
22.4m	Jebsens Drill	140	-5	25.0b	17.9	2.2
14.9m	Johnstone Paints	142	• -8	5.4	3.8	10.7
15.4m	Kean & Scott	59	+4	1.4n	2.4	12.3
7,471,000	Kennedy Brookes	193	+8	1.8	0.9	10.9
2,634,000	KCI	52	+4	2.3b	4.4	6.3
5,260,000	Leisure Ind	263	+7	8.6b	3.3	12.4
860,000	Ldn & Man Secs	21	-1	..	..	..
3,755,000	Do 10p Ord	21	..	..	..	..
234,000	Ldn Cont Adv	36	-1	0.2	0.6	34.6
5,460,000	Do 8p Ord	36	-1	..	..	..
1,360,000	Ldn Priv Health	34	-3	..	..	17.0
43.1m	McCarthy Stone	518	-5	5.7b	1.1	29.7
6,680,000	McLaughlin & H	165	-2	9.1	5.5	7.3
10.0m	Memory Comp	200	-5	2.6b	1.3	28.3
7,931,000	Merrydown Wine	560	+30	4.3	0.8	..
5,475,000	Metal Bulletin	125	..	8.1	6.5	12.1
19.8m	Micro Business	292	+22	3.2b	1.1	26.5
1,215,000	Microfilm Reprg	45	• -3	3.6n	7.9	..
9,575,000	Microgen Hldgs	328	-15	5.7b	1.7	33.8
2,686,000	Midland Marts	83	..	5.7	6.9	8.7
4,196,000	Miles 33	198	+3	2.9	1.4	41.3
907,000	Morland Sec	48	..	2.9	6.0	13.1
450,000	Morley (RH)	18	..	..	..	..
6,611,000	Munford & White	205	-10	3.7b	1.8	32.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
330,000	Parkfield Fndry	11	+2	..e	..	..
2,700,000	Pict Petrol	45	..	..	..	..
2,560,000	Pineapple Dance	128	+3	8.0b	6.3	14.6
3,359,000	Radio City	154	+15	8.0b	5.2	18.8
4,016,000	Ramus Hldgs	93	• -8	7.1	7.7	15.8
1,217,000	Reliant Motor	22	-1	..	..	5.9
17.0m	Resource Tech	189	+37	..b	..	31.5
2,750,000	Rolfe & Nolan	110	..	3.6	3.2	12.1
7,943,000	Ruddle (G.)	168	-8	4.7b	2.8	19.8
1,387,000	Sampang (Java)	19	+2	..	..	..
14.6m	Saxon Oil	98	+17	..	..	25.8
3,870,000	Sean Dala	172	-5	2.9	1.7	1.4
6,406,000	Selec TV	49	+3	..	..	..
6,880,000	Sheldon Jones	133	• ..	5.7	4.3	10.2
5,243,000	Sheraton Sec	14	+2	..	..	..
2,693,000	Sinclair W.	85	• +2	0.0	..	..
1,127,000	Do Dfd	74	• ..	0.1	0.2	..
9,494,000	Slaters Food	163	+5	2.9b	1.8	32.8
13.7m	S.W. Resources	14	..	0.8	5.6	25.0
30.0m	Sovereign Oil	139	-8	..	..	..
625,000	Stanalco	48	+8	..	..	..
1,316,000	Swindon Pr Hosp	94	-13	..	..	..
5,025,000	Technofan SA	£335	+5	1773	5.3	13.2
5,630,000	Tel Serv Int	25½	+½	0.1	0.5	7.4
5,626,000	Television Stb	33	..	..	..	..
3,235,000	Thames Inv&Sec	85	-2	7.4	8.7	10.5
1,339,000	Thorpac	58	..	2.7	4.7	7.5
3,000,000	Tops Estates	60	+7	..	..	..
1,750,000	Trident Comp	70	..	2.1	3.1	14.6
5,863,000	Twinlock	28	+2	1.1	4.1	..
920,000	Utd Ceramic	38	+4	2.5	6.6	11.7
4,265,000	Utd Electronic	44	..	0.8	1.8	39.6
33.3m	Utd Friendly	220	..	12.6	5.7	..
3,660,000	Utd Packaging	112	-2	..	..	..
1,760,000	V.W.	32	-8	5.5b	17.1	2.5
1,850,000	Webber Electro	185	-5	5.0	2.7	10.6
9,887,000	Wight Collins RS	309	..	6.9b	2.2	43.8
574,000	Williams Syst	5	..	..	..	11.9
13.8m	Wingate Prop	105	+2	..	..	71.9
4,050,000	Yelverton Inv	60	-5	..	..	96.8
830,000	York Mount	82	-5	8.9	7.1	2.8
2,516,000	Zygal Dynamics	68	-2	1.1	1.6	10.1

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax-free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Ford 16% 1984	104.00	10.64
C B I C 14¼% 1984	103.87	10.21
Wells Fargo 15¼% 1984	105.62	10.24
Continental Illinois 16¼% 1984 (EW)	105.00	10.71
G.M.A.C. 16¼% 1984	108.12	10.60
G.M.A.C. 15½% 1985	107.25	11.02
Elf Aquitaine 8¾% 1985	95.62	10.69
J. C. Penny 15¼% 1985	104.62	10.88
I.M.B. World Trade 14¼% 1985	107.00	11.11
A.R.D.B. World Trade 14¼% 1985	105.50	10.74
Mobile Expl. 13¾% 1985	106.00	10.68
Citicorp 10⅞% 1985	99.87	10.00
Southern California Edison 16¼% 1986	109.50	13.21
R C A 15¼% 1986	106.00	13.34
Japan Development Bank 15¼% 1987	114.00	10.88
Occidental 16¼% 1987	107.50	14.11
World Bank 10¼% 1987	99.12	10.48
Amoco U.K. 15¼% 1988	105.50	12.21
Revlon 11¾% 1988	88.50	14.74
Montana Power 15¼% 1989	108.50	12.81
Western Mining 16¼% 1988	108.00	13.37
Alcoa Australia 16¼% 1989	110.25	13.32
Coca Cola 11¼% 1989	105.12	10.59
Electricite de France 11¼% 1990	98.75	11.50
E I B 13¼% 1990	105.75	12.46
United Biscuits 11¼% 1990	-	-
Ontario Hydro 15¼% 1991	110.12	11.48
E I B 16¼% 1991	119.37	13.05
Nat West 14¼% 1991	118.12	11.86
Barclays Bank 8¼% 1992	86.62	10.80
Alcan 16¼% 1992	115.00	13.29
E.E.C. 14¼% 1993	111.50	12.71
Dow Chemical 9¼% 1994	91.00	11.08
C.S.R. 15¼% 1996	113.37	13.04

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Conv Price	Prem
American Express 4¼% 1987	135.00	32.34
Beatrice Foods 4½% 1992	100.00	5.66
Eastman Kodak 4½% 1988	100.50	18.32
Ford 5% 1988	87.50	19.09
Galveston-Houston 8% 1994	99.50	150.98
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	80.50	50.25
Morgan J.P. 4¼% 1987	136.50	-2.43
Revlon 4¼% 1987	99.50	14.97
Sperry Rand 4¼% 1988	90.00	31.30
Warner Lambert 4¼% 1987	91.50	42.69
Xerox 5% 1988	82.50	201.48

DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	Price	Ytm
World Bank 8% 1989	102.35	7.26
World Bank 9% 1992	105.87	7.91
Caisse Nat Tele 7¼% 1983	98.50	7.97
E.E.C. 8% 1994	101.12	7.89

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Current Yield
Standard & Chart 1984	100.80	10.32
I.J.J. 1985	100.70	10.36
Offshore Mining 1986	100.15	9.30
Midland Bank 1987	100.70	10.12
Credit National	99.00	9.29
C.Z.B. 1989	99.95	9.69
Barclays Bank 1990	100.85	10.29
B.N.P. 1	99.40	9.75
Midland Bank 1992	100.75	10.11
Chase Manhattan 1993	100.25	9.79
Nat West 1994	100.37	10.46
Barclays Bank 1995	100.96	9.84

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

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FOOTBALL: THE SOUR TASTE OF SUCCESS IN THE LEAGUE (MILK) CUP

United have fair cause to cry over spilt milk

By David Miller

The skill at which football excels much of the time these days is in writing its own epitaph. It did so again at Wembley, having taken £735,000 off the public in gate money and then further corrupting what used to be known as British fair play. Similar conduct with the public's money by a bank would bring charges of misappropriation.

When Sir Matt Busby and Bobby Charlton, together with Jimmy Hill, last season drew up, at the request of the Football League, their recommendations for law changes to improve the image of the game, they could hardly have expected that within the year another glaring incident in support of the "penalty free kick" they advocated would be suffered by Busby's and Charlton's own club, Manchester United.

When Bob Paisley went up the steps at Wembley to a less than royal box to collect his team's trophy – whereas Busby, though with more romantic justification for doing so, had refused on the occasion of the European Cup triumph in 1968 – he must have known in his heart that while undisputedly the better team had won, they had in one conspicious instance cheated in doing so.

Busby, Charlton and Hill advocated a penalty for the deliberate, professional foul intended to prevent a probable goal even when committed outside the penalty area. The suggestion was rejected by those entrusted with the future of the game – its acceptance would have anyway been overruled by the International Board – yet had it been implemented Manchester United, and not Liverpool, would probably have won the 1983 League Milk Cup with a penalty for Grobbelaar's grotesque foul on McQueen with a few minutes of normal time remaining.

At the very least, consistency with this season's principle of sending off those who commit such fouls demanded Grobbelaar's departure: and what would then have been Liverpool's prospects during extra-tome? It was the same question which was asked when West Germany beat France last summer.

How many people would continue to watch golf if Ballesteros, arriving all square with Trevino on the eighteenth green, and leaving his approach 20 feet short, picked up his opponent's ball and threw it in a bunker and was allowed to take two putts for victory? There is little difference: but when rampant cheating goes unchecked in the World Cup, what's the odd domestic trophy between friends or enemies?

Once upon a time I used to think that George Courtney was the best of our referees until he failed to send off Willie Young for that obscene foul on Paul Allen in the 1980 FA Cup final. It seemed that Courtney had come to his senses, in keeping with the others involved in this season's purge, when we read on Saturday orning an interview in which he claimed that if anyone that afternoon pulled down a potential goal-scorer "he'll go, no doubt about it." Ah, well. Action speaks louder than words. Are we really to believe that the pound in the football supporter's pocket is safe?

Bert Millichip, the FA chairman, had discussions with Wembley directors last week to consider a possible new contract amid unofficial talk of the FA building their own new stadium at the National Exhibition Centre at Birmingham. At the present rate of decline they had better join forces with the Squash Rackets Association.

Grobbelaar: grotesque foul

A futher gratuitous insult to the public was perpetrated at the start of the second half of extra-time by Dalglish. The roof of the stadium had just echoed to the boos of Manchester United's supporters as Grobbelaar took up his position at the change of ends, Whelan six minutes prevoiously having put Liverpoool ahead with a goal as perfectly taken as young Whiteside's opening salvo.

Dalglish, a yard from the goaline at the other, proceeded to boot the ball as far as he could in the direction of Finchley, a time-wasting gesture as childish as it was offensive an abject betrayal of his own genius which had produced the game's most stunning moment after 55 minutes – catching a high dropping ball on the instep and presenting Rush, in one sweet, continuous movement, with an open chance. It ill behove Paisley to complan vigorously on the touchline over the delay in Marcari replacing the injured Moran.

Now for the good news. Liverpool demonstrated once more just why they have accumulated under Paisley an astonishing 19 trophies. They are a class apart. For a long time there was only one team in it as Liverpool strung their passes together as if on rails while United made the classic error of falling back to defend an early lead. Long before the injuries to the central defenders, Moran and McQueen, in the last third of normal time, United surrendered the initiative, with Stapleton and Whiteside seldom evident and Rush constantly threatening at the other end.

If the match told us anything about the technical state of two of England's best clubs it was that United rely disproportionately on the absent Robson; that Wilkins's accuracy can no longer compensate for his lack of pace, and that Moses, like Styles before him, is happiest when the other side have the ball, so much so that he regularly gives it back to them. Liverpool's midfield of Lee, Souness and the elegant Whelan was clearly the superior. And we may have to have second thoughts about Bailey being the deputy in the making for Shilton.

The men who tickled Atlas's armpits and shattered the globe

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Liverpool	2
Manchester United	1

(After extra time)

If the red colours of Liverpool were tied to one handle of the League (Milk) Cup for the third successive year on Saturday, the black ribbons of fate hung from the other. Manchester United's challenge, already torn severly by Robson's absence, was cut in half by Moran' withdrawal and then shredded by McQueen's injury.

As if the odds in favour of the holders were not stacked as high as Wembley's twin towers, the referee added injustice to the pile. George Courtney so strongly empowered was to act when Young cruelly felled Allen in the 1980 FA Cup Final but, in deciding not to send off Grobbelaar on Saturday, he made a mockery of the League's new regulation.

United's burden was heavy enough and, in being forced to endure an extra half hour of hard labour, it was as though Atlas had been asked to hold the globe on his shoulders while being tickled under the armpits. The task, not surprisingly, proved beyond them but they may be able to repair their shattered world in the same arena at the end of the season.

Life at the Kop over the next two months, as it was on this occasion, will be less worrying, equally ambitious and more comfortable. Having presented yet another piece of silverware to Bob Pasley on his Wembley farewell, they can afford almost to stroll through spring before closing his managerial career with a sixth championship victory, their twentieth trophy in the last nine years.

It is their stringent economy, their method in which thoughts of adventure are confined to the final third of the pitch that, allied with their ability, have allowed them to take and maintain such a commanding lead in the lengthy first division programme. The main worker when they are at play is the ball. They make it run for them.

Here the foundation of their recovery was built on those endless series of triangles of typical geometric precision that stretched and eventually broke the opposition. The heavy conditions helped the gradual process and the outcome was inevitable long before Whelan, who scored twice against Tottenham Hotspur in last season's final, curled in a delightful winner in the 100th minute.

United's midfield, where Robson was always likely to be sorely missed, was the first department to collapse. Wilkins started casually, was frequently caught in possession, and lacked the authority of his successor as England's captain. Muhren, as is the habit of artists imported from Europe, stayed on the periphery and the shortcomings of Moses were exposed in the wide expanse.

The United attack, that began so prosperously, gained less and less support. Not that Whiteside, who was later to be booked for fouling Neal, needed any in the twelth minute. He took McQueen's lob on his chest, surprised Hansen and everybody else in the stadium with a memorably sharp turn, held off the subsequent challenge and side-footed the ball past Grobbelaar.

The United defence, in which Duxbury confirmed his international potential, looked more like their forward line by the end with Macari at right back and Stapleton a centre half. But for more than an hour Moran and McQueen had applied such firm clamps on Rush and Dalgliesh that for all Liverpool's growing domination it was no surprise that the source of the equalizer should come from the back.

Kennedy, who made his mark on the finals of the European Cup and the League Cup two years ago, had already checked his sights on three occasions before firing from long distance in the 75th minute. Bailey could not then, nor subsequently, be faulted. His view from the business end of the barrel was obstructed by Coppell and Macari.



Souness is the milk of human kindness to Whelan for delivering the cup

If Lawrenson stood out for his flawless performance, Grobbelaar was to be prominent for less tasteful reasons. After wildly misjudging a cross from Moses in the dying minutes of normal time, only for Whiteside to head into the side netting, he halted the galloping McQueen with a blatant body-check some 10 yards outside his area.

There was a hint of the thespian art of Latin-America in the way that Grobbelaar stayed down for treatment after the deliberate collision. The punishment, a mere booking, was unsatisfactorily lenient and marred a triumph that was further tarnished by Dalglish. That he should take the ball to the corner flag and then hack it towards the terraces was so uncharacteristic as to be incomprehensible.

The touching gesture of the captain Souness, was more in keeping with Liverpool's tradition of generosity and magnanimity. Instead of leading his men up the famous steps to the royal box, he invited Paisley to take a unique position in Wembley's history by becoming the first manager to receive the cup.

"I didn' think Souness had the strength to lift it anyway," Paisley joked. As he walked off to the Mersey sound of applause coming from supporters crowded around the tunnel, he was left to hug a deservedly rich memory. For the last eight years he had given his club a season ticket to the national stadium.

LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelarr; P Neal, A Kennedy, M Lawrenson, R Whelan, A Hansen, K Dalglish, S Lee, I Rush, C Johnston (sub. D Fairclough), G Souness.
MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; M Duxbury, A Albiston, R Moses, K Moran (sub. L Macari), G McQueen, R Wilkins, A Muhren, F Stapleton, N Whiteside, S Coppell.
Referee: G. Courtney (Spennymorr).

Mariner the only England casualty

By Clive White

Apologies for absence from Wednesday's England meeting with Greece were encouragingly few last night. The brittle Paul Mariner, of Ipswich Town, was the only sure starter to withdraw, with more Achilles tendon trouble. But the likely loss of three fringe players, Chamberlain (Stoke City), Hill (Luton Town) and Bennett (West Bromwich Albion) robs the evening of some bright, new twinkling starlets.

Chamberlain, who has not yet been given a full 90 minutes to display his wares, was in a devilish mood again on Saturday as he blinded Watford with his speedy science until a damaged hamstring put an end to the fun. But his hopes of recovery are good. He scored a cheeky goal and hit the crossbar with a header as he outshone his fellow daark stars of England, Barnes and Blissett. Barnes has definitely withdrawn from the under-21 squad and is replaced by his colleague, Callaghan.

Watford crashed 4-0, their heaviest league defeat of the season, as Stoke recaptured their early season flair and rekindled their fire for Europe. While the big cats were away enjoying the cream at Wembley, Watford were not the only ones to play like mice. Fourth-placed Aston Villa, with a UEFA Cup place a necessity after the disappointments, emotionally and financially, this season, failed to make their class tell against rocky Brighton. Eleven defeats in 16 away matches is a clear indication of how badly Villa travel in this small island never mind to Turin.

In the last eight days Brighton have drawn against Manchester United, Liverpool and now Villa which ought to earn them some reward other than a place in the FA Cup semi-finals. Instead they remain becalmed in 22nd position while three of their fellow stragglers caught a breeze to move further upstream: Swansea City (won 2-1), Birmingham City (won 3-0), and Norwich City (drew 1-1). However, Luton, for whom Hill injured his back, appear to be sinking back into the second division after a painfully significant 3-1 defeat by Sunderland, who are riding a wave broken only once in 14 league games.

Apart from Stoke, Southampton and Ipswich consolidated their European claims with away victories, respectively, at the City Ground and Maine Road. Shilton did enough to deny his old pals a point, which they have seen few of in the last 21 matches – six to be exact. Forest's Hodge was also withdrawn from the under-21 squad because of a gashed knee.

The leading three in the second division continue to bob tantalizingly on the horizon for the likes of Leicester City and Barnsley who have still not given up hope of some terrible misfortune befalling this trio. But such disasters usually only happen on the big screen or at places like Lincoln, the budget sized one-time clear leaders of the third division. As Manchester United discovered on Saturday, it is difficult enough achieving success with a seemingly bottomless coffer, never mind empty pockets.

● Tottenham Hotspur are to play Bristol Rovers on April 19 at Eastville as part of the third division club's centenary celebrations.

Guilt-edged Bond and City slump

By Vince Wright

Manchester City	0
Ipswich	1

Paul Mariner, the Ipswich Town forward and captain, offered Manchester City a crumb of comfort after their eleventh match without a victory by saying that they were not as poor as they looked. "The ball did not run for them. This is what often happens when a team is having a bad run and confidence is low."

From the press box it seemed that City's latest defeat could be put down more to bad play than misfortune as they continued their nosedive through the first division. John Benson, the manager, will not need reminding that his side have taken just two points out of the last 27 since he took charge in February, and although he says that "you don't suddenly become a bad team" that is precisely what City have suddenly become.

The first division can ill-afford to lose a well supported club like City, yet their position grows more precarious by the week and they have played more matches than any of the five teams below them. John Bond, City's former manager, must take some of the blame for their plight because he left the club at a particularly sensitive time – midway through the season and after a crushing FA Cup fourth round defeat at Brighton.

In an attempt to halt the slide Benson brought back Ranson and Bodak (after two-match suspensions) and Hartford while demoting Tueart to substitute, but in a ragbag of a game Ipswich were City's masters individually and tactically. Ipswich, who are challenging for a European place which once seemed within City's capabilities, captured the points with a typically crisp goal by Wark after 56 minutes. The Scottish midfield player squeezed his shot inside the far post

MANCHESTER CITY: A Williams; R Ransom, P Power, N Reid, K Bond, T Caton, P Bodak (sub D Tueart), K Reeves, D Cross, A Hartford, G Baker.
IPSWICH TOWN: P Cooper; G Burley, I Gernon, T Putney, R Osman, T Butcher, J Wark, S McCall, P Mariner, M D'Avray, K O'Callaghan.
Referee: K Hackett (Sheffield).

Day of reckoning approaches

By Nicholas Harling

Norwich City	1
West Ham	1

By some mischievous quirk of the Football League's computer, Norwich City's last game of the season is at home to Brighton on May 14. Fate has decreed that two of the first division's teams in peril must meet to resolve which – or possibly whether both – of them should drop to the second division, for it is hard to foresee that match being meaningless to either club.

Norwich are approaching that day of their reckoning, to which extra piquancy is added by the fact that they could also avenge their FA Cup defeat, with so little sophistication and finesse that it is hard to believe that Ken Brown, their manager, is a product of the famous West Ham managerial academy. Privately, Brown must wince at the tactics he asked of his players against his former club and indeed in the general attempt to struggle clear.

With O'Neill, their schemer, far from match fit, up and unders are very much the order of the day and it was because West Ham, hoping to fend off an eighth consecutive away defeat, played in much the same vein that the aternoon was fairly nondescript.

Even though they lost their lead, West Ham probably had more reason for satisfaction with their point than Norwich, for it was the same result for them at home as when they had faced Coventry three days previously. They can ill afford so many dropped points on their own ground.

Norwich's one alternative to boot-and-hope, was to get the ball to Barham on their right wing, but they possessed no-one capable of getting on the end of his stream of crosses. With a foot here, and head there, West Ham diverted the danger and took control, only to relinquish their command in the face of Norwich's renewed determination in the second half.

The pity of West Ham's play was that they spent so much time searching for the head of Swindlehurst, their new £200,000 signing from Derby County. The sooner they discover the fellow can play a bit on the gorund as well, the better it will certainly be for all concerned. Goddard may certainly find the partnership a harmonious one, when he is not as out of sorts as he was on Saturday.

Dickens, one of the most constructive West Ham, players, scored their goal with a delightful shot from 25 yards in the twenty-fifth minute after he had chested down a wayward headed clearance from Haylock after an equally aimless header forward by Stewart. Norwich owed their sixty-seventh minute equalizer to a push by Martin on Channon when no danger appeared imminent. Deehan just beat Parkes to squeeze home the penalty, his sixth of the season to give Norwich at least some reward for their afternoon's endeavour.

NORWICH CITY: C Woods; P Haylock, S Walford, D Watson, G Downs, I Mendham, M O'Neill, M Channon, M Barham, J Deehan, K Bertschin, (sub, R Jack).
WEST HAM: P Parkes; R Stewart, W Bonds, A Martin, F Lampard, A Orr, A Dickens, G Pike, A Devonshire, P Goddard, D Swindlehurst.
Referee: E Bray (Leicestershire).

Goal that may have netted title

By Hugh Taylor

As the run-in to the championship developed into the most exciting since the inauguration of the Scottish premier division seven years ago, the three leading clubs allowed themselves to be affected by tension on Saturday.

Although Aberdeen were the most successful of the teams engaged in the battle at the top, they were losing 1-0 to Morton at the bogey ground of Cappielow with only 10 minutes to go. And after their substitute, Watson, had equalized, Black, their young striker, scored the winning goal with only seconds left.

Nevertheless that splendid effort put Aberdeen back at the top of the table with 44 points, one more than Celtic and two ahead of Dundee United. Naturally their manager, Alex Ferguson, was delighted. "That was a brilliant goal," he said, "and it is indeed the goal that might win us the title."

On the other hand, after Celtic, who had led the field for so long, dropped a point at home against St Mirren. Provan equalizing with only eight minutes left. Billy McNeill, the Celtic manager said: "This has been the most disappointing week of my managerial career, for it seems our players have lost their appetite to win."

"We do not seem able to cope with pressure", McNeil said. "Thank goodness we are not fighting relegation". Equally disappointed was Jim McLean, manager of Dundee United, who before their game with struggling Hibernian at Tannadice, were only a point behind Aberdeen. He had seen his team allow a two-goal lead slip and the game end in a 3-3 draw.

"With 10 minutes to go we looked odds on to be leading the table because of the situation of Celtic and Aberdeen", he sighed. A late equalizer by Rice, of Hibernian, put an end to that dream. Sturrock and Narey have had to withdraw because of injury from the Scotland party for the match with Switzerland. Narey's misfortune, coming after an unbroken run of 47 games for United, means that his colleague, Richard Gough, could win his first cap.

A family occasion

Non-League football's claim to provide family entertainment could take a new dimension in this season's final of the FA Vase, **Paul Newman writes.** In the first legs of the semi-final round on Saturday VS Rugby, whose side includes the son of their manager, beat Great Yarmouth Town 2-1, and Halesowen Town, who have two brothers and a pair of twins in their squad, beat Burnham by the same score.

VS Rugby (West Midlands League) opened the scoring against Great Yarmouth (Eastern Counties League) after an hour through Steve Knox, the son of Jimmy Knox, their manager. Barnard equalised within 60 seconds, but Crawley restored the lead 10 minutes later. The crowd of 1,777 was a club record for VS Rugby, and nearly 2,600 were at Halesowen for the other Vase match.

Lee Joinson, twin brother of Paul, scored first for Halesowen (West Midlands League) before Graham replied for Burnham (Athenian League). Lee Joinson set up Halesowan's second for Robert Shivlock, whose brother Steven was left out of the side. Burnham played with only 10 men for most of the match, Taylor having been sent off early in the first half.

Bayern still in the pack

Bayern Munich suffered a setback in their Bundersliga Eifle chase when they learnt that their skipper, Paul Breitner, will be out of action for at least a month after being injured in the top of the table match at Hamburg on Saturday.

Breitner, who scored Bayern's equaliser with a brilliant volley in a 1-1 draw in front of 61,000 spectators, is suffering from torn ligaments in his right ankle. Hamburg still lead Bayern by two points and have 38 points from 26 matches.

Borussia Dortmund faltered in their challenge, suffering a 2-1 home defeat by lowly Fortuna Düesseldorf. The Iceland forward, Atli Edvaldsson, must have felt at home in a match played in driving snow and he headed the winner in off a post four minutes from time.

Barcelona, whose equaliser was back-headed by Maradona seconds before the interval, gave their new manager, César Luis Menotti, his first victory yesterday, beating their great rivals Real Madrid, 2-1. It was Menotti's third game in charge.

Victory dislodged Real from the top of the Spanish first division, allowing Athletic Bilbao to jump to the top after their 4-0 win over Celta Vigo. Bilbao lead with 44 points, Real are second with 43 and Barcelona third with 42.

During an exciting and competive game (each side had three players booked), two spectators collapsed. One died later, having had a heart attack when Maradona scored. The other was rushed to hospital after suffering a brain haemorrhage.

In Italy, a leading referee, Paolo Casarin, was suspended until the end of October after talking about corruption in Italian football and asserting that some Italian referees had "let themselves be bought".

Millwall cling on

Millwall 2 Wigan 0

Millwall's lowest league crowd of the season – 2,772 – yesterday saw them keep alive faint hopes of avoiding relegation from the third division. The team, including nine newcomers, produced a gritty performance which belied their bottom-of-the-table position.

Two of the new boys Otulakowski and Bremner combined for Neal to slip home his 15th goal of the season after 12 minutes. Houghton missed an easy chance to equalize, before Stewart pushed the ball in from close range

Luton making all the wrong moves

By Paul Harrison

Luton Town	1
Sunderland	3

Pity poor Luton; condemned by their own pitch to play in a way that is not best for them, they floundered deeper into relegation mire.

As David Pleat, their manager, said: "The pitch does not help us too much. It does not allow us to play in the way we like to play, to push the ball along the ground." Since to push the ball along the ground at Kenilworth Road is about as productive as tilling the Gobi desert, Luton, long before the end, were lofting high balls into the middle in time-honoured if futile desperation.

The pitch, it seems, cannot cope with rain. Luton are looking for a new ground, although not everybody seems in favour of the idea of moving to Milton Keynes. The only banner on display on Saturday said: "No to Milton Keynes" and a public meeting was planned after the match to oppose the move.

It is hard to see why Luton should want to stay where they are, pitch and all. Tramping the ground's dingy boundary, with the railway line to one side and terraced houses crowding in on the other sides, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the club is at present stuck on the wrong side of the tracks.

With Stein absent and Hill taking a knock on the back early on (he will have to withdraw from the England squad), Luton looked mediocre in attack. Neither was their defence particularly solid, with their goalkeeper, Godden, mixing the good liberally with the bad on his debut.

Sunderland's opening goal after three minutes was begun and finished by Pickering, but made possibly by hesitancy in the centre of the Luton defence. Luton hauled themselves back with Horton's penalty when Moss was pulled down by Munro after 26 minutes. But, in the fifty-ninth minute, a Nicholls cross floated over, Worthington's salmon-leap left his shadow, Elliott, floundering and Pickering picked off the rebound from the crossbar.

The events of two minutes saw the game decided. Nicholl cleared off the line after 74 minutes and, 60 seconds later James lobbed Godden beautifully.

Alan Durban, the Sunderland manager, had sympathy for the losers: "In their side today I saw us as we were struggling last year. Luton want to pick the pace of the game up, but their pitch won't allow them to do it."

Sunderland are certainly not struggling now, having lost only one League match in the last 14.

Luton's pitch may yet have the final word: they have six home matches left, and three of them are against fellow-strugglers Norwich, Birmingham and Swansea.

LUTON TOWN: T Godden; K Stephens, P Elliott, B Horton, C Goodyear, M Donaghy, R Hill, T Aylott, P Walsh, W Turner, (sub: R Daniel), D Moss
SUNDERLAND: C Turner; J Nicholl, I Munro, I Atkins, G Chisholm, M Proctor, B Venison, G Rowell, F Worthington, L James, N Pickering
Referee: E A Crickmore (Plymouth).

● Supporters found guilty in court of throwing missiles at Nottingham Forest's home matches will be banned from the City ground. Forest's decision comes after a coin was thrown at the Luton goalkeeper, Jake Findlay, a fortnight ago.

TENNIS

A driving ambition

Monte Carlo (Agencies)–Bjorn Borg, appearing in his last tournament before retiring at the age of 26, will meet the No. 3 seed, Jose-Luis Clerc, of Argentina, in a first-round match here today. The draw for the $360,000 clay court tournament was made yesterday by Borg's wife, Mariana.

The Borgs, who live here, are members of the Monte Carlo club. Borg entered the tournament on a wild card, along with Ilie Nastase and Harold Solomon.

In last year's Monte Carlo open, Borg, five times Wimbledon champion and six times winner of the French open, was beaten in the quarter-final round by Yannick Noah, of France. Today the top seed, Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, meets Shlomo Glickstein, of Israel.

MILAN: Ivan Lendl won a third set tie-break 7-4, after spoiling four match points, to defeat an unseeded South African, Kevin Curren, 5-7, 6-3, 7-6 in the final of the Cuore Cup yesterday. Lendl, the top seed took the first prize of $70,000 and a lead of almost 300 points in the Volvo grand prix circuit.

Lendl said afterwards that he was gradually recovering after light surgery.

NEW YORK: Martina Navratilova beat Sylvia Hanika, of West Fermany, and Chris Lloyd beat Billie Jean King to reach the final of the $350,000 New York championship on Saturday. Both won 6-1, 6-1. It was Miss Navratilova's 26th consecutive win since she lost to Mrs Lloyd in the final of the Australian open last December – her only defeat by Mrs Lloyd in their last seven meetings.



Borg: wild card

Mrs Lloyd allowed Mrs King to hold her service only once as she swept to her 12th successive victory over her in the last eight years.

NICE: semi-finals: M Orantes (Sp) bt F Luna (Sp), 6-2, 6-2; H Sundstrom (Swe) bt M Martinez (Bol), 7-6, 6-2. Final: Sundstrom bt Orantes, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3. Womens semi-finals: K Brasher (GB) bt D Jarrett (GB), 6-2, 6-0; F Duxin (Fr) bt G Lovera (Fr), 6-1, 6-3. Final: Duxin bt Brasher, 7-5, 6-2.
MILAN: Cuore Cup: quarter-finals: I Lendl (Cz) bt A Meyer (US), 6-1, 6-1. semi-finals: I Lendl bt C Hooper (US), 6-7, 7-5, 6-2; K Curren (SA) bt W Scanlon (US), 6-4, 7-6. Doubles final: T Smid and P Slozil (Cz) bt F Buehning and P Fleming (US), 6-2, 5-7, 6-4.
NEW YORK: Virginia Slims tournament (US unless stated): Quarter-finals: B J King bt B Potter 6-3, 6-1; M Navratilova bt P Shriver 6-1, 6-2. semi-finals: C Lloyd bt B J King 6-1, 6-1; M Navratilova bt S Hanika (WG) 6-1, 6-1. Doubles: final: Navratilova and Shriver bt C Kohde (WG) and E Pfaff (WG) 7-5, 6-2.

BOXING

£4m titles tournament

Johanesburg, Reuter – The double world title boxing tournament planned for the South African "homeland" of Bophuthatswana on May 28 will cost around six million dollars Bob Arum, the American promoter, said yesterday.

He said that contracts for the bouts, which are expected to be watched by several hundred million television viewers were signed yesterday.

The tournament, which takes place at a large hotel casino complex was described by Mr Arum as "a true marriage of boxing ans show business."

Frank Sinatra will give a concert from the ring, before the first bout, scheduled for four o'clock in the morning South African time (0200 gmt) to fit in with American television requirements.

The two World Boxing Association (WBA) champions defending their titles, Davey Moore, junior middleweight and Ray Mancini, lightweight, will each receive 1m dollars Mr Arum said.

Moore will face Roberto Duran, from Panama, who will receive about 500,000 dollars

● Portland, Oregon (AP) – Sugar Ray Seales, a gold medal-winning United States boxer in the 1972 Olympic Games and now a professional, underwent surgery on Saturday for a detached retina in his right eye and will have surgery tomorrow for a detached retina in his left eye.

IN BRIEF

Melbourne hopes

Long Beach (AFP) – Plans to stage a Formula One grand prix in Melbourne, Australia, next year, should be finalized by the end of April. Would-be organizers of the Australian event came to Long Beach to discuss the matter with leaders of the Formula One Constructors' Association (FOCA) which controls the grand prix calendar. There wil be a decision before the San Marino grand prix at Imola, Italy, on May 1.

Officials of Caesars Palace and championship auto racing teams announced a 200-mile Indy car race at Las Vegas on Saturday, October 8.

SNOOKER: Ray Reardon qualified for the final of the Irish Masters tournament sponsored by Benson and Hedges, at Goffs, near Dublin at the weekend, beating Alex Higgins 6-3.

CYCLING: Sean Kelly of Ireland had an outstanding win in the Criterium International, a three-stage race in the Beaujolais District. Kelly took the lead by winning the final time trials stage, with a margin of 4 secs over his Swiss team colleague, Jean-Mary Grezet, with the former Tour de France winner, Joop Zoetemelk, taking third place, 30 sec behind. The other Irish professional, Stephen Roache was fourth.

GOLF: John Cook scored a two-under-par 70 on Saturday to take a two-stroke lead after 36 holes of the rain-delayed Tournament Players' Championship in Florida. He completed the second round with a five-under-par 139 total. Four golfers were tied for second place on 141.

RUGBY: Australia, the title holders, scored 122 points without reply in their three games on the opening day of the Hong Kong sevens on Saturday, beating Malaysia, Indonesia and Japan.

● Great Britain were beaten 18-11 by France in the Rugby League Youth International at Bramely yesterday. Centre Garry Schofield (2) and wingman Andy Burgess scored tries for Britain, with stand-off Michael Ford landing one goal. France led 10-3 at the interval.

CRICKET Bad weather continued to plague the match between Guyana and the Indian cricketers, in which the first two days were washed out, on Sunday. With the match reduced to one innings each, the Indians resumed at 275 for three with 65 minutes of their allocation left, and faced 26 balls to take their score to 286 without further loss before rain brought the innings to a premature close. Guyana were 26 for one at lunch.

CRICKET: Loc businesses have saved Gloucestershire's one day cricket match at the village of Moreton-in-Marsh. They will play a one day game there against Warwickshire on July 17. The visit was called off last year because of lack of sponsorship.

FOOTBALL
THIRD DIVISION: Doncaster 0, Gillingham 2; Orient 0, Wrexham 0; Reading 1, Walsall 1
FOURTH DIVISION: Colchester 3, Tranmere 3; Scunthorpe 2, Crewe 0.

SQUASH RACKETS

Jahan is disqualified

Hiddy Jahan of Pakistan, the world number two, was disqualified during his third round match against fellow countryman Sohail Qaiser in the Patrick International squash festival at Chichester, **Larry Halpin writes.** Jahan was warned during the opening game for aiming abusive language at the match officials and a repeat performance at the end of the third game led to his dismissal.

Jahan, who won the tournament in 1975, has been a regular visitor to Chichester ever since, but, following the incident, claimed that he would never return. "This is just another example of amateurs running a professional sport without the knowledge of the finer points of the game," he claimed.

David Lock, the tournament director, extended the hand of friendship to Jahan when he added: "Hiddy has been supporting us ever since this tournament began, and I would welcome his presence here in the future either as a player, spectator or administrator."

Maritine Le Moignan, of Nottingham, avenged her defeat in the final of the British closed championship when she recovered from a 2-0 deficit to beat Alison Cumings of Surrey. In the semi-finals, Miss Le Moignan will meet the top seed Vicki Cardwell of Australia, who had a comfortable straight games victory over the England captain Barbara Diggens.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Friday: Boston Celtics 124, Cleveland Cavaliers 102; New York Knicks 104, Atlanta Hawks 87, New Jersey Nets 101, Philadelphia 76ers 92; Indiana Pacers 119, Utah Jazz 117; Washington Bullets 97, Milwaukee Bucks 96; Denver Nuggets 131, Detroit Pistons 120, San Antonio Spurs 132, Los Angeles Lakers 120; Houston Rockets 106 Seattle Supersonics 104. Saturday: New Jersey Nets 102, Atlanta Hawks 81, Milwaukee Bucks 89, New York Knicks 81, Kansas City Kings 114, Dallas Mavericks 111; Chicago Bulls 118, Boston Celtics 108; Phoenix Suns 124, Denver Nuggets 110; San Diego Clippers 121, Golden State Warriors 117.

RUGBY UNION

HONGKONG: Sevens tournament: Quarter-finals: Australia 12, Tonga 6; Fiji 28, Japan 0; Western Samoa 4, New Zealand 0; Borderers 12, American Eagles 0 Semi-finals: Australia 16, Western Samoa 0, Fiji 14, Scottish Borderers 8 Final: Australia 14, Fiji 4. PLATE FINAL: South Korea 32, Canada 6
HEIDELBERG: European Nations Championship: West Germany 12, Romania 26.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Friday: New Jersey Devils 6, Philadelphia Flyers 5; Vancouver Canucks 3, Chicago Black Hawks 3. Saturday: Boston Bruins 7, Hartford Whalers 4; Minnesota North Stars 7, Detroit Red Wings 5; New York Islanders 3, New York Rangers 2; Montreal Canadiens 6, St Louis Blues 5; Washington Capitals 4, Pittsburgh Penguins 4; Toronto Maple Leafs 2, Quebec Nordiques 1; Winnipeg Jets 5, Calgary Flames 2; Edmonton Oilers 9, Los Angeles Kings 3;

SKI JUMPING

PLANICA (Yugoslavia): World Cup: 70m: 1, M Nykaenen (Fin), 262.7 pts (92/92m), 2, P Ulaga (Yug), 261.1 (90/93); 3, O Hansson (Nor), 258.1 (95.5/85). 90m: 1, Ulaga: 260.0 (119.5/115), 2, H Bulau (Can), 257.0 (115/117); 3, R Schallort (Austria), 250.7 (113/117). Final World Cup standings: 1, Nykaenen, 277 pts; 2, Bulau, 260; 3, A Kogler (Austria), 211.

BOXING

SEOUL: WBC light-flyweight championship: C Jung-Koo (S Korea) ko H Zapata (Panama, holder), 3rd round.
LONDON: Flyweight: K Wallace (GB) bt H Brent (US), pts
PARIS: European middleweight championship: L Acaries (Fr, holder) ko P Franck (Fr), 4th round.

SWIMMING

INDIANAPOLIS: United States University Championships: 1,650 yds freestyle: A Corbisiero, 14:46.29 (world best). 200 yds backstroke: R Carey, 1 min 45.21 sec (world best). 100 yds backstroke: Carey, 48.25 sec (world best). 100 yds breaststroke: S Lundquist, 58.48 (world best). 4x200 yds relay: Florida University, 6 min 25.29 sec (world best).

SPEED SKATING

NOTTINGHAM: S Great Britain Championships: Winners: Men: 1,500: S Horsepool. 400m: W O'Reilly. 600m: G Rudd. 3,000m: O'Reilly. 500m relay final: Nottingham Ice Racing club
Women: 800m: C New. 400m: A Worth. 1,500m: Worth. 3,000m: New. Overall: New. Junior final: G Heaney.

CYCLING

SAINT TRIVIER: Criterium International Road Race: Final stage: 1, S Kelly (Ire) 28min 25sec. 2, J-M Grezet (Switz) 28:29; 3, J Zoetemelk (Neth) 28.55. 4, P Moerlen (Switz) 28.56. 5, S Helums (Switz) 28.57, 6, S Roche (Ire) 29-09. British placing: 12, G Dowdell 29:34. Overall 1, Kelly, 8hr 09min 06sec; 2, Grezet, 8:09.09; 3 Zoetemelk, 8:09:35; 4 R Clere (Fr), 8:09 54; 5 Roche, 8.10.03; 6, K Andersen (Den), 8.10 41

HOCKEY

DIVISIONAL MATCH: Midlands 1, North 1.
LANCASHIRE CUP: Semi-final, Nothern 2 Preston 3
NORWICH: Westcliff (East League winners) 1 Appleby Frodingham (Lincolnshire League winners) 0.

SNOW REPORTS

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: Upper runs complete wide cover of new snow on a firm base. Middle runs complete, new snow on a firm base Lower slopes complete, new snow. Vertical runs 1,600ft, hill roads and main roads clear snow level 2,000ft. Glenshee: Upper runs some runs complete, new snow Lower slopes ample nursery areas, new snow. Vertical run 1,000ft, hill roads clear, main roads clear, snow level 2,000ft. Glencoe: Upper runs and lower slopes complete, wide cover of new snow on a firm base. Vertical runs 1,500ft, hill roads clear main roads clear, snow level 2,100ft. Lecht Upper runs and middle runs complete, wide cover of hard packed snow. Lower slopes ample nursery areas, hard packed snow Vertical runs 600ft, hill roads clear, snow level 2,000ft.

RUGBY UNION: CUP SEMI-FINAL MATCHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND A BARBARIANS CELEBRATION IN SCOTLAND

Hare to rest and miss Twickenham final

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

London Scottish 9
Leicester 30

A season which has produced much indistinguished rugby may yet have a kick in it. Leicester, in their fifth final in six years, will meet Bristol at Twickenham on April 30 to decide this season's John Player Cup, which is surely a meeting of the best club players in England. The one blot on what should be exciting occasion will be the absence of Hare, the Leicester, England and British Lions-designate full back.

Hare, who was in commanding form as his club demolished London Scottish at Richmond on Saturday by four goals and two dropped goals to a goal and a penalty goal, wishes to take the rest of the season off in preparation for the tour of New Zealand. His club colleague, Woodward, who will also tour, but has missed much of this season through injury, much has not yet confirmed his availability for the final. Another problem concerns Barnwell, who strained a hamstring late in the game.

There will be sympathy for Hare: he has waited a long time for the game's highest honour, and the possibility of an injury five days before the Lions party leave is something to be avoided. But he knows, too, how important a role he has played in Leicester's cup success, as goalkicker and full back. Another 11 points came his way against Scottish in a semi-final round tie reminiscent of the one four years ago when Leicester took Wasps apart in scoring 43 points.

It was a conclusive performance, the product of Leicester's fertile back play, which seemed richer still because of the paucity of the Scottish performance behind the scrummage. It was not that Leicester dominated possession: Scottish, with Campbell-Lamerton and McHarg outstanding (despite an injury to McHarg sustained during the first half), got more and better lineout ball and Biggar insured a stream of good mauled ball. The Scottish pack were strong enough to wheel Leicester on several occasions. But once the ball reached Youngs the difference in class was obvious.

If the BBC wished to present the Rugby Union with film of how to use possession and how not to use it, they could well use this match. Leicester tried nothing more complex than introducing the blindside wing among their threequarters; they let the ball do the work. They knew the Scottish midfield was tight, so used long, flat passes, missing out one, sometimes two, men to work space on the flanks for Evans and Barnwell. They did so best when countering out of defence and all their tries sprang from possession won by Scottish but then kicked away or lost in the tackle.

It was a nightmare for the Scottish backs. They conceded the first six points by untidy play which led to dropped goals by Cusworth and Hare, they compounded their errors by unfailingly taking the wrong options at half back, though it is fair to say that Wilson has been suffering from a calf injury and perhaps should not have played, while Irvine had been an influenza victim last week. Uncertainty spread down the line and the Scottish points – a try by Hume, a penalty and conversion by Irvine – began when Leicester were 24 points up and turning to exhibition rugby.

Richards and Smith were the outstanding Leicester forwards, but the support work of the entire pack was exceptional. The Scottish forwards were not for behind, which at least prevented a complete whitewash. Evans had a try disallowed for a forward pass after an 80-metre move, but crossed just before half-time. Richards drove over from a lineout, Barnwell got the third by sidestepping inside, and Cusworth, with two stationary dummies, the fourth, all converted by Hare.

LONDON SCOTTISH: S Irvine, A Fnall, R Gordo, J Hume (captain), G Wood, R Wilson, A Cushing, D Butcher, I Kirk, J Fraser, P Corbett, A McHarg, J Campbell-Lamerton, K Logan, M Biggar.
LEICESTER: W Hare, B Evans, P Dodge, C Woodward, R Barnwell (rep T Burwell); L Cusworth, N Youngs, Stuart Redfern, P Wheeler, Stephen Redfern, S Johnson (captain), N Jackson, M Foulks-Arnold, I Smith, D Richards.
Referee: F Haward (Liverpool).

No entry: Irvine (London Scottish) is tackled by Dodge (on ground) and Smith

Prosser has his eyes on the prize

By Gerald Davies

Pontypool, in beating Bridgend 19-3, have reached the final of the Welsh Cup (sponsored by Schweppes) for the first time in the history of the competition and will play Swansea, whose fourth appearance this will be, on April 30.

For a decade in their fashion Pontypool have played a prominent role in the Welsh game and if there is such a thing as cup-style rugby then Pontypool could be said to be ideally suited for the purpose.

Yet despite their formidable power at forward they have often been found wanting on the vital occasion and faltered before even reaching the semi-final stage.

This year, with five of their pack in the national team - although Jeff Squire did not play on Saturday - and a good pair at half back, they have at last gone one step further than they did in 1976. Ray Prosser, their coach, whose last season this is rumoured to be, may yet get his hands on the prize which has eluded him for so long.

With such a pack it is important that they are well served at half back. This year they are. David Bishop, their scrum half, played a typically prominent role in the Pontypool victory. He scored a try, his thirty-first of the season, as well as dropping a goal. His partner, Goldsworthy, also dropped a goal to add to Bleddyn Taylor's try and a penalty by Peter Lewis. Bridgend, who had been to the final in the last four years, could ony reply with a penalty by Gary Pearce.

At the Arms Park, Swansea were in no real difficulty against Newbridge. With the wind at their backs Newbridge, if they were to stand any chance at all, had to muster enough points in the first half. But with Clegg and Moriarty in a dominant mood, and with Davies picking up everything at the back of the lineout, Swansea made sure that Newbridge's rations were spare.

Predictably, too, whatever Newbridge got Paul Turner insisted on kicking it away so that at the next set piece Swansea would retrieve possession once again. Thus not only were Swansea able to keep a tight rein on matters, but twice they were able to exploit weaknesses to score tries. First Hew Davies ran on the narrow side of the ruck and shrugged away a couple of tackles to send Ruddock haring for the line. *He was brought down short only for* Hew Davies to pick up again and dive over.

The second was a superlative effort. Malcolm Dacey, with the confidence of a full international season behind him, counterattacked from his own half to begin a movement which stretched 70 metres with the ball going through five pairs of hands before Mark Davies scored the try. *Blyth* converted.

That would have brough the curtain down on Newbridge hopes. But on the stroke of half-time, after a period of heavy pressure, Clive Norling, the referee, gave the benefit of a penalty try to Newbridge. From 20 metres out Turner ran, turned inside and passed to Hewlett. Gareth John went for the interception and knocked on.

It was deemed to be deliberate. Giving a penalty, although correct in law, exagerates the severity of this offence, as it is difficult to determine when a knockon is deliberate or not. But to award a penalty try also showed extreme optimism over the probabitity of the Newbridge prop scoring through what seemed a thick covering defence.

As it turned out, it had no bearing on the final result. In the second half Blyth kicked a penalty and from his own high kick Arthur Emyr chased, found McAloon and Turner in two minds and Emyr deftly controlled the ball over the line to score a try which Blyth converted.

A Scottish carnival of weariness and lackadaisical play

By Iain Mackenzie

Scotland 13
Barbarians 26

The saddest part of what was intended to be a carnival Saturday at Murrayfield was not the insipid performance by Scotland, who lost for the third time at home this season (by three goals to two tries to a goal, a try and a penalty goal) but the injury to Keith Robertson. Yesterday he was recovering from an operation in Edinburgh which put a badly dislocated shoulder back into place.

The accident, and it was entirely that, happened in the ninth minute of the first half, when Scotland were pressing for an early score before the invitation side settled. Robertson went sown hard and awkwardly in a tackle, and was helped from the field in considerable pain.

It was a singularly unfortunate mishap. The player, although primarily a centre, has much experience on the wing and was considered almost certain of a place in the Lions party for New Zealand as a utility back. He was even prepared to sell his business in Melrose to make the 10, weeks trip and his exclusion, which must have been by a narrow vote, was a big disappointment.

There was a little compenastion in the knowlwedge that, as captain of the Melrose club, he would lead the side into the tournament on April 9 at The Greenyards to mark 100th anniversary of the world's first sevens event. Now he will not play again until September.

At Murrayfield, Robertson was replaced by David Johnston, of Watsonians, but one had the feeling that had half the side been replaced during the game, the Barbarians would still have finished ahead. It was hardly vintage Barbarian play, at least not from the British and Irish contingent, who gave the stage to Jean-Baptiste Lafond, the French full back, and the South Africans, Danie Gerber in the centre and Hendrik Bekker at lock.

Yet when the referee blew the final blast, it was Scotland who looked weary and dispirited, leaving the casual observer with the thought that they and not the other side were the scratch team. Perhaps the seven Lions in the Scottish team were anxious to avoid following Robertson to hospital. That would be understandable, but it was hardly a dish to set before a Princess.

Princess Anne formally opened the new East Stand just before the game, and was then reintroduced to 14 of the 15 Scots she met at Twickenham only three weeks ago. *She may* have recognised the faces and even remembered some names: she could not have recognised a similarity between the committed Scottish side that day and the lackadaisical one of Saturday.

Dods gave an accomplished performance at fullback, Rutherford proved ready to challenge Campbell for a Lions place, Laidlaw checked Holmes remorselessly, and Deans and Leslie turned in their usual quota of excellence. The others may wish to forget the occasion.

It was Rutherford who scored both Scotland's tries, one in each half. Doss converted the second, a magnificent effort from the touchline, and kicked a penalty goal. Gerber (2), Bekker, Lafond and John Carleton crossed the Scottish line and Gareth Davies converted all three in the second half.

SCOTLAND: P W Dods (Gala); J A Pollock (Gosforth), J M Renwick (Hawick), K W Robertson (Melrose) (sub: D I Johnston, Watsonians), G T Baird (Kelso); J Y Rutherford (Selkirk), R J Laidlaw (Jed-Forest); J Aitken (Gala, captain), C T Deans (Hawick), N Rowan (Boroughmuir), J T Smith (Gala), I A M Paxton (Selkirk), J H Calder (Stewart's Melville), D G Leslie (Gala), J R Beattie (Glasgow Academicals).
BARBARIANS: J–B Lafond (Racing Club du France); J Carleton (Orrell), D M Gerber (Eastern Privinces), E G Tobias (Rowland), C W Rees (London Welsh); W G Davies (Cardiff), T D Holmes (Cardiff); P A G Rendell (Wasps), P Dintrans (Tarbes), R Papaparemborde (Pau), H J Bekker (Western Province), R L Norster (Cardiff), J F Slattery (Black Rock College, captain), P J Winterbottom (Headingley), J P Scott (Cardiff).
Referee: R Hourquet (France).



Robertson: dislocation

Brendan's up when chips are down

By Michael Stevenson

Before the final of the All-England Schools Rugby Festival sponsored by the Townson Construction Group at the Preston Grasshoppers' Club, the St Brendan's coaches were praying for rain to favour the hard disciplined style of their play. The rain did not come, but on Sunday victory did, by a dropped goal and a penalty to nil; the losing finalists were Sale CGS and it would not be unkind to the winners to suggest that it could have gone either way.

After Friday's anguish, the weather, though cold, was at least as accommodating as it had been on Saturday and there were appreciably more spectators to see two awesomely competitive semi-finals.

In the first of these Sale took on Wirral GS, and it was not until shortly after the interval that Sale began to appear marginally the stronger side. Their victory came through a penalty from Stepney and a try by Kenrick which followed a rolling maul that became static almost on the Wirral line.

Stonyhurst, coached until Christmas by the tournament's organiser, Richard Greenwood, the former Lancashire and England captain, were splendid in the second semi-final. They lost to the favourites St. Bredan's by three penalties kicked by Mann to one by Lowe. They highlighted several potential Achilles heels in their conquerors, not least the fact that their assurance could be shaken by means of uncompromising first-time tackling.

The keely contested loser's plate was appropriately (and popularly) *won by the only continental* team competing, the Netherlands, who have not missed the Festival since it began in 1979.

The Sale No 8, Kenrick, was magnificent, especially in the final, and his storming play posed horrendous problems but St Brendans held on grimly. When the chance came, they managed to take it through a glorious little chipped dropped goal from their talented standoff half, Mann, who soon added a penalty to clinch the result. St Brendans were without the services of their England Group hooker, Lambert.

RESULTS: Semi-finals round: Sale CGS 7, Wirral GS 0; St Brendan's 9, Stonyhurst College 3. Final: St Brendan's 6, Sale CGS 0.

Bristol fashion a great win

By Nicholas Keith

Coventry 3
Bristol 23

Bristol have reached the final of the John Player Cup for the first time in 10 years, and let no one suppose that the trophy is Leicester's for the taking. If Bristol play anything like as well at Twickenham on April 30 as they did against Coventry at Coundon Road on Saturday, it will be a fascinating final.

Having come to bury Coventry, Bristol must have been surprised that the home side dug their own grave. Bristol had just the man for the job in Austin Sheppard, their prop, who is an undertaker. At least he was at home in the club house which was like a morgue after the match. There was no doubt that Bristol's margin of two goals, two tries and a penalty to a dropped goal, justly reflected the one-sidedness of the play.

In a fine team effort, pride of place goes to the Bristol loose forwards Rafter and Polledri worked like pit ponies: they are not the largest flankers in the land but they were invariably first to the ball. Hesford, the No 8, won a wealth of lineout possession and was occasionally prominent as an extra threequarter in the manner of McHarg, of the London Scotish.

Bristol might have expected to thrive in the loose, but Coventry would have hoped for a better showing at the lineout, which they lost 16 to 25, and also to capitalize *on the inexperience of* Yandell, the visitors' scrum half

Steve Thomas, the Coventry captain, was disappointed that "we did not do ourselves justice." When asked why Malik had to fight a lone losing battle against Hesford at the short lineouts, he explained that the flanker was usually the club expert at out-manoeuvering larger men. Not on Saturday.

Behind the scrummage Stuart Marnes, the Oxford Blue, outshone his former Engand counterpart at stand half, Huw Davies. If it is true that Marnes and the selectors believe that his best position is full back, some reconsideration is in order on this evidence.

Hogg looked a good, solid footballer and made some telling clearances; Knibbs, his colleague in the centre, is raw but promising. With Rose and Davies uncertain, Coventry had little to offer and approached the tryline only once.

Playing with the wind in the first half, Bristol effectively settled the issue within 30 minutes. They caught Coventry with a sucker blow in the first minute. Barnes put a beautifully judged chip behind the Coventry defence and the evergreen Morley won the race for the touchdown. Barnes converted from the touchline.

Rose missed a long penalty as Coventry fought back and they were in sight of a try when Morley intercepted on his 22-metre line. He galloped upfield for an unconverted try which decided the outcome.

A penalty by Barnes near half-time was answered by a dropped goal from Rose five-minutes into the second half. But Coventry made no *further* headway. *In the* last 10 minutes Yandell rounded off his grand day with a try from a five-metre scrum and Carr completed the rout as Rossborough fumbled near his line. Barnes peppered the wound with salt by converting.

COVENTRY: M Rosa, P Rossborough, R Massey, T Buttmore, S Malsay; H Davies, S Thomas (capt), L Johnson, S Brain, S Wilkes, N Malik, B Kidner, R Fardoe (rep. M Hobley), R Sadler, G Robbins.
BRISTOL: *H Duggan; A Morley*, R Knibbs, S Hogg, J Carr; S Barnes, R Yandell; J Doubleday, K Bogra, A Sheppard, P Polledri, P Stiff, A Troughton, M Rafter (capt), R Hesford.
Referee: J Trigg (London)

Army gunnery too accurate for RAF

By Peter Marson

The Army 16
Royal Air Force 7

The Army's marching and *waltzing and the accuracy of their* gunnery outshone all else at Twickenham on Saturday as they celebrated their 25th success in the inter-services tournament with victory against the Royal Air Force, who were beaten by a goal, a try and two penalty goals, to a try and a penalty goal.

As the Army repossessed the Windsor Life Challenge Cup, so statesticians will have noted also that this was the 35th victory in 58 engagements since the Royal Air Force made the tournament triangular in 1920. When the Army triumphed against the Royal Navy at the last ditch here a fortnight ago, the Air Force ought to have pencilled in the portents in an historical sequence and made sure that it was mentioned in a final signal to all commands before take-off on Saturday.

Even a cursory inspection of the history of this event would reveal the salient facts that when the Air Force, having won the championship then celebrated with an aerial ballet, the Army's gunners incensed by these antics never fail to bring down the enemy when battle is rejoined.

The longer the match went, the more certain it seemed this phenomenon would prevail. But, after 25 minutes, by when the Air Force had run in a spectacular try and Orwin had landed an equally impressive penalty goal from long-range, we did have a moment's doubt.

A moment only, though, beause the Air Force's tactics increasingly became muddled, while the Army's remained firm and in good order.

Whether the Air Force intended to sue Underwood, on the left flank as a decoy, I am not sure. If it was the case, then the Air Force must surely have been mistaken. Underwood's promise has been recognized at the highest level, and he underlined his threat now in the best qay posssible by scoring a spanking try.

Having found a way round Johnson, which was no mean feat, Underwood was promptly ostracized. *Only the Army can have been* thankful for that. Interestingly, their appreciation of Johnson's skills on the right wing was in marked contrast.

Two penalty goals by Niéld meant that the Army turned round at halfway a point down at 7-6. In the second half, the loss of Bate through a hamstring injury was a substantial one. Yet, by the time *Williams and Kay had* scored two excellent tries, Nield converting the first, the Army's overall command was undisputed.

ARMY: Lt G Nield (RE); Cpl D Johnson (RWF), Lt M Greenhalgh (RA), Lt M Noel-Smith (Glosters), Cpl A Kay (DWR); Capt P J Warfield (RAEC), Sgt Instructor G Davies (APTC) (captain); Lt G Harvey (DWR), Lt R Bedford (RE), Capt M Knight (16/5 Lancers), Sgt G O Williams (EWR), Sgt A Pascoe (RAOC), Staff Sgt D McCracken (APTC), Sgt C Christopher (RAOC), Lt B McCall (REME).
ROYAL AIR FORCE: Cpl P Bate (Halton) (rep. Cpl N Coyne (Brize Norton)); Flying Officer R Allison (Coltishall), Cpl R Aherne (Newton), J/Tch S Lazenby (St Athan), OC R Underwood (Cranwell); Cpl M Evans (Odiham), JTech S Worrall (Wittering); JTech C Stephenson (Abingdon), Cpl P Wheeler (St Athan), Cpl M Whitcombe (North Luffenham); F/Lt G Thomas (West Drayton), F/Lt N Gillingham (Newton, captain), Cpl J Orwin (Brize Norton), F/Lt M Copycoat (Wroughton), Cpl G Still (Innsworth).
Referee: Mr L Prideaux (North Midlands).

Springbok may not become a 'Cowboy'

Johannesburg, Reuter – Naas Botha, the South African stand off half, says *he is considering a* lucrative offer from a Transvaal company which is trying to persuade him not to take up a professional career with the Dallas Cowboys of Texas in the United States gridiron football.

Botha, known as the golden boy of South African rugby and a prodigious kicker of goals, would not identify the company but he was quoted by Radio South Africa *yesterday as saying the offer was* worth much more than the 80,000 rand (50,000) a year for three years mentioned in some press reports. "In fact it is close to what I could earn in the United States", Botha, aged 25, said.

Botha said he had had talks with the company's managing director on the offer of a job "on the sports side" which could lead to a senior management post.

Last week Botha announced his retirement from amateur rugby and confirmed that he would take up a three-year term with the Dallas Cowboys. He is currently halfway through four years of national service as a warrant officer and would have to obtain special leave to take up football in the United States.

BOWLS

Top figures decisive for Cyphers

By Gordon Allan

Cyphers, of Beckenham, won the national indoor club championship for the Denny Cup, sponsored by Haig, when they beat Hartlepool by 99 shots to 63 in the final at Hartlepool on Saturday. Both clubs won on two rinks, but Andy Thomson and David Crocker did so by such large margins – 36-11 and 28-10 respectively – that a Cyphers victory became inevitable.

With 300 members, Cyphers are not a big club (Hartlepool have 1,036), but they are ambitiously competitive and therefore attract many of the best players in their area. Last week, besides winning the Denny Cup for the third time, they won the national fours and reached the semi-final round of the national triples. They also have three men n the current England team – Thomson, Crocker and Martin Sekjer – and others like Terry Heppell on the fringe.

RESULTS: Semi-final, Cyphers 75, Clevedon 55, Hartlepool 74, Bristol 61. Final: Cyphers 99, Hartlepool 63. Cyphers skips first: A Thomson 36, W Watson 11; G Smith 16, M Hughes 20; D Crocker 28, C Simpson 10; K Ward 19, G Turley 22.

CYCLING

Dark time for Morgan has a happy ending

By John Wilcockson

Kevin Morgan, of Luton, fought his way to international recognition with victory in the Essex Trophy race at Hatfield Peverel yesterday. He finished alone, more than one minute ahead of a chasing group of three, after breaking away 18 miles from the finish.

This provided a happy ending to the darkest period of Morgan's life. In this race, three years ago, his skull was fractured when he collided with a parked car. There were fears for his life, but was racing again within three months.

He spent 1981 and 1982 in France, racing for a club at Roanne, with whom he won three races last year.

The first part of yesterday's 100 miles race was dominated by the British professional circuit racing champion, Phil Bayton (Coventry Eagle). He attacked and gained one minute shortly before a section of potholed farm tracks across Dengie Marshes. After 30 miles, as crashes and punctures reduced the main group, Bayton was joined by a South London amateur, Andrew Burbridge. Bayton's companion dropped back after he, too, punctured, but Burbridge rejoined the leaders with four others before the second climb of Danbury Hill, after 62 miles. Morgan was one of the leaders.

Twenty miles later, just as the main group caught the breakaways, an attack was made by another amateur, Michael Ford, and Morgan joined him. Ford punctured his rear tyre on the next section of farm tracks, on Lord Rayleigh's estate, and Morgan was left to carve out his lonely path to victory.

Rain was now falling in earnest, after easing for most of the race, and made the narrow tracks and farmyards a sea of mud. From among all the flat tyres – a total of 57 in the 56 starters – three men managed to break clear. Steve Crooks, of Hampshire, who also raced in France last season, sprinted home for second place from Mark Walsham, of Chesterfield.

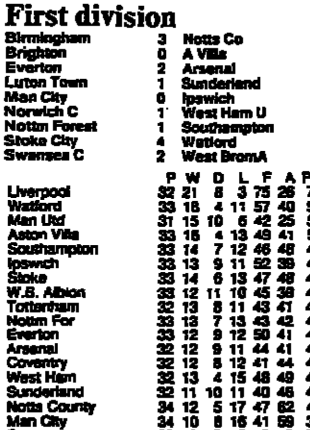
Essex Trophy: 1, K Morgan (Luton), 100 miles in 4hr 2min 11sec; 2, S Crooks (Calleva), 4.03.15; 3, M Walsham (Chesterfield Tourers), 4.03.15; 4, M Davies (Zenith), 4.03.18; 5, T Stevens (34 Nomads), 4.03.23; 6, N Bloor (Chesterfield Tourers), 4.03.34; 7, S Lawrence (Archer), 4.03.40; 8, G Newton (VC d'Or), 4.03.40.

RESULTS: Windermere Porthole grand prix 25-mile time trail: 1, D Lloyd (Manchester), 58min 28sec; 2, P Curran (Stockport), 1hr 0min 24sec; 3, A Doyle (Ashford), 1:0.38; 4, D Horton (Halifax), 1:01.01; 5, equal J Williams (Manchester), J Timmons (Omega), 1:01.59.

EQUESTRIANISM



Smith: belated win



Smith wins last chance

Geneva (Reuter) – Harvey Smith *scored Britain's first victory on the* last day of the Geneva horse show on Saturday winning a "last chance" competition ahead of Luca Palmizi, of Italy. The British team were a disappointing fourth in Thursday's Nations' Cup, and the best result otherwise was a second place for Smith's 20-year-old son, Steven, in the opening event of the five-day competition.

RESULTS: 1, H Smith (GB), Fairway, no faults/39.32sec; 2, L Palmizi (It), Inviolable, 0/44.32; 3, P Rozier (Fr), Electra, 3.5/53.48.
GENEVA PRIZE: 1, W Bettinger (WG), Wuesseniee, 0/59.87; 2, W Gabathuler (Swi), Beethoven, 0/53.99; 3, G Mancinelli (It), Gitane B, 0/63.64.

Graziano Mancinelli, of Italy, won the Grand Prix of Switzerland on Saturday in a jump-off against an Austrian and a West German. Mancinelli, the Olympic champion of 1972, beat Thomas Fruchmann, of Austria, into second place by 0.19sec. Michael Ruepping, of West Germany, completed the course fastest in the jump-off, but was pushed into the third place with four faults.

RESULTS: G Mancinelli (It), Gitane B, clear round/32.26sec; 2, T Fruehmann (Austria), Bandit, 0/32.44; 3, M Ruepping (WG), Caletto, 4/31.30; 5, H Smith (GB), Sanyo Technology, 4/138.68.
TAMPA, FLORIDA: Invitation event (US unless stated): 1, K Monahan; 2, R Ridland; 3, B Ward; 8, D Dempsey (Ire); 11, T Grubb (GB).

VOLLEYBALL

SCOTTISH LEAGUE: Men's first division: Kilmarnock 0, Airdrie 3; Nairn Travel 0, Dundee Kirkton 3; Murray International Metals 3, Bellshill 0; Glasgow 1, DV 81 3. Women's first division: Caluke 2, Sports Conscious 3; Interclyde 3, Larbert 0; Whitburn Academy FP 3, Auchenshoshan 0.

WEEKEND RUGBY UNION RESULTS

JOHN PLAYER CUP SEMI-FINAL

Coventry	3	Bristol	23
London Scottish	9	Leicester	30

WELSH CUP SEMI-FINAL

Pontypool	19	Bridgend	3
Swansea	19	Newbridge	6

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH

Scottish XV		Barbarians	26

INTER-SERVICES MATCH

The Army	16	RAF	7

CLUB MATCHES

Abertillery	20	Penarth	3
Bath	32	Penarth	3
Birkenhead Park	22	Nuneaton	9
Birmingham	18	Cheltenham	3
Blackheath	16	Bedford	16
Boroughmuir	13	Watsonians	6
Glasgow Acads	5	Royal High	14
Gosforth	12	Otley	10
Liverpool	23	Harrogate	12
Llanelli	8	Neath	21
London Welsh	9	Harlequins	6
Moseley	22	Maesteg	4
Newport	13	Cardiff	6
Nottingham	36	Metro Police	6
Orrell	25	Wasps	9
Plymouth Albion	10	Glamorgan Wdrs	10
Pontypridd	13	London Irish	13
Roundhay	10	West Hartlepool	7
St Helens	6	Broughton Park	13
Saracens	16	Gloucester	16
South Wales Police	18	Cross Keys	9
Stewart's Melville FP			13
Heriot's FP			15
Vale of Lune	16	Sheffield	3
Wakefield	32	Northern	9
Waterloo	17	Northampton	7
West of Scotland	6	Alnwick	17
Sale	30	Lichfield	9

Cancelled: Rosslyn Park v Fylde; Selkirk v Jed-Forest; Gala v Hawick.

SOUTH-WEST: Plymouth Albion 10, Glamorgan 10, Glamorgan Wanderers 10; Falmouth 9, Weston-super-Mare; Hayle 40, Teignmouth 6; Crediton 3, Launceston 15; St Austell 6, Penryn 38; Penzance-Newlyn 33, Barnstaple 9; Clifton 24, St Ives 6; Brixham 18, Devonport Services 12; Sidmouth 13, Bournemouth 22; Newton Abbot 10, Bideford 3; Penryn 36, St Austell 6; Stroud 23, Bridgwater 6; Camborne 12, Newquay 6.

NORTHERN: Burton 12, Wrexham 14; Hartlepool Rovers 74, Chester 0; Heaton Moor 15, Newbold 7; Ilkley 14, Pontefract 14; Kendal 3, Bradford 13; Leigh 16, Kenilworth 4; Littleborough 9, Warrington 9; Lymm 9, Rochdale 13, Macclesfield 0; Blackburn 12, Manchester 10; Davenport 12, New Brighton 6; Headingley 10, Old Crossleyans 9; Keighley 17, Oldham 7; Southport 10; Old Parkonians 12, Eccles 9; Percy Park 28, Stockton 12; Preston Grasshoppers 15, Vickers 0; Scunthorpe 20, Sedgley Park 37, Vickers SC 23; Skipton 4, Wallasey 12, Rhyl 21; West Park 12, Stourbridge 26.

ATHLETICS

Good advice from father

Richard Carter, coached by his father Chris, the former United Kingdom 800 metre record holder, won *the senior boys cross-country* title at the Milk in Action English schools championship at Chesterfield. Carter, aged 18, is a pupil of Varndeen in Brighton, Steve Overt's old school. In the girls event, Anna Wittekind, from Dartford, Kent, easily won the senior girls title in 15min 40sec.

SENIOR GIRLS: 1, A Wittekind (Kent), 15min 40sec; 2, C Haigh (West Yorks), 15:46; 3, S Binall (Sussex), 15:9.
SENIOR BOYS: R Carter (Sussex), 28:5; 2, T Keach (South Yorkshire) 26:9; 3, P Richley (Surrey) 28:20.

ICE HOCKEY

TOKYO: World championship: Group B: Norway 5, Japan 4; Yugoslavia 7, Romania 7; Poland 6, Switzerland 4; United States 3, Austria 3.

WEEKEND FOOTBALL RESULTS AND TABLES

League (Milk) Cup Final

Liverpool 2 Manchester Utd 1
(After extra-time. Score at 90 minutes 1–1).

First division

Birmingham	3	Notts Co	0
Brighton	0	A Villa	0
Everton	2	Arsenal	3
Luton Town	1	Sunderland	3
Man City	0	Ipswich	1
Norwich C	1	West Ham U	1
Nottm Forest	1	Southampton	2
Stoke City	4	Watford	0
Swansea C	2	West BromA	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	32	21	8	3	75	26	71
Watford	33	18	4	11	57	40	58
Man Utd	31	15	10	6	42	25	55
Aston Villa	33	16	4	13	49	41	52
Southampton	33	14	7	12	46	48	49
Ipswich	33	13	9	11	52	39	48
Stoke	33	14	6	13	47	48	48
W.B. Albion	33	12	11	10	45	38	47
Tottenham	32	13	8	11	43	41	47
Nottm For	33	13	7	13	43	42	46
Everton	32	12	9	12	50	41	45
Arsenal	32	12	9	11	44	41	45
Coventry	32	12	8	12	41	44	44
West Ham	32	13	4	15	48	49	43
Sunderland	32	11	10	11	40	46	43
Notts County	34	12	5	17	47	62	41
Man City	34	10	8	16	41	59	38
Swansea	33	9	8	16	43	49	35
Luton	31	8	10	13	50	64	34
Birmingham	32	7	12	13	30	44	33
Norwich	32	8	9	15	35	62	33
Brighton	33	7	10	16	31	59	31

Scottish premier division

Celtic	1	St Mirren	1
Dundee Utd	3	Hibernian	3
Kilmarnock	0	Rangers	1
Morton	1	Aberdeen	2
Motherwell	1	Dundee	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aberdeen	28	20	4	4	59	21	44
Celtic	28	19	5	4	69	30	43
Dundee Utd	28	17	8	3	68	28	42
Rangers	29	9	12	8	38	30	30
Dundee	29	8	8	12	38	45	25
St Mirren	29	7	11	11	35	42	25
Hibernian	28	5	13	10	28	35	23
Motherwell	29	9	4	16	32	57	22
Morton	29	5	8	16	28	59	18
Kilmarnock	29	3	8	18	24	66	14

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham 3, Barnet 0; Barrow 0, Bath 1; Boston Utd 0, Enfield 2; Kettering 1, Dagenham 2; Scarborough 2, Yeovil 2; Stafford 1, Bangor City 1; Telford United 4, Runcorn 0; Weymouth 3, Northwich Victoria 0; Worcester 1, Maidstone 1; Nuneaton 2, Trowbridge 0.
NORTHERN LEAGUE: Tow Law 1, Ashington 1; Shildon 0, Evenwood 0; Consett 2, North Shields 0; West Auckland 0, Crook 1; Whitby 3, Durham 1; Morden 1, Ferryhill 0; Whitley Bay 8, Willington 0; Billingham 2, South Bank 2; Spennymoor 4, Bishop Auckland 3.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bromley 0, Wokingham 0; Carshalton 0, Wycombe Wanderers 1; Croydon 1, Walthamstow Avenue 2; Harrow Borough 4, Dulwich Hamlet 2; Hayes 1, Tooting and Mitcham 0; Hendon 1, Bognor Regis 0; Hitchin 1, Slough 3; Leatherhead 0, Barking 1; Leytonstone and Ilford 2, Woking 0; Staines 1, Bishop's Stortford 0; Sutton 1, Billericay 1. First division: Aveley 0, Harlow 1; Boreham Wood 1, Worthing 2; Chesham 1, Lewes 3; Farnborough 2, Cheshunt 0; Hornchurch 0, Oxford City 2; Metropolitan Police 3, Walton and Hersham 2; St Albans 3, Feltham 0; Tilbury 2, Hertford 0; Wembley 0, Kingstonian 1. Second division: Corinthian Casuals 1, Leyton Wingate 2; Clapton 2, Barton Rovers 0; Eastbourne United 2, Ware 0; Egham 5, Southall 1; Hemel Hempstead 1, Windsor and Eton 0; Horsham 0, Basildon 2; Hungerford 4, Finchley 0; Molesey 2, Harwich and Parkstone 2; Tring 1, Letchworth 1; Uxbridge 0, Epping 0.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Chelmsford 0, Bedworth 1; Gloucester 3, Dorchester 1; Gosport 1, Dartford 0; Hastings 0, AP Leamington 3; Kidderminster 2, Addlestone and Weybridge 0; Poole 0, Enderby Town 2; Stourbridge 2, Waterlooville 1; Welling United 4, Fareham Town 2; Witney Town 5, Corby 0. Midland division: Bridgwater 1, Willenhall 1; Bromsgrove 6, Milton Keynes 2; Dudley 2, Cheltenham 2; Merthyr 2, Aylesbury 0; Minehead 2, Forest Green 1; Oldbury 0, Taunton 0; Redditch 2, Bridgend 3; Wellingborough 0, Banbury 1. Southern division: Andover 0, R S Southampton 0; Canterbury 2, Basingstoke 1; Ashford 0, Dover 1; Dunstable 1, Hillingdon Borough 0; Folkestone 4, Cambridge City 1; Hounslow 3, Crawley 2; Thanet 2, Erith and Belvedere 1; Tonbridge 2, Salisbury 0.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Camberley 2, Kingsbury 0; Chertsey 0, Newbury 2; Edgware 2, Marlow 0; Fleet 1, Feckwell Heath 0; Harefield 2, Haringey Borough 1; Thatcham 0, Redhill 3; Whyteleafe 2, Horley 2. League Cup: Banstead 2, Ruislip Manor 0; Chalfont St Peter 2, Grays 1 (aet).
NORTH WEST COUNTIES LEAGUE: Bootle 4, St Helens 1; Darwen 1, Congleton 4; Formby 1, Horwich RMI 1; Glossop 0, Stalybridge Celtic 0; Leek 0, Winsford 0; Leyland Motors 0, Burscough 2; Penrith 7, Ashton 2; Prescot Cables 2, Nantwich 1; Rhyl 1, Lancaster City 2.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton 2, Macclesfield 1; Chorley 1, King's Lynn 0; Gainsborough 1, Hyde United 2; Gateshead 5, Tamworth 0; Marine 1, Grantham 1; Morecambe 1, Goole 3; Netherfield 0, Worksop 3; Oswestry 1, Workington 2; South Liverpool 0, Mossley 0; Southport 2, Burton Albion 1.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: second division: Burnley 1, Preston 2.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal 3, Bristol Rovers 1; Ipswich 1, Swansea 0; Southampton 2, Millwall 2; Watford 4, Birmingham 0; West Ham 4, Tottenham 1.
IRISH LEAGUE: Coleraine 3, Distillery 3; Portadown 2, Larne 0. Cup, semi-final: Ards 1, Linfield 2.
WEST RIDING COUNTY CUP: Semi-finals: Guiseley 2, Garforth 1; Thackley 0, Farsley Celtic 1.
NORTHERN COUNTIES EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Appleby Frodingham 0, Shepshed 1; Bentley Victoria 1, Winterton Rangers 4; Boston 2, Emley 2; Bridlington Trinity 0, Eastwood Town 2; Skegness Town 3, Mexborough Town 1. Cup, Quarter-final replay: Sutton Town 3, Spalding 2.
FA VASE: Semi-finals, first leg: VS Rugby 2, Gt Yarmouth 1; Halesowen 2, Burham 1.

Second division

Blackburn R	1	QP Rangers	3
Bolton W	0	Derb County	2
Cambridge Utd	2	Burnley	0
Chelsea	0	Barnsley	3
Fulham	4	Grimsby Town	0
Leeds United	2	Crystal Palace	1
Middlesbrough	3	Charlton	0
Newcastle	2	Leicester	2
Rotherham	1	Carlisle	2
Sheffield Wed	0	Shrewsbury	0
Wolverhampton	0	Oldham Athletic	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Q.P.R.	33	21	5	7	64	28	68
Wolves	33	18	9	6	57	34	63
Fulham	32	17	7	8	55	36	58
Leicester	33	15	6	12	59	37	51
Barnsley	32	13	10	9	49	40	49
Oldham	33	11	15	7	50	37	48
Leeds United	32	11	15	6	41	36	48
Shrewsbury	33	13	9	11	41	41	48
Sheffield Wed	32	11	13	8	46	38	46
Newcastle	32	11	12	9	48	43	45
Grimsby	33	12	7	14	42	55	43
Blackburn	33	11	9	13	44	48	42
Carlisle	33	10	9	14	56	59	39
Chelsea	33	10	9	14	45	49	39
Bolton	33	10	8	15	38	47	38
Cambridge	33	9	9	15	33	50	36
Middlesbro	33	8	12	13	37	61	36
Charlton	33	10	6	17	46	72	36
Crystal Palace	32	8	11	13	32	40	35
Rotherham	33	8	11	14	34	51	35
Derby County	32	6	15	11	36	45	33
Burnley	30	9	5	16	45	51	32

Scottish first division

Alloa	1	Dunfermline	1
Dumbarton	1	Airdrie	1
Falkirk	1	Hamilton	1
Hearts	3	Clyde	1
Partick Th	3	Ayr	1
Raith Rovers	1	Clydebank	3
St Johnstone	2	Queen's Park	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
St Johnstone	32	21	3	8	51	32	45
Hearts	30	18	7	5	60	26	43
Clydebank	32	16	8	8	59	42	40
Partick	31	16	7	8	55	37	39
Airdrie	31	13	6	12	49	34	32
Alloa	32	12	8	12	42	43	32
Clyde	32	13	3	16	44	51	29
Falkirk	31	13	3	15	33	42	29
Raith	31	12	4	15	49	44	28
Dumbarton	32	10	8	14	43	50	28
Ayr	32	10	8	14	33	47	28
Hamilton	32	8	9	15	45	61	25
Dunfermline	31	5	13	13	28	56	23
Queens Park	31	5	9	17	35	63	19

Third division

Bournemouth	0	Newport	1
Brentford	1	Huddersfield	1
Cardiff	1	Lincoln City	0
Chesterfield	1	Preston N.E.	1
Exeter City	2	Bradford City	1
Oxford United	1	Plymouth	1
Portsmouth	1	Bristol Rovers	0
Southend United	3	Sheffield Utd	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Portsmouth	36	21	7	8	58	35	70
Newport	37	20	8	9	66	42	68
Cardiff	37	20	8	9	62	46	68
Huddersfield	36	17	11	8	67	40	62
Lincoln	37	19	5	13	66	43	62
Bristol R	35	18	6	11	74	44	60
Oxford	36	16	10	10	59	44	58
Southend	37	15	10	12	57	47	55
Plymouth	36	16	6	14	52	53	54
Sheffield Utd	34	15	7	12	49	44	52
Brentford	37	14	8	15	67	61	50
Wrexham	36	12	13	11	49	51	49
Bradford	36	12	11	13	53	57	47
Bournemouth	37	12	10	15	45	57	46
Gillingham	37	12	9	16	44	50	45
Wigan	36	13	5	18	50	59	44
Walsall	35	11	11	13	44	53	44
Exeter	38	11	11	16	66	85	44
Orient	36	12	7	17	44	70	43
Reading	38	9	14	15	53	67	41
Chesterfield	37	8	12	17	40	52	36
Doncaster	36	8	10	18	51	73	34
Preston	35	7	11	17	42	61	32
Millwall	35	7	10	18	44	68	31

Scottish second division

Albion Rovers	1	East Fife	1
Berwick	5	Montrose	1
Brechin	1	Queen of South	0
Cowdenbeath	1	Stenhousemuir	1
Forfar	2	Stirling Albion	0
Meadowbank	0	Arbroath	2
Stranraer	1	E Stirlingshire	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Brechin	32	18	9	5	67	33	45
Meadowbank	30	18	6	6	52	35	42
Arbroath	32	17	5	10	62	41	39
Forfar	31	14	10	7	48	29	38
Cowdenbeath	31	12	10	9	45	40	34
East Fife	32	12	9	11	52	38	33
StirlingA.	32	12	9	11	40	37	33
Berwick	32	12	8	12	40	47	32
Queen of South	31	13	5	13	60	49	31
Albion R.	30	10	6	14	43	53	26
Stranraer	31	10	6	15	43	64	26
Stenhousemuir	32	5	13	14	38	54	23
E. Stirling	32	6	7	19	33	64	19
Montrose	32	7	5	20	34	73	19

Fourth division

Blackpool	0	Northampton	0
Bristol City	3	Mansfield T.	1
Chester	1	Aldershot	1
Darlington	3	Stockport Co.	1
Hartlepool Utd	0	Hereford	1
Hull City	1	Port Vale	0
Rochdale	1	Peterborough	1
Torquay Utd	2	Bury	3
York City	0	Swindon Town	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hull	37	20	12	5	63	28	72
Wimbledon	35	21	8	6	68	37	71
Port Vale	35	20	8	7	54	26	68
Bury	38	19	10	9	65	38	67
Scunthorpe	35	16	13	6	52	28	61
York	36	16	10	10	69	50	58
Swindon	35	14	9	12	44	37	51
Peterborough	35	12	12	11	40	39	48
Halifax	36	13	9	14	46	47	48
Chester	37	13	9	14	46	47	48
Mansfield	36	13	8	15	43	54	47
Torquay	35	13	6	16	44	52	45
Stockport	37	12	9	16	52	69	45
Bristol City	37	10	13	14	46	58	43
Tranmere	37	12	6	19	44	63	42
Northampton	37	10	11	16	50	63	41
Aldershot	37	9	14	14	43	62	41
Blackpool	35	11	9	15	39	48	40
Darlington	35	10	9	16	46	53	39
Rochdale	35	9	12	14	44	55	39
Hartlepool	37	10	8	19	38	62	38
Crewe	36	9	8	19	44	57	35
Hereford	37	8	7	21	34	62	34

WESTERN LEAGUE: Bideford 1, Bridport 1; Chippenham 0, Dawlish 0; Exmouth 2, Shepton Mallet 0; Keynsham 0, Falmouth 1; Melksham 1, Liskeard 1; Plymouth 3, Devizes 1. CUP: quarter-final: Saltash 3, Clandown 1.
SOMERSET PREMIER CUP: Semi-final: Frome 1, Weston Super Mare 0.
ESSEX CHALLENGE CUP: semi-finals: second leg: Bowers 2, Chelmsford 0 (AET); Coggeshall 0, Heybridge 4.

Yesterday's results

Third division

MILLWALL (1) 2 WIGAN (0) 0
Neal Stewart 2,772

NORTHERN LEAGUE PREMIER: Marine 5, King's Lynn 0.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: Group Three: Luxembourg 2, Hungary 6.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	3	2	1	0	14	2	5
Denmark	2	1	1	0	4	3	3
Hungary	1	1	0	0	6	2	2
Greece	2	1	0	1	2	3	2
Luxembourg	4	0	0	4	3	19	0

Group Five: Cyprus 1, Czechoslovakia 1.
EUROPEAN UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Czechoslovakia 2, Cyprus 0.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Frickley 3, Yeovil 0.

Today's fixtures

FOOTBALL

Fourth division
Mansfield v Crewe

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Dagenham v Nuneaton; Northwich Victoria v Scarborough.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bognor Regis v Sutton United.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Hyde United v Workington.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Poole v Gravesend.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea v Birmingham (2.15); Oxford United v Millwall (2.0); Southampton v Luton; Swindon v Fulham (2.0); West Ham v Brighton (2.0).

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCH: Newbridge v Aberavon (7.15).

BADMINTON

World champion deposed by young Chinese

By Richard Streeton

Mike Tredgett, seeking one of the few titles to elude him, and Martin Dew, failed to bring the hosts the men's doubles title on finals day at the All England championships, sponsored by John Player, at Wembley yesterday. Tredgett and Dew were beaten in two close games, 15-10, 15-13, by Thomas Kihlstrom and Stefan Karlsson, Sweden's European title-holders.

Overall, the Swedes attacking policy proved too good for the English pairs' defence. Tredgett and Dew brought excitement by coming from 5-13 down in the second game before going under, but there was never any chance that their ...ments would wilt.

...ere was a big upset in the ...s singles final, when Luan Jin ...t beat the world's number one, ...en Frost, of Denmark, to ...e last year's finals result and ...otional moment when Lene ...n of Denmark, the great ...ley crowd's favourite, for a ...s was brought on to court to ...e an ovation after she ...nced she would not be playing All England again.

...istrom later became the first ...a win two titles the same year Erland Kops (Denmark) in ... when and Nora Perry ...and won the mixed doubles. They beat Steen and Anne ...gaard, who as Anne Statt was ...glish international by 15-9, 15-... in a more evenly contested ...h than expected. It was Mrs ...'s fifth mixed title in this ..., with three different partners.

...uan beat Frost 15-2, 12-15, 15-4, a remarkable display of ...ssive power hitting. Luan, who



Luan Jin: bouncing to victory

needed only 18 minutes to win the first and third games, won the house to his side by the brilliance of his stroke play and varied tactical thrusts. For once Frost, at times, was left looking an ordinary mortal.

Frost, top seeded in the world championships in Copenhagen in May, was generous in defeat. "I thought he was going to tire in the third game, and knew the tornado might start up again, but I hoped it would blow itself out. It never did – and there was nothing I could do about it."

Luan, one of the more extrovert of the Chinese team, scored freely to the end with smashes down the forehand line and to the body. At the finish he jubilantly threw his racket high and caught it one-handed. It was a closing, dramatic theatrical flourish to crown a masterly performance.

In the first game, there were 10 changes of hand with Luan 4-1 ahead before the Chinese shook off his opponent's tenacious recoveries and moved to 13-1 before Frost got a further point. Luan was 6-2 up in the second before he temporarily lost his accuracy, and left him 6-10 down ... He drew level at 11-11 but Frost, keeping the shuttle in play, settled into a steady groove as he has done so often after trailing.

The all Chinese women's final provided less spectacle and thunder, but was much more closely fought, with Zhang Ailing eventually retaining the title by beating Wu Jianqiu 11-5, 10-12, 12-9.

MEN'S SINGLES. semi-finals: M Frost (Den) bt T Bingyi (China) 15-9, 15-13: L Jin (China) bt P Padukone (India), 15-6, 15-7. Final: L Jin (China) bt M Frost (Den) 15-2, 12-15, 15-4.
WOMAN'S SINGLES: semi-finals: Z Ailing (China) bt X Rong (China) 12-10, 11-4; W Jinqiu (China) bt L Lingwei (China), 11-8, 8-11, 11-1. Final: Z Ailing (China) bt W Jianqiu (China), 11-5, 10-12, 12-9.
MENS DOUBLES: Semi-finals: T Kihlstrom and S Karlsson (Swe) bt S Skovgaard and J Nierhoff (Den) 15-5, 15-7: M Tredgett and M Dew (Eng) bt (X) R Sidek and J Sidek (Mal) 18-16, 13-18, 15-12. Final: T Kihlstrom and S Karlsson bt M Tredgett and M Dew 15-10, 15-13
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-finals: L Ying and W Dou bt L Lingwei and H Aiping 14-17, 15-6, 15-10. X Rong and W Jianqin bt N Perry and J Webster (Eng) 15-10, 15-8. Final: Xu Rong and W Jianqin bt L Ying and W Dou 18-16, 11-15, 15-6
MIXED DOUBLES: Semi-finals: T Kihlstrom (Swe) and Mrs N Perry (Eng) bt (X) J Guckang and Miss L Wing (China) 15-12, 15-2; S Skovgaard and Mrs S Skogaard (Den) bt N Tier and Miss G Gowers (Eng) 15-18, 15-7, 15-10.
FINAL: Mixed Doubles: T Kihlstrom and Mrs N Perry bt S and A Scovgaard 15-9, 15-11

RACING

Aintree odds against Francome

By Michael Seely

National Hunt and Flat racing jostled for the headlines over the weekend. John Francome broke his right collarbone in a fall from James Hunt at Newbury and may not be fit to ride Grittar in the Grand National. The racecourse doctor estimated that the injury would take two to three weeks to mend. However, the champion jockey's wife, Miriam, said yesterday: "John's never broken his collarbone before. It's a bad fracture. We won't know much until next week."

Frank Gilman, Grittar's trainer, is a phlegmatic character. John will be alright. I'm certainly not thinking about anyone else," he said. Grittar is pleasing his trainer as he gets ready for his attempt to repeat last season's victory. "He's fine. He's just as well as he was last year." The cares of looking after the National favourite sit lightly on the Rutland farmer's strong shoulders. "Let's say I'd rather be training Grittar than not. It doesn't worry me a-bit."

All the leading Aintree candidates are coming to their peak at the right time. Spartan Missile was sound yesterday after his defeat of Burnt Oak on Saturday. "I thought he did it well," Nicky Henderson, the trainer, said. He quickened up nicely. He's all right now, but I'm keeping my fingers crossed for the next 24 hours – and afterwards." Grittar, Spartan Missile and Corbiere look a likely trio for anyone's short list.

The Tote Credit Hurdle resulted in an exciting finish as Ash King and Craig Smith just managed to repel the late attack of Clouded Brown and Vivaque. Tenth of October failed to reproduce his Cheltenham running and Aaborun blundered his chance away at the last.

A victory for Vivaque would have given David Elsworth a fine double, as about 10 minutes later Steve Cauthen produced Mighty Fly with a perfectly timed run to win the William Hill Lincoln Handicap at Doncaster. The victory of Mighty Fly was predicted as the fully was backed from 25-1 to 14-1. The winner is owned in partnership by Jim and Ann Tory, who bred Mighty Fly on their farm near Blandford in Dorset.

Backers of Mighty Fly may be laughing all the way to the bank this morning, but the result of the Lincoln will have given most punters nightmares. Whenyour trainsgone hardly left the platform, let alone succeeded in building up a head of steam.

A giant leap for Aintree: Spartan Missile on his way to victory at Newbury

Most of the other fancied runners fared little better. The effect of the draw was even worse than usual. Crossways was undoubtedly the unlucky horse of the race as he ploughed his lone furrow under the stands' rails to finish fourth. He finished at least 15 lengths ahead of the next horse to finish on that side. This is the point at which the far side runners started to gain the upper hand.

The Cammidge Trophy was a marvellous race to watch. All the fancied runners had their chance. But just as Tony Murray appeared to have won the day on Famous Star, Lester Piggott brought Vorvados storming through. Camisite who was hampered at a crucial stage was third and Soba forth. As usual Soaba ran her heart out and is sure to be better for the race.

Guy Harwood had his first success of 1983 when Sheikh Mohammed's Bahoor won the March Maiden Stakes, but Dick Hern, Henry Cecil and Michael Stoute will not have any runners until Newmarket's Craven meeting. It is good to hear from Hern that Gorytus continues to thrive. "He worked really well on Saturday morning and I am very pleased with him. However, as Mr Asquith remarked just before the 1914 war, we shall have to wait and see."

If the going is heavy at Newbury the Nijinsky colt will bypass the Greenham Stakes and be sent straight to Newmarket. This will follow the pattern of Brigadier Gerard in the 2,000 Guineas in 1971. Major Hern is still adamant that Gorytus was the best two-year-old that he has ever trained.

There is no doubt that Diesis is the one that they all have to beat. Cecil, his traindr, said yesterday: "We are having to mark time at present. The ground is bad after all the rain and it is very cold and windy which does not help the horses. But I'm not worried about Diesis. He will not take as much getting ready as his full brother, Kris, who was not at his best until Ascot. He should be all right for the Greenham."

The champion trainer is reasonably happy with Dunbeath who is one of the favourites for the Derby. "He has been on the easy list after springing a curb (sprained a ligament). But I hope to get him ready in time for Sandown's classic trial in the Mecca-Dante Stakes at York."

The energetic Harwood will be in action again at Leicester this afternoon when Proclaim runs in the Burton Overy Stakes. This is Stavros Niarchos's relentless galloper by Mr Prospector who won three races and who also finished second to Gorytus in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster last season. Proclaim should be too good for Drumalis and Cause Celebre. The Sussex trainer could also win the 4.15 with Mister Golden and land another double at Folkestone with Statesmanship (3.45) and Fawg (4.15).

Yankee's Princess reigns at Curragh

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

Twenty minutes after Mighty Fly had won the William Hill Lincoln Handicap at Doncaster, a second four-year-old filly Yankee's Princess scored an even easier win in the Irish equivalent, at the Curragh. Yankee's Princess, ridden with confidence by the Welsh girl Joanna Morgan, came to challenge the pacemaking Entre Nous at the furlong marker and quickly drew clear to score by three lengths. Close home the favourite, Patroon got up to deprive Entre Nous of second place by a neck.

Croghan Hill, the last top-flight racehorse to carry the colours of the Queen's former trainer, the late Capt Sir Cecil Boyd-Rochfort, keeps his form astonishingly well, and at eight years of age, added yet another valuable prize by winning the Moorsebridge stakes.

Vincent O'Brien had no runners over the weekend, but he disclosed that the new 2,000 guineas favourite, Danzatore, will be among the four-day declarations for The Minstrel Stakes at Phoenix Park's re-opening meeting next Saturday. A decision on whether or not he will run there will not be taken until later in the week and will be dictated by the probable state of the ground. Danzatore holds an alternative engagement in The Gladness Stakes at The Curragh, the following Saturday.

Doncaster may cut down fixture

Doncaster's three-day meeting, which traditionally brings the new Flat season, May be replaced by a single extended card on the Saturday. The course manager, Don Cox, said that many people felt the season should start with a greater flourish.

"It could be better to open with a single programme on the Saturday of eight races starting at 11.30 and ending at 5," Mr Cox said. The racecourse committee will meet on April 13 to discuss the idea, and if it is adopted, there will be negotiations with the Jockey Club.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Hull expect to sign French winger

By Keith Macklin

...enterprising Hull club, who ...ll on course for a Cup and ...onship double, may make ...r signing this week. Patric ...the exciting and free-scoring ...international winger, will ...to the club on Thursday to ...s terms with their directors.

...l, who plays for Tonneins in ...ench league, has been anxious ...y in England for some time. ...ull were quick to capitalize on ...terest after he had scored a ...try for France against Great ...at Hull. Dick Gemmell, the ...rector who is also Great ...team manager, said he saw ...em in completing the deal.

...magnificent game at Widnes ...Hull won 21-18 despite ...their hooker, Wileman, sent ...ey could only breathe easily ...Crooks kicked a last-minute ...goal with the score at 18-19. ...tries came from Wileman, ...(two) and O'Hara, with four ...y Crooks and a Dean drop

Widnes fought back from 6-18 to 18-19 after Wileman's dismissal, but Hull deserved the points for their sustained attacking play and powerful tackling. The Widnes tries were scored by Lydon, Linton, Hogan and Myler. Lydon kicked three goals.

Featherstone Rovers, the team from the mining village in West Yorkshire, reached the Challenge Cup final for the fifth time by beating Bradford Northern 11-6 on Saturday.

Hull Kingston Rovers and Wigan kept the pressure on Hull at the top of the first division by winning at Castleford and Barrow respectively.

CHALLENGE CUP: Semi-final: Bradford Northern 6, Featherstone Rovers 11

FIRST DIVISION: Barrow 26, Wigan 27. Carlisle 16, St Helens 40: Hull KR 23, Castleford 17: Warrington 19, Halifax 5. Widnes 18, Hull 21

SECOND DIVISION Batley 5, Bramley 27. Blackpool B 11, Rochdale H 19; Dewsbury 6, Cardiff City 15; Doncaster 9, Salford 20. Keighley 22, Huddersfield 12; Swinton 16, Wakefield T 23: Whitehaven 12, York 7.

...eckham scrape home

By John Clemison

...n Colonials............ 13
...am......................... 18

...am, the clear favourites, ...home in the final of the ...Amateur Rugby League ...sponsored by William ... at Hurlingham Park

...n Colonials more than ...their right to be there, ...high and low, in typical ...can fashion, their scratch ...Australians and New Zealanders deserved Peckham's respect.

So hard fought was the game that more than a dozen players were involved in a brawl and Mr Hope not only had to lecture the teams, but also despatched two of the 400 spectators from the touchline.

Peckham were 15-10 up at half-time through tries by Edwards, Morgan and Millington. Briscoe added three goals. Morgan's second try was their only score in the second half. Colonials replied with tries by Crystal, Gillan and Black. Schneider added two goals.

OLYMPIC GAMES

...rofessional side-step

Delhi (Reuter)–The inter... olympic authorities yester... ...proved new eligibility rules ...of the 30 sports in the summer ...nter Games. Football and ice ... are the omissions. They ...d their ban on outright ...sionals but, with an agility characteristic of the sports ...than the debating chamber, ...side-stepped the thorny ...on of track and field stars who ...le to earn large sums directly ...irectly, from their sport.

...spite a vow by the president of ...International Olympic Com... ...e (IOC), Juan Antonio Samar... ...h, three days ago that clear-cut ...fessionals would never be ...mitted to the Games, the IOC session accepted the new rules which allow leading athletes to compete for fees at certain licensed meetings, and to collect large sums for commercial advertising, so long as the money is paid into a trust fund.

The IOC took the view that for an athlete training for up to 1,600 hours a year, it was reasonable that such earnings should be set aside for him to safeguard his future.

The four-man eligibility sub-commision will meet the football and ice hockey federations in Lausanne, Switzerland on April 18 and 19 for further negotiations. The qualifying tournament for the soccer finals at next year's Games is already being played under the rules of the International Football Federation (FIFA), which permit participation by professional players who have not played in the World Cup or signed contracts to endorse sportswear products. The IOC has baulked at proposals that the same category of players should be eligible for the finals.

Nor does the IOC accept the situation permitted by the International Ice Hockey Federation that professionals in the North American Hockey League (NHL) can regain their amateur status when their NHL days are over.

ROWING

Cambridge double at Henley

By Jim Railton

Cambridge University drew first blood over the weekend, winning the women's and lightweight men's races at Henley yesterday. Oxford's only haul was Osiris's victory over Blondie. But it was a busy weekend of rowing altogether, with the Head of the River race on Saturday contested by 395 crews, and the inaugural veterans' Head yesterday over the Boat Race course.

After only seven outings together, Thames Tradesmen – a collection of national squad oarsmen – cruised to a fine victory in Saturday's Head race. London University were runners-up, 12sec in arrears, with Italy's Fiat Aviazione, the fastest overseas crew, in third place. Kingston and Vesta did well, finishing fourth and sixth respectively, and the lighter London eight, in fifth place, were surprisingly quicker than their heavyweight crew with Olympic and world medal winners on board. Imperial College rowed well to finish in the first 10 their best result for over 20 years.

Oxford will no doubt be overjoyed with Tradesmen's result, having recently beaten them, and Isis's 12th place was sufficient to win the senior A pennant in Saturday's Head. Goldie, who beat Isis in the Kingston Head, gave Saturday's race a miss, no doubt to hold their psychological advantage. Some prediction of the form of these two crews is likely when they meet Imperial College during the week.

The veterans must have felt their age as they struggled against the tide over the Boat Race course. Lea won the title, Barclay's, in last place, took over 29 minutes to complete the course.

There were several thousand spectators along the Henley towpath for the women's and men's lightweight races. Cambridge's powerful engine room – Barnard, Marwick and Panter – was instrumental in their fine victory.

HEAD OF THE RIVER: 1, Thames Tradesmen, 17min 21sec. 2, London University II, 17.33. 3, Fiat (Italy), 17.42; 4, Kingston, 17 45, 5, London, 17:46, 6, Vesta, 17 49; 7, London II, 17:52, 8, London University, 17:56, 9, Lea, 18:02; 10, Imperial College, 18.10; 11, Nottinghamshire County, 18 18, 12 Isis II, 18.19; 13, Thames Tradesmen III, 18 20; 14, Tideway Scullers, 18:22.4, 15, London III, 18.22 5; 16, Thames tradesmen II, 18:22.6, 17, Walton, 18.22 7; 18, Henley, 18:24; 19, Espena (Italy), 18.25; 20, Star, 18:31. Pennant Winners: Head of the River: Thames Tradesmen. Page Trophy: Kingston I. Senior A: Isis II. Lightweight: Thames Tradesmen II. Jackson Trophy: Star University Pennant:Durham University. Senior B: Hampton School. Senior C: King's School, Canterbury. Novice: Churchill College, Cambridge. WOMEN'S BOAT RACE: Cambridge beat Oxford by 11sec (6min 29sec) Osiris (Oxford) beat Blondie by 8sec (6min 54sec).
MEN'S LIGHTWEIGHT: Cambridge beat Oxford by 4sec (6min 53sec.)
VETERANS' HEAD OF RIVER: Category A Lea 23min 53sec. B: Vesta. C: Weybridge. D: London E Vesta.

NORDIC SKIING

LABRADOR CITY: Women's cross-country World Cup: Final positions: 1, M-L Hamalainen (Fin) 144 pts. 2, B Pettersen (Nor) 136; 3, K Jeriova (Cz) 126. Team: 1, Norway 671 pts. 2, Soviet Union 414; 3, Czechoslovakia 390.

SKIING

Mercer in command

Heavy snow in the Highlands during the past few days came just in time to save the Scottish championships at Cairngorm at the weekend Iain Mackenzie writes. But both the British Universities and the British international events may have to be cancelled, because the weather has become milder.

David Mercer, from Edinburgh, a leading Scot in the British team, is the new Scottish champion. In the giant slalom on Saturday he edged home ahead of the Canadian, Nick Wilson, by 0.18 of a second. Yesterday in the slalom he repeated the result this time beating his London-based colleague in the British team (Wilson claimed dual nationality) by 0.26 of a sec.

Kirsten Cairns (Rothesay), the favourite for the overall ladies' title, lost her chance on Saturday when she was disqualified for straddling a gate. Yesterday she proved her ability by taking the ladies' slalom more than 10 seconds faster than the runner-up.

Saturday: Giant slalom, men 1, D Mercer (Edinburgh) first run 41.72 sec. Second run ...; Total 81.01. 2, N Wilson (London) 41.98, 39.21, 81.19. 3, A Wrato (Edinburgh) 42.79, 39.98, 82.76. Women: 1, Miss L McCann (Dalbeath) 46.98, 43.64, 90.62. 2, Mrs H Scott (Aviemore) 48.88, 45.02, 93.90. 3, Miss K McPherson (Davos) 48.27, 46.00, 94.27.
SUNDAY: Slalom, men: 1, Mercer, 43.46 sec 39.77, total 83.23. 2, Wilson, 43.19, 40.35, 83.45. 3, D Simpson (Glasgow), 46.19, 41.76, 87.95. Women: 1, Miss K Cairns (Rothesay) 46.64, 43.70, 90.34. 2, Miss McCann, 51.78, 50.90, 102.68. 3, Miss V Beckett (Edinburgh), 53.60, 52.20, 105.80.
Overall positions: Men: 1, Mercer. 2, Wilson. 3, Simpson. Women: 1, Miss McCann. 2, Miss Beckett. 3, Miss McPherson.

HOCKEY

Title hopes for UAU

By Sydney Friskin

The team selected by Universities Athletic Union for the British Universities Sports Federation hockey tournament, starting today at Edinburgh, does not have a single player from Exeter who won the UAU title early this month.

At least three Exeter players – Skinner, Drew (the captain), and Meek – should have been automatic choices but they have probably not been nominated for the event by their own university, in which case they cannot be selected.

Still, UAU have a side strong enough to regain the title they lost last year, at Newcastle, to Cambridge.

The Welsh goalkeeper, Ashcroft, as well as French, Cutter, Clark, Maskery and Allcock have all justified their UAU selection, Allcock being a superb striker of short corners.

After their convincing 4-1 victory over Oxford at Lords on February 22, Cambridge, with their attacking outlook, must have a good chance of keeping the title if Scott and Walker can combine as well as they did at Lords, with Mitchell supporting them from behind. Oxford's form on that day was too bad to be true and they still have the material to offer a strong challenge.

The first two teams from each group will qualify for the semi-final round. The final will be played on Wednesday, starting at 11.15 am.

RACKETS

Surprising Malvern

By Roy McKelvie

Malvern's win over Harrow, though by no means a distinguished match, took them into a semi-final meeting with Eton in the School's rackets championships at Queen's Club yesterday. Against current form, Malvern's Van Onselen and Woolhouse beat Harrow's Ford and Greig by 10-15, 15-6, 15-3, 16-14, 18-13, the losers holding commanding leads in the last two games.

It was a point of discussion whether the balls were too fast or the players involved clumsy movers, a little of both perhaps. The result was a match dominated by service and Malvern came off best.

In the opening game Harrow's Ford looked the most controlled player in court, then the restless and aggressive Van Onselen took over

Tonbridge, second seeds to Eton in the championship event appear to be the strongest school all round. Their Under-15 pair, Owen-Browne and Waters, won the Under-15 title, they have a pair inthe final of the Under-16, are top seeds to Eton in the championship.

RESULTS: Schools championship: Second round: Malvern (I R Van Onselen and J R Woolhouse) bt Harrow (J H M Ford and S A B Greig), 10-15, 15-6, 15-3, 16-14, 18-13. Eton (A C Gibbs, M H Brooks), wo Wellington (C E Dovly and D C Malinson), scr. Charterhouse (R C Thompson and S C Klepper) bt Tonbridge II (T R P Shaw and N J A Shaw) 18-15, 15-5, 15-5, 15-7. Colts championship: Semi-final: Harrow (D G Dick and D J Nirmalalingam) bt Haileybury (S Heck and R Bannaltack), 17-15, 15-8, 15-3, 15-5. Peter Gray Cup (Under-15): Final: Tonbridge (J Owen-Browne and J Waters) bt Eton (M Hue Williams and C Cunningham-Reid), 15-12, 15-4, 15-12.

Leicester

Draw: No advatage.

2.15 KNIGHTON AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o: £1,048: 5f) (9 runners)

1 BOOM SHANTY (D Warmington) P Brookshaw 8-11 ... M Miller 2
7 CULLEN'S EAGLE (J Cullen) K Bridgwater 8-0 ... P Eddery 3 8
11 HAY FEVER (J Burridge) P Brookshaw 7-13 ... M L Thomas 5
12 MANOR FARM LADY (G Tanner) G Blum 7-13 ... – 4
13 ASTRAL DANCER (C Widmen) C Wildman 7-11 ... D Dineley
15 DECCAN QUEEN (E Murtagh) E Eldin 7-11 ... A MacKay 3 7
17 RIVEAUX RAVER (A Moore) W Wharton 7-11 ... G Duffield 1
18 SINGING BOY (G Eden) R J Williams 7-11 ... M Fozzard 7 3
19 SOLVA (D Garfield) Mrs C Reavey 7-11 ... R Street 9

2 Riveaux Raver, 11-4 Deccan Queen, 9-2 Singing Boy, 6 Manor Farm Lady, 8 Boom Shanty, 12 Hay Fever, 16 others.

2.45 BILLESDON HANDICAP (Selling: £697: 1m) (10)

2 202810- KNIGHTSBRIDGE GAME (C) (D Wilson) D Wilson 4-9-7 ... P Cook 9
3 /00000- LADY KNIPHOFIA (J Carrington) P Makin 4-9-6 ... S Keightley 7 3
5 0/0000- BILDARA (M Bray-Cotton) W Clay 4-8-6 ... – 1
6 040010- LAMWATH FLYER (B) (M Ripley) A Smith 4-9-5 ... M Birch 5
10 000200- MONCLARE TROPHY (Monclare Products) A Pitt 4-9-1 ... G Starkey 2
11 300300- RI-WINE (E Ritter) P Feilden 4-9-0 ... G Duffield 10
13 0/0030- OOPS-A-DAISEY (B) (J Pyke) P Feilden 4-8-0 ... J Reid 7
14 030000- DEBACH RIVER (M Chapman) M Chapman 4-8-12 ... D Dineley 4
16 030040- SUNNY REEF (L Barratt) L Barratt 3-8-5 ... – 8
18 0040- ANOTHER HIT (Mrs B Blum) G Blum 3-7-13 ... – 6

3 Another Hit, 7-2 Lambwath Flyer, 4 Knightsbridge Game, 5 Sunny Reef, 8 Monclare Trophy, 10 Ri-Wine, 14 Oops-A-Daisy, 20 others.

3.15 KINGFISHER HANDICAP (£1,836: 1m 4f) (14)

6 340030- SULZANO (D) (E Stolworthy) H Fleming 5-9-7 ... D McKeown 3 1
7 104000/ TUDOR BOB (Lord Walpole) D Morley 5-9-6 ... G Duffield 13
8 0/0000- CORDUROY (D) (A Westmarland) D Nicholson 7-9-5 ... A Murray 5
11 000040- BISHOPS RIDE (Tedwood Ltd) R Baker 4-8-13 ... T Ives 4
12 000000- HABUS (W Gradley) C Brittain 5-8-10 ... – 6
13 240400- GREATEST HITS (B) (J Urch) R Holder 6-8-10 ... M Moseley 7 9
14 0060- BACK STAGE (M Fustock) M Albina 4-8-9 ... M L Thomas 3
15 000/00- SOVEREIGN ISLAND (Concorde Bloodstock) W Guest 4-8-9 ... – 7
17 144440- MR MUSIC MAN (D) (Mrs C Reavey) Mrs C Reavey 9-8-7 ... R Street 10
18 000000- SHAND (S Taberner) P Felgate 4-8-6 ... M Miller 8
20 000402/ SAUCY SERGEANT (C) (Mrs C Cooper) B Richmond 5-8-5 ... A MacKay 3 11
21 444344- ALFIE DICKINS (Dickins Ltd) R Hollinshead 7-8-3 ... N Carlisle 3 12
22 400020/ BEAULAH (M Shone) M Chapman 7-8-2 ... S P Griffiths 7 2
23 000000- WET BOB (B) (A Simpson) R Holder 5-8-1 ... S Dawson 14

9-4 Alfie Dickins, 11-4 Greatest Hits, 4 Mr Music Man, 6 Coruroy, 8 Sulzano, 10 Back Stage, 14 others.

3.45 BURTON OVERY STAKES (3-y-o: £3,059: 7f) (6)

1 1111- ABLE ALBERT (Mrs T Henderson) M H Easterby 9-1 ... M Birch 4
2 314220- BELDALE CONCORDE (Beldale Bloodstock) M Jarvis 9-1 ... L Piggott 6
3 0122- DRUMALIS (Greenland Park Ltd) I Balding 9-1 ... J Matthias 3
5 120010- PENTLAND JAVELIN (S Hill) R Hollinshead 9-1 ... S Perks 2
6 21121- PROCLAIM (D) (S Niarchos) G Harwood 9-1 ... G Starkey 1
10 02- CLACHAN (A Oppenheimer) G Wragg 8-8 ... P Eddery 5

11-10 Proclaim, 3 Beldale Concorde, 9-2 Drumalis, 13-2 Clachan, 8 Able Albert, 14 Pentland Javelin

4.15 SIMON DE MONTFORT STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,54: 1m 2f) (18)

2 ASSUMED (J Sung) M Jarvis 9-0 ... B Raymond 4
3 0- ATAMAN (Baroness H H Thyssen) R Houghton 9-0 ... J Reid 2
4 3000- AVERON (R Cleland) C Wildman 9-0 ... D Dineley 8
6 00- DAN ZAKI (E Holding) P Haslam 9-0 ... P Waldron 12
8 444000- HAVE BLESSED (Mrs C Pateras) C Brittain 9-0 ... P Robinson 13
11 LOCHBOISDALE (E Ryan) J Tree 9-0 ... S Raymont 9
13 0- MASTER ABBOT (D McIntyer) R Boss 9-0 ... L Piggott 17
14 00- MISTER AVATAR (M Fustok) M Albina 9-0 ... A Murray 11
15 32- MISTER GOLDEN (N Cohen) G Harwood 9-0 ... G Starkey 14
17 SADDAM (A Saleh) F Durr 9-0 ... M Miller 15
18 THOUGHTLESS (K Abdulla) J Tree 9-0 ... P Eddery 16
19 64034- TINOCO (Mrs J Bigg) R Hollinshead 9-0 ... S Perks 10
22 BELLAMUSE (Mrs J Shane) E Eldin 8-11 ... M L Thomas 18
28 00000- KITTY COME HOME (T Ramsden) D Dale 8-11 ... – 1
30 0- MUSIC SEASON (P Alexander) D Leslie 8-11 ... – 7
32 442000- RHEINHEART (Mrs J Brookshaw) P Brookshaw 8-11 ... M Miller 3
35 000- VICTORY WARRANT (B Tang) C Williams 8-11 ... G Sexton 5
36 000- VOX (E Sjoo) W O'Gorman 8-11 ... T Ives 6

11-8 Mister Golden, 11-4 Thoughtless, 5 Saddam, 8 Assume, Lochboisdale, 12 Tinoco, 16 others

4.45 LODDINGTON STAKES (3-y-o: £1,379: 6f) (14)

1 000200- BALKAN (A Samuel) W Wightman 8-11 ... B Raymond 1
2 04- BUNDABURG (Mrs R Garland) S Matthews 8-11 ... J Reid 8
4 32- MANLIGHT (G Lottus) L Cumani 8-11 ... T Ives 13
5 000- MONTICELLI (Mrs C Elliot-Lemoine) C Brittain 8-11 ... L Piggott 12
11 0- SUMMER SINGER (Mrs C Reavey) Mrs C Reavey 8-11 ... T Rogers 9
12 BROMWICH BOY (L Barratt) L Barratt 8-8 ... – 5
13 30000- CHANGAN (Mrs G Maloney) R Hollinshead 8-8 ... S Perks 4
14 HUTTON GLORY (R Griffiths) I Walker 8-8 ... J Matthias 14
16 022- KIMBLE GIRL (M Hawkett) R Baker 8-8 ... P Eddery 6
18 030000- NICK NICK (Mrs A Dale) D Dale 8-8 ... A Murray 3
19 PENNINE PRINCESS (Mrs V Craggs) W Wharton 8-8 ... – 2
20 0000- RED (P Bradley) W Wharton 8-8 ... G Duffield 7
21 SHIRLSTAR INVESTOR (Shirlstar Transport) H Collingridge 8-8 ... M Rimmer 3 10
22 0003-1 SOLIMILE (L Norris) P Kelleway 8-8 ... E Hide 11

11-10 Solimile, 3 Kimble Girl, 4 Manlight, 8 Balkan, 12 Bundaburg, 16 others.

Folkestone

Draw advantage: low numbers best

1.45 HEADCORN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,251: 5f) (12 runners)

1 APPLEJADE M Bolton 8-11 ... R Curant 10
2 CROCSOX H O'Neill 8-11 ... R Fox 2
3 DERBY ARMS R Smyth 8-11 ... P Young 7
4 FREE AGAIN M Haynes 8-11 ... J Jenkinson 5
5 HOUSE HUNTER R Simpson 8-11 ... B Jago 8
6 JOHNNY FRENCHMAN R Hannon 8-11 ... R Wernham 12
7 PARVENO R Hoad 8-11 ... W Newnes 4
9 TOM FORRESTER A Pitt 8-11 ... B Rouse 11
10 DUBREE D Jermy 8-8 ... S Whitworth 7 9
11 GWYN A Davison 8-8 ... A C Rawlinson 6
12 MUSIC FESTIVAL B Swift 8-8 ... J Mercer 1
13 SHANAFONA A Davison 8-8 ... M Kettle 3

9-4 Music Festival, 11-4 Tom Forrester, 4 Johnny Frenchman, 6 Derby Arms, 8 House Hunter, 12 Free Again, 20 others.

2.15 ALKHAM HANDICAP (selling: £803: 6f) (15)

2 00/02- BINCLEAVES M McCormack 5-8-9 ... B Proctor 15
3 441d- SKY JUMP (D) B Swift 9-8-9 ... J Mercer 14
5 0000- MINNE LOVE (D) H O'Neill 4-9-3 ... R Sidebottom 5 11
6 u404- AMANDA MARY (B) R Stubbs 5-8-2 ... J H Brown 7 1
8 00/24- GOLDORATION H O'Neil 8-8-1 ... R Fox 13
9 0220- PALM THE ACE R Hoad 5-8-0 ... – 12
11 0/003- THE BYSTANDER L Holt 4-8-13 ... W Osborne 7 9
12 0000/ THE DOWNS H O'Neill 7-8-13 ... I Johnson 10
13 000- SLEEPLINE PROMISE P Cundell 4-8-13 ... P Young 5
14 0000- STEERS J Bridger 4-8-12 ... – 8
16 00/8- BLUE RHAPSODY A Neaves 5-8-12 ... L Jones 7 7
17 0000- LAWERS Mrs N Smith 4-8-12 ... B Rouse 3
18 0000- FREEBIE M Haynes 3-8-10 ... K Woolnough 7 6
19 4000- PEKING DANCER P Mitchell 3-8-7 ... – 4
21 0110- WARWICK BLUE L Holt 3-8-2 ... R Curant 2

3 Bincleaves, 7-2 Sky Jump, 9-2 Amanda Mary, 6 Lawers, 8 Goldoration, 10 Warwick Blue, 12 The Bystander, Palm The Ace, 20 others.

2.45 KINGSNORTH HANDICAP (£1,278: 1m 4f) (10)

3 0000- PROFIT WARRANT (C) P Mitchell 4-9-10 ... – 6
5 24200- SYMPATIQUE N Gaselee 5-9-2 ... W R Swinburn 7
6 1210- FITZROY (D) I Dudgeon 5-9-2 ... P Young 8
7 0/004- WIDD (C) D Mills 6-8-1 ... M Kettle 3
8 33/40- JANUS Mrs N Smith 5-8-12 ... B Rouse 5
9 0040- GRAND PALACE D Laing 4-8-10 ... W Newnes 4
12 1000- NIGHT WATCH (D) I Balding 9-8-5 ... J H Brown 7 2
13 2304- HAMPSHIRE A Pitt 8-8-5 ... P Cooney 7 1
15 0-004 MISTER LUCKY (D) M Haynes 6-8-0 ... J Jenkinson 10
16 0000- ROYALTY MISS A Neaves 4-7-12 ... Miss L Jones 7 9

7-4 Janus, 3 Mister Lucky, 4 Hampshire, 6 Sympatique, 10 Widd, 12 Fitzroy, 16 others.

3.15 ALDINGTON HANDICAP (£977: 5f) (11)

1 1000- PETE ROCKET (D) J Jenkins 4-9-10 ... – 4
2 1000- CHARLES STREET (D,B) P Haynes 6-9-3 ... R Lines 5 11
3 1120- LORD SCRAP (D) B Swift 7-8-11 ... J Mercer 1
4 2000- PARABEMS (D,B) K Brassey 4-8-8 ... B Crossley 3
5 0200- CENTRAL CARPETS (D) R Stubbs 4-8-5 ... J H Brown 7 9
6 0200- SUSAN'S SUNSET S Woodman 5-8-2 ... W Newnes 5
7 3100 AMBER WIND (CD) M Blanshard 3-8-0 ... N Adams 7 8
9 2020- REPITCH R Hannon 3-8-0 ... L Jones 7 2
10 0200- SHY MASTER I Walker 4-8-0 ... P Young 4
11 0000- WINDY LAD (CD) S Matthews 4-7-12 ... J Johnson 10
12 0000- SITEX M Bolton 5-7-7 ... R Fox 6

5-2 Lord Scrap, 7-2 Parabems, 9-2 Amber Wind, 6 Charles Street.

3.45 ROCHESTER STAKES (£1,308: 1m 4f) (12)

2 00- CARIBLUE A Davison 6-9-0 ... M Kettle 1
3 00- GRAND GRUNDY P Ashworth 4-9-0 ... R Wernham 5
4 000/ HATTAN P Mitchell 5-9-0 ... W R Swinburn 12
5 IMPOUND P Haynes 4-9-0 ... J Johnson 7
9 04/ SHINY COPPER Mrs N Smith 5-9-0 ... B Crossley 2
10 0000- SKY HIGH GUY (B) I Dudgeon 4-9-0 ... P Young 4
11 4343- SWINGING MOON A Ingham 4-9-0 ... G Ramshaw 11
12 3020- THE OWLS (C) M Tompkins 4-9-0 ... R Curant 9
13 WILLIAM BLAKE J Dunlop 4-9-0 ... B Rouse 10
17 0000- GRANADOS KING W Turner 3-7-11 ... R Fox 8
18 001- STATESMANSHIP G Harwood 3-7-11 ... A Clark 3 6
19 0041- MISS MALINOWSKI W Guest 3-7-8 ... – 3

11-4 Statesmanship, 7-2 Swinging Moon, 9-2 The Owls, 6 William Blake, 8 Hatten, 10 Shiny Copper, 12 Miss Malinowski, 20 others.

4.15 SHORNCLIFFE STAKES (3-y-o: £973: 1m 2f) (15)

2 BOAS FESTAS P Mitchell 9-0 ... – 10
3 0- FAWG G Harwood 9-0 ... A Clark 3 13
5 00- GOLD INLAY R J Williams 9-0 ... R Sidebottom 5 4
6 00- JOHN HUNTER M Bolton 9-0 ... R McGhin 15
9 00- LOOKALIKE P Haynes 9-0 ... J Johnson 1
11 PRESENT VALUE W Guest 9-0 ... – 5
12 0- RARE DANCER R Simpson 9-0 ... B Crossley 14
13 000- REAR ACTION R Smyth 9-0 ... P Young 3
15 0- SEATELL (B) R Stubbs 9-0 ... J H Brown 7 6
17 0- SIR ROBERT M Haynes 9-0 ... J Jenkinson 9
19 0- VALERIO L Cumani 9-0 ... J Mercer 2
20 000- WIMPY FRANKHART D Elsworth 9-0 ... R Fox 8
24 04- HIGH HAWK J Dunlop 8-11 ... B Rouse 11
25 0000- KIKALONG P Ashworth 8-11 ... R Wernham 12
27 0- ROYAL DAUGHTER D Whelan 8-11 ... W R Swinburn 7

6-4 High Hawk, 9-4 Fawg, 6 Valerio, 8 Gold Inlay, 10 Wimpy Frankhart, 12 Rear Action, 20 others

Folkestone selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.45 Johhny Frenchman 2.15 Amanda Mary 2.45 Hampshire 3.15 Amber Wind 3.45 Statesmanship 4.15 Fawg.

Leicester Selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Deccan Queen 2.45 Lambwath Flyer 3.15 Corduroy 3.45 Proclaim 4.15 Mister Gloden 4.45 Solimile.

Ayr

Draw advantage: High numbers best.

2.0 KEDSNEUK STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £835: 5f) (6 runners)

1 MIKEV A Bailey 9-0 ... S Cauthen 4
8 WEE FROSTY P Calver 9-0 ... O Gray 2
9 MENDICK ADVENTURE Denys Smith 8-11 ... W Carson 6
10 ROSINKA J Berry 8-11 ... A Mercer 1
11 SPECIAL FRUIT A Young 8-11 ... N Day 3
12 WASHBURN FLYER K Ivory 8-11 ... R Cochrane 5

11-8 Mendick Adventure, 3 Mikev, 5 Special Fruit, 8 Wee Frosty, 10 Rosinka, 14 Washburn Flyer

2.30 LADYKIRK STAKES (3-y-o: £832: 6f) (9)

2 0422- BOOTH'S TOWN BOY J Berry 8-10 ... S Horsfall 7 5
3 3023- HARTBURN RELIANCE I Vickers 8-10 ... D Nicholls 8
4 0030- JIMMY RAINE T Barron 8-10 ... S Webster 1
5 04- LOCH PEARL M H Easterby 8-10 ... K Hodgson 3 7
10 000- TACTFUL BOY T Craig 8-10 ... – 6
11 3043- WALJAT W Musson 8-10 ... P D'Arcy 2
12 000- DAHA J Dunlop 8-7 ... W Carson 4
13 MELROSE VALE J S Wilson 8-76 ... M West 7 9
15 0000- TOO DO K Ivory 8-7 ... P Howard 3

13-8 Waljat, 11-4 Daha, 6 Loch Pearl, Hartburn Reliance, 10 Booth's Town Boy, 16 others

3.00 SEAFIELD HANDICAP (£1,654: 6f) (10)

2 3400- CUDGEL (CD) P Rohan 10-9-13 ... J Seagrave 7
4 0400- LADY COX B Hills 4-9-3 ... S Cauthen 3
6 0004- KAREN'S STAR (D) D Chapman 6-8-12 ... D Nicholls 10
7 0140- MASTER-BLOW (CD) W Elsey 4-8-9 ... J Lowe 1
9 0000- MOYSPRUIT G W Richards 4-8-3 ... W Carson 6
10 0/00- CHICKEN AGAIN (D) C Crossley 6-8-0 ... S Webster 4
11 2300- PRIONSAA (CD) W H Williams 5-7-11 ... L Charnock 5
13 0002- BLOCHAIRN SKOLAR (D) N Bycroft 5-7-8 ... W Ryan 7 8
14 0030- NO DEFECT (J S Wilson 4-7-7 ... A Mercer 9
15 0000- BADACHRO BOY D Chapman 4-7-7 ... A Nesbitt 5 2

5-2 Master-Blow, 3 Cudgel, 4 Lady Cox, 13-2 Prionsaa, 10 Karen's Star, No Defect, 14 others.

3.30 RAVENSPARK HANDICAP (Selling: £909: 1m) (11)

5 0000- ISLAND WALK (C) W Haig 5-9-7 ... S Webster 4
9 000- HARWOOD BAR D Chapman 4-9-8 ... A Nesbitt 5 9
10 4000- RUSTIC CHARM (CD) E Carr 5-9-6 ... L Charnock 6
11 0000/ CHASTITY BELT (B) R Allan 6-9-4 ... C Dwyer 8
12 0300- TARLETON P Rohan 5-9-4 ... M Hindley 7 10
15 0020- HANSOME BLAZE (CD) C Booth 8-9-3 ... G Oldroyd 2
16 0003- SPOILT FOR CHOICE (C) D Chapman 5-9-2 ... D Nicholls 11
17 2000- MARJORAM C Thornton 4-9-0 ... J Bleasdale 3
18 /000- RITSON W Storey 4-9-0 ... O Gray 5
19 0004- THE BEGINNING W Storey 5-8-13 ... N Connorton 3 1
20 4000- CONSORTIUM K Ivory 6-8-13 ... R Cochrane 7

9-4 Rustic Charm, 3 Marjoram, 5 Spoilt For Choice, 13-2 Handsome Blaze, 8 Island Walk, 12 Tarleton, 14 others.

4.0 GARNOCK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,564: 1m 2f) (5)

1 010- INUVIK B Hills 9-7 ... S Cauthen 1
2 0003- OLYMPIC CHARM Denys Smith 9-6 ... M Fry 5 5
3 0012- LUIGI'S GLORY R Williams 9-1 ... R Cochrane 4
8 300- BLONDIN J Dunlop 8-7 ... W Carson 2
10 3011- HELDIGVIS R Allan 7-13 ... S Webster 3

5-4 Inuvik, 3 Blondin, 7-2 Luigi's Glory, 13-2 Heldigvis, 10 Olympic Charm.

4.30 GEENAN STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £836: 1m 3f) (8)

1 400- BAILBURN P Asquith 9-0 ... K Darley 8
2 0004- BANDELERO C Thornton 9-0 ... J Bleasdale 4
4 CHEKIKA C Gray 9-0 ... N Connorton 3 3
5 00- CHINA PEAK B Hills 9-0 ... S Cauthen 1
7 0- HARTBURN ROYALE I Vickers 9-0 ... D Nicholls 6
9 000- PRINCE LAFITE (B) K Ivory 9-0 ... – 2
11 00- RELIABLE VYNZ W H Williams 9-0 ... C Dwyer 5
12 0- RHYTHMIC PASTIMES R Williams 9-0 ... R Cochrane 7

11-8 China Peak, 4 Bandelero, 15-2 Rhythmic Pastimes, 8 Bailburn, Reliable Vynz, 10 Hartburn Royale, 16 Prince Lafite.

Ayr selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Mikev. 2.30 Daha. 3.0 Prionsaa. 3.30 Marjoram. 4.0 Inuvik. 4.30 China Peak.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Mikev. 2.30 Waljat. 4.0 Luigi's Glory. 4.30 Rhythmic Pastimes.

● The Hexham meeting scheduled for today was cancelled because of waterlogging.

Saturday's results

Doncaster

1.45: 1, Malacca Street (9-1); 2, Regal Express (2-1 fav); 3, Tip the Balance (9-2). 11 ran.
2.15: 1, Vorvados, (17-2); 2, Famous Star (20-1); 3, Camisite (5-2) Jester 15-8 fav. 7 ran. NR: Sdaca.
2.55: 1, Mighty Fly (14-1); 2, Paperetto (33-1); 3, Basil Boy (14-1), 4, Crossways (20-1). O.I Oyston 7-1 fav. 26 ran.
3 25: 1, Bahoor (evens); 2, Down Flight (10-1); 3, Il Pontevecchio (9-4). 9 ran.
3 55: 1, El Gitano (6-1); 2, Swinging Cowboy (12-1); 3, Hawkley (12-1). Pernias 5-1 fav. 12 ran.
4 25: 1, African Abenon (2-1 fav); 2, Boca Raton (7-1); 3, Magic (11-2). 8 ran. NR: Costalotta.

Newbury NH

1.45 1, Prominent King (5-6 fav), 2, Double Bluff (5-2), 3, Lord Dawson (7-2. 5 ran. NR: Pancraig.
2.15 1, Sea Spice (10-1); 2, Black Penny (10-1), 3, Miss Wife (9-2); 4, Real View (100-30 fav). 19 ran.
2.45 1, Ash King (16-1); 2, Vivaque (12-1); 3, Benten (14-1); 4, Permabos (12-1). Tenth of October 2-1 fav. 21 ran.
3.15. 1, Richmede (50-1); 2, Last Suspect (12-1), 3, Dramatist (100-30). Mr Peacock 13-8 fav. 7 ran
3 45: 1, Spartan Missile (4-9 fav); 2, Burnt Oak (3-1). 3, Hy-Ko (33-1). 4 ran.
4.15: 1, Lisnam (1-3 fav); 2, Evening Song (25-1); 3, Solar Krib (33-1). 8 ran. NR: Fame The Spur.

Bangor NH

2.00 1, Pohjola (5-2 fav); 2, Crack A Joke (7-1); 3, Nema (50-1).
2.30 1, Lorenzino (evens fav); 2, Spartan Rambler (4-1); 3, Chalford Hill (50-1). 5 ran.
3.00 1, Kumbi (11-4); 2, No Hurry (9-4); 3, Shotang (7-2). 7 ran.
3.30L: 1, Dishcloth (evens fav); 2, Sarsfield (13-2); 3, Davidgalaxy Affair (66-1), 4, Virbian (11-2). 19 ran. NR: Border River.
4.0: 1, Sealed (2-7 fav); 2, Linenfold (9-4); 3, Cole's Cousin (20-1). 11 ran. NR: Graffiti.
4.30: 1, Wye Lea (2-5 fav); 2, Mr Chow (50-1); 3, Bamsted (50-1). 8 ran.

Point-to-Point

CRAWLEY AND HORSHAM: Hunt: Helpex. Restricted: Compton Boy. Ladies: Barbs Beau. Open: Mr Batnac. Adjacent: Some Story. Maiden I: Eastern Prince. Maiden II: Grecian Wood.

EGLINTON: H: Mistral Day. Mdn: Flying Express. O: Castleholm. L: Foolish Hero. R: New Prince: A: Flying Ace.

FITZWILLIAM: H: Beeno. A: Spartan Orient. O: Mr Mellors. L: Highgate Lady. R: King's Fort. H. Longhorn.

GRAFTON: H. Gatcombe Park. A: French Peacock. L: Random Leg. O: Britway. Mdn I: My Martina. Mdn II: Percy Duckett. R: Deep Tartan.

HARKAWAY CLUB: Club: Furlmist. R: Traveled. L: Rockin Berry. O: Little Bilsham. L: Brockle Law. Mdn I: Tigerland. Mdn II: Outside Chance.

HURWORTH: A: Wreckit. R: Just A Kinsman. L: Scorching Wind. O. Ramblix. Mdn: Can't Catch Me. H: Artic Supreme.

LAMERTON: H: Village Green. L: House Breaker. A: Dicky Blob. O: Happy Klondike. R: Fort Courage. Mdn I: Rapoliny. Mdn II: Hillie Billie.

LLANGIBBY: H: Ratochtu. R: Tudor Girl. A: Crosstown. O: Rimfire. L: Casha. Mdn: Swing at Ease.

PEMBROKESHIRE: H: Matey. O: Gammerley Jane. R: Garrigill. L: National Clover. A: Rap. M: Bright Hope.

ROSS HARRIERS: H: Millstream. A: Courtland. O: Spartan Scot. L: Arbitration. PPOA: Gordon's Mill. Mdn I: Kilbarth. Mdn II: Ballybuck.

SOUTHWOLD: H: King's Confident. A: Killinick Buck. L: The Froddler. O: Silver Crocus. R: Mudir. Mdn I: Roman Bean. Mdn II: Sunny Me.

VWH: H: Raffles IV. A: Fanny's Delight. O: Wisbech Lad. L: Housemistress. RAC: Balbeg. Mdn: Brookside Boy.

WAVENEY: H: Just Willy. A: Creevea Cross. O: Light Vale. L: Viewed Away. R: Hampton Wick. Mdn: Creeswan.

WESTON AND BANWELL: H: Loyalist: A: Dorset Farmer. O: Sandy Mac. L: Law Bench. R: Daily Serenade. Mdn: Provoking.

WILTON: H: Brandy Tart. PPOA: Rose d'Amour. L: Fishleigh Gamble. O: Tawny Myth. A: Stormy Dell. R: Britford Steps.

Wolverhampton NH

2.0 MARSTON HURDLE (Div I novices: £690: 2m) (9 runners)

1 230 Tinker's Trip 8-11-8 ... Scudamore
9 000 Golden Beach (B) 7-11-0 ... M Brisbourne
21 p00 Third Generation 5-11-0 ... Mr N Brookes
25 f00 Allan Wells 4-10-3 ... G Graham
29 032 Crowecopper 4-10-3 ... P Double 4
30 0 Keratin 4-10-3 ... DOUBTFUL
33 p00 Mazeltov 4-10-3 ... DOUBTFUL
34 04 Pohjola 4-10-3 ... DOUBTFUL
36 00 Tedari 4-10-3 ... Mr B Eckley

4-5 Tinker's Trip, 3 Crowecopper, 7 Allan Wells, 10 Golden Beach.

2.30 LAPLEY CHASE (selling handicap: £1,021: 2m 4f) (18)

2 230 Basador (B) 12-11-13 ... Mr D Williams 4
3 pb4 Hardy Glen 11-11-12 ... Mr D Trow 7
5 p40 Commandant (B) 11-11-5 ... Mr D Pitcher
6 30-p P C Plod 9-11-5 ... R F Davies
7 1/0l- Shivers Regal 13-11-2 ... S Johnson 4
8 420 Santoss 10-11-2 ... G Davies
9 0fp Orchard Mist 10-11-1 ... P Nicholls 4
11 p04 Island Mist 10-10-12 ... M Bastard
14 000 Brave Len 11-10-10 ... O'Halloran
16 001 Hulda (B) 8-10-10 ... Smith Eccles
17 0uu Flying Streak 8-10-8 ... Hoare
18 p0p Chica's Beau 7-10-8 ... K Mooney
19 p00 Poor Excuse 8-10-8 ... R G Hughes
20 f00 Farnahaw (D) 8-10-8 ... P Double 4
21 p0u Daggers Drawn 7-10-7 ... Colin Price
22 0/p0- Singh Sprite 7-10-7 ... P Hobbs
24 0p0/ Cartwright 14-10-7 ... Scudamore
25 fp/ Slieve Ros 10-10-7 ... A Brown

5-2 Hulda, 7-2 Basador, 5 Santos, 6 Commandant.

3.0 MITTON CHASE (handicap: £1,251: 2m) (7)

2 f00 Pay Freeze (B) 7-11-7 ... Steve Knight
3 10p Royal Friend 9-11-2 ... M Williams
4 3f0 Cruise Missile 7-11-0 ... Smith Eccles
6 434 Brave Jack 7-10-11 ... Scudamore
7 p33 Regent's Garden 11-10-8 ... C Bourne 7
8 241 Mister Cool 9-10-8 (9 ex) ... –
9 p04 Durham Lad 10-10-0 ... A Webber

11-4 Cruise Missile, 3 Mister Cool, 9-2 Pay Freeze 5 Brave Jack.

3 30 WHEATON ASTON CHASE (novices: £1,165: 3m 2f) (8)

4 014 Galleon Beach 7-11-4 ... N Madden
11 0b4 Cambro Boy 7-10-12 ... P Dever 7
12 0-ff Dargai 7-10-12 ... A Webber
13 4fp Donegal Hope 7-10-12 ... R Dickin
18 pp0 King Bing 7-10-12 ... A Webb
20 022 Northern Bay 7-10-12 ... P Hobbs
22 3uf Sir Fred 7-10-12 ... C Smith
23 00-2 Spartan Rambler 6-10-12 ... Scudamore

6-4 Galleon Beach, 3 Northern Bay, 9-2 Spartan Rambler, 7 Cambro Boy.

4.0 MARSTON HURDLE (Div II novices: £690: 2m) (11)

5 021 Gambridge Jupiter 5-11-8 ... P Double 4
6 21 Joulouville 5-11-8 ... De Haan
7 033 L O Broadway 5-11-8 ... DOUBTFUL
9 00f Commander Gerrick 5-11-0 ... J O Neill
10 p40 Gin Game 6-11-0 ... Scudamore
13 p-00 Kandara Green (B) 7-11-0 ... S J O Neill
16 000 Royal Normule (B) 7-11-0 ... Brisbourne
17 003 Snapper Creek 7-11-0 ... Sutham
21 00 Xanthe 9-11-0 ... McCourt
25 400 Etoile d'Or 4-10-3 ... G Graham
28 p0 Lady Murlax 4-10-3 ... M Coyle

1-2 Joulouville, 5-2 Gambridge Jupiter, 10 Snapper Creek, 14 Gin Game

4.30 WHISTON HURDLE (handicap: £1,679: 2m 4f) (20)

1 p41 Born Nooka 6-11-10 ... DOUBTFUL
2 320 Dromoland Hill 8-11-6 ... P Barton
3 233 Topeka 7-11-6 ... Mr D Trow 7
5 201 Grinders 5-11-5 ... –
7 110 What A Slam 6-11-2 ... P Richards
8 243 Constitution Hill 9-11-2 ... P Double 4
11 230 Another Deed 7-11-1 ... M Williams
12 220 Lawnswood Miss 5-11-1 ... J O'Neill
17 000- Top Of The Table 7-11-0 ... R F Dawes
18 422 Kristenson 6-10-13 ... DOUBTFUL
20 333 Run And Skip 5-10-11 ... DOUBTFUL
21 00-0 Shoemender 6-10-11 ... DOUBTFUL
26 010 Bleathwood 7-10-8 ... J Williams
27 0u1 Brock Hill 7-10-8 (7 ex) ... Mr M Low 4
28 302 Sacha's Song 5-10-7 ... Steve Knight
33 20-0 Josmoll 6-10-0 ... M Bastard
35 0/03 Star Of Bargello 6-10-0 ... P Hobbs
36 000 Oswald 8-10-0 ... P Nicholls 4
37 143 Seymour Lady 5-10-0 ... Smith Eccles
38 01-4 Meggies Dene 7-10-0 ... S Johnson 4

7-2 Constitutional Hill, 9-2 Sacha's Song, 6, Lawnswood Miss, 7 Bleathwood.

WOLVERHAMPTON SELECTIONS: (By Our Racing Staff) 2.0 Crowecopper. 2.30 Hulda. 3.0 Mister Cool. 3.30 Galleon Beach. 4.0 Joulouville. 4.30 Lawnswood Miss.

STATE OF GOING: Ayr: soft. Folkestone: heavy. Leicester: heavy. Wolverhampton hurdles: heavy, chase soft. Tomorrow: Sandown: soft.

هكذا من الأصل

House of Lords

Law Report March 28 1983

GLC liable for siltation in Thames

Tate & Lyle Industries Ltd and Another v Greater London Council and Another

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Roskill, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Templeman

[Speeches delivered March 24]

Tate & Lyle Industries Ltd were entitled to recover from the Greater London Council threequarters of the costs of additional dredging at their jetties in the Woolwich reach of the Thames necessitated by excessive siltation caused by ferry terminals constructed by the GLC under licences from the second defendants, the Port of London Authority. The PLA were not liable to Tate & Lyle for any part of that cost.

The House of Lords (Lord Diplock dissenting in part) allowed an appeal by Tate & Lyle from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Oliver) ([1982] 80 LGR 753), who had reversed Mr Justice Forbes.

Mr Anthony Clarke, QC and Miss Belinda Bucknall for Tate & Lyle; Mr John Davies, QC and Mr Charles Gibson for the GLC; Mr Graeme Hamilton, QC and Mr Christopher Purchas for the PLA.

LORD TEMPLEMAN said that between 1964 and 1966 the GLC, in exercise of powers conferred by the London County Council (Improvements) Act 1962 and with the approval, required by that Act, of the PLA, had constructed two new terminals for the Woolwich Ferry in the Thames.

Tate & Lyle had for many years operated a sugar refinery on the north bank of the Thames in Woolwich reach upstream of the ferry. In 1922 the PLA had authorized them to construct a jetty ("the refined sugar jetty") in the river bed adjacent to their refinery. The depth of water between the main shipping channel and the jetty enabled small vessels to come alongside and load refined sugar for export.

Raw sugar was discharged from larger vessels lower down the river into barges, which were then unloaded at wharves on the banks of Tate & Lyle's land. About 1964, Tate & Lyle had conceived the idea of bringing the raw sugar vessels up the main shipping channel and thence by a dredged channel to a new jetty to be constructed in the river bed.

To accommodate them it was necessary to dredge a berth six feet below main channel depth. By the Port of London (Consolidation) Act 1920, they required a licence from the PLA for both operations. In 1965, the PLA had authorized the operations.

The ferry terminals and the raw sugar jetty had been completed in 1966. Mr Justice Forbes had held, and it was not now disputed, that the effect of the terminals was to cause siltation of the channels and berth dredged for the raw sugar jetty and of the river bed between the refined sugar jetty and the main channel.

In the result, Tate & Lyle, with the PLA's consent, had incurred additional dredging costs between 1967 and 1974 of £344,998 and £195,002 respectively to enable the raw sugar jetty and the refined sugar jetty to be kept in operation. That had ceased to be necessary in 1974 because major alterations to the shipping channel had ended the siltation caused by the terminals.

Mr Justice Forbes had also held, and it was not now disputed, that the civil engineer who had designed the terminals should have realized that they might cause substantial siltation and should have taken expert advice that would have resulted in a different design for the piers. That would have reduced the siltation and only involved Tate & Lyle in 25 per cent of the additional dredging costs that they had incurred.

The question was whether on the established facts and on the true construction and effect of the 1962 Act, the 1920 Act and the Port of London Act 1968, the GLC, the PLA or either of them were liable to Tate & Lyle in negligence or nuisance for the whole or part of the cost of the additional dredging.

Tate & Lyle's claim in negligence had first been put with engaging simplicity on the ground that the GLC and the PLA had owed a duty to take reasonable care not to cause them loss or damage of a kind that they could reasonably have foreseen.

In the cited relevant cases, from *Donoghue v Stevenson* ([1932] AC 562) to *Junior Books Ltd v Veitchi Co Ltd* ([1982] 3 WLR 477), the plaintiff had suffered personal injury or damage to his property. Tate & Lyle asserted that they had suffered damage to their property caused by interference with their right to use their jetties for the benefit of their business.

That assertion, however, assumed that they possessed the right to use their jetties in the sense that they were entitled to the maintenance of a depth of water in the relevant parts of the river sufficient to enable vessels of the requisite size to load and unload at them.

If they had such a right they had a remedy; if not, not.

Tate & Lyle submitted that the requisite rights were vested in them first as riparian owners, second by contract constituted by the licences granted by the PLA and third as members of the public suffering particular damage from interference with the public right of navigation on the Thames.

As riparian owners, they were entitled to access to the water in contact with their frontage and to have the water flow to them in its natural state in flow, quality and quantity so that they might take water for ordinary purposes in connexion with their riparian tenement including the use of water power.

The siltation caused by the terminals had not obstructed the access from their land to the water, had not constituted any danger of damage to the land and had not created any nuisance to the occupier of the land. It had caused a decrease in the depth of water between Tate & Lyle's land and the main shipping channel. Tate & Lyle claimed that their riparian rights included the right to the maintenance of the depth of water existing before the terminals had been constructed.

It seemed to his Lordship that that argument confused private riparian rights with the public right of navigation.

On principle, he could not accept that a riparian owner had any power to object to an alteration to the depth of the water that did not threaten to cause damage to his land or to interfere with his acknowledged riparian rights or to cause a nuisance to the occupier of his land.

The effect of the siltation had been to obstruct the passage of vessels between the main shipping channel and Tate & Lyle's land. That obstruction had constituted an interference with the public right of navigation for which Tate & Lyle had a remedy, but it had not constituted an interference with their riparian rights.

In his Lordship's opinion, *Bickett v Morris* ((1866) LR 1 Sc & Div 47) was not authority for the proposition that a riparian owner could complain of a decrease in the depth of water when the only effect of that decrease was to obstruct the public right of navigation.

The distinction between private riparian rights and the public right of navigation was of great importance with regard to the Thames because the PLA had statutory power to interfere and to authorize works that interfered with the public right of navigation provided that they considered that they were necessary or desirable in the general interests of improving the facilities furnished by the Thames.

On the other hand, they were not entitled by statute to interfere with established riparian or other private rights: 1920 Act, section 307. The owner of a riparian tenement could object to any work carried out if the work interfered with his riparian rights.

If Tate & Lyle were right, however, every work that interfered with the flow or depth of the water and created an interference with the public right of navigation must also be an interference with riparian rights and would entitle a riparian owner to an injunction or damages.

The authorities did not support that confusion between riparian rights and the public right of navigation.

In *Lyon v The Fishmongers' Co* ((1876) 1 App Cas 662) the works in question had interfered with private riparian rights. They could not be justified on the ground that they also interfered with or improved the public right of navigation.

In the present case, the only interference that had been proved was interference with the public right of navigation. Tate & Lyle's land and riparian rights were not affected.

The GLC and the PLA submitted in the alternative that in any event riparian rights did not attach to Tate & Lyle's jetties.

Tate & Lyle claimed that they must be regarded as extensions to their land. The jetties had been authorized by licences under the 1920 Act subject to the express condition that Tate & Lyle would remove them on seven days' notice.

It seemed to his Lordship that a jetty thus erected on the foreshore of the Thames vested in the PLA was only a chattel and not realty forming part of the bank of the river belonging to Tate & Lyle and that such a jetty was not capable of attracting riparian rights.

His Lordship rejected Tate & Lyle's claim based on contractual rights and section 66 (1) (b) of the 1968 Act. Accordingly, they could not maintain an action in negligence because they did not possess any private rights that enabled them to insist on any particular depth of water in connexion with the operation of the jetties.

An action in private nuisance must also fail if Tate & Lyle had no private right in connexion with the depth of the river (compare *Booth v Ratté* (1890) LR 15 AC 188).

As to public nuisance, the construction of the terminals had interfered with the public right of navigation over the Thames between the main shipping channel and the jetties by causing siltation on the bed and foreshore of the river and in the dredged channel and berth.

That interference with the public right of navigation had caused particular damage to Tate & Lyle. An individual who suffered damage resulting from a public nuisance was, as a general rule, entitled to maintain an action.

The GLC and the PLA asserted that in constructing the terminals the GLC had been acting in pursuance of statutory authority in the 1962 and 1920 Acts and that the combined effect of those Acts was to authorize the interference with the public right of navigation that had in fact been caused by the construction of the terminals. There was, therefore, no public nuisance in respect of which Tate & Lyle had any cause of action.

Alternatively, they said, Tate & Lyle had no right of action in respect of the raw sugar jetty, which had been constructed after the plans for the terminals had been approved and contemporaneously with their construction.

The GLC pleaded that if they had been guilty of creating a public nuisance they were nevertheless excused because they had been authorized by the 1962 Act to carry out the operations of which complaint was made. They had been authorized by statute to construct the terminals in accordance with a design approved by the PLA and not otherwise.

The defence of statutory authority to an action for nuisance had been summarised by Lord Wilberforce in *Allen v Gulf Oil Refining Ltd* ([1981] AC 1001, 1011).

In the present case, Parliament had authorized the terminals and thereby granted immunity from their consequences provided that the GLC paid "all reasonable regard and care for the interests" of public navigation and for the interests of Tate & Lyle liable to suffer particular damage from any interference with the right of public navigation.

The GLC submitted that their only obligation had been to obtain the approval of the PLA. His Lordship would be reluctant to find that the 1962 Act had the effect of enabling the GLC negligently to inflict unnecessary damage on the public or on any individual provided that the PLA negligently or without negligence approved a design that caused that damage.

In his Lordship's opinion, section 17 of the 1962 Act relied on by the GLC, did not expressly or by implication confer immunity on them from an action based on public nuisance in respect of damage that was avoidable by "all reasonable care and regard for the interests of other persons". Nor did section 50, also relied on by them, relieve them of their duty to design the terminals with such reasonable care.

The GLC alternatively submitted that the effect of section 50 (3) (a) of the 1962 Act was to confer on them all the immunity enjoyed by a licensee authorized to construct works by the PLA under section 243 of the 1920 Act.

In his Lordship's opinion, section 50 (3) (a) was not apt to create or deem a licence under section 243. Moreover, reading section 50 as a whole, it did not appear to him either apt or intended to confer immunity on the GLC from actions based on public nuisance merely because the plan for the terminals required the approval of the PLA unless otherwise agreed.

His Lordship declined to construe section 50 so as to relieve the GLC from any elementary duty to cause no more harm than necessary.

Tate & Lyle's action against the PLA could only succeed if the PLA by their negligence bore some responsibility for the faulty design of the terminals. Their Lordships had not been referred to any fact or circumstances that should have alerted the PLA as to the possibility that the terminals might unnecessarily cause the unforeseen and disastrous amount of siltation that had taken place.

There was nothing that would have justified them in insisting on the design being submitted to further advice or subjected to tests to determine the possible effects of the terminals on siltation. There was no reason for them to suspect that the GLC's consulting engineers had not produced a design that would only result in the minimum and inevitable amount of siltation.

In his Lordship's view, they were not liable to Tate & Lyle. The approval of the plans had not continued or adopted or otherwise made the PLA liable for any nuisance created by the terminals. By approving the plans the PLA had not guaranteed that the terminals would not interfere with the public right of navigation, nor had they guaranteed that they would not interfere with it more than was necessary.

As to the measure of damages, to maintain the public right of navigation Tate & Lyle would have been bound to carry out some additional dredging in any event, and their damages were the cost of dredging that would have been avoided if the terminals had been designed to avoid siltation as much as possible. They were entitled to recover from the GLC £405,000, plus interest, representing three quarters of the additional dredging caused by the terminals.

The GLC submitted that Tate & Lyle could not recover the additional cost of dredging required to keep the raw sugar jetty operational. They had themselves interfered with the natural flow of the water of the Thames when they had dredged the channel and berth and were not entitled to complain of interference with the artificial flow that they had themselves created.

Alternatively, the dredging and raw sugar jetty licences had been granted after the approval by the PLA of the plans of the terminals. They were impliedly subject to the construction of the terminals in accordance with those plans and subject to any consequences flowing from the construction of those terminals.

Those arguments failed. The channel and the berth dredged for the purposes of the raw sugar jetty had been authorized works in the Thames which by statute the PLA had been entitled to sanction. The public right of navigation extended over the channel and berth once they had been dredged.

The interference caused by the terminals, on the other hand, had been an interference with the public right of navigation that had not been justified by the statute under which the GLC had erected the terminals. Tate & Lyle had suffered particular damage because vessels had been prevented from plying between the main shipping channel and the raw sugar jetty.

They were entitled to damages for the particular damage suffered by them as a result of the interference with the public right of navigation unnecessarily caused by the terminals.

The PLA had approved the plans of the terminals before they had granted the raw sugar jetty licences. But the terminals, so far as they had caused more siltation than was necessary, had created a public nuisance. The GLC could not escape the consequences of a public nuisance merely because it had been created before Tate & Lyle had suffered damage.

LORD DIPLOCK said that there were reasons special to the raw sugar jetty why he thought that the GLC were not liable to Tate & Lyle for the cost of the additional dredging there. Those reasons were based on the legal nature of the public right of navigation in the tidal waters of the Thames.

To succeed in a claim for particular damage caused to them by a public nuisance, Tate & Lyle must first establish that the GLC by constructing the terminals had created a public nuisance, that is, had done an act of which every member of the public wishing to exercise his public right of navigation on the Thames at the place where the additional siltation had occurred could complain and in respect of which the Attorney General, either *ex officio* or on the relation of such a member of the public, would be entitled to bring a civil action to restrain.

Dredging the bed of the river in the area of the head of the raw sugar jetty to a depth sufficient to enable vessels of the draught that it was intended to accommodate to have access from the main navigational channel to the jetty head and to moor there for the purpose of unloading raw sugar, whether such dredging was undertaken by the PLA or by someone licensed by the PLA, could not give rise to any public right for the maintenance of that additional depth.

Dredging licences were granted by the PLA for short periods only, and a member of the public wishing to exercise his public right of navigation over a particular part of the water of the Thames had no public right to continue to find at that place a depth of water greater than it would have been if no dredging had taken place there.

Nor did his Lordship think that particular damage arising from the choice of a person as to how he used his public, as distinguished from his proprietary, rights could in principle give rise to a civil cause of action in damages against the creator of the public nuisance.

Lord Keith, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge agreed with Lord Templeman.

Solicitors: Ingledew Brown Bennison & Garrett; Mr R A Lanham; Mr Brian Golds.

Divisional Court

No duplicity where acts constitute one event

Horrix v Malam

Before Lord Justice Goff and Mr Justice McNeill

[Judgment delivered March 24]

An information alleging an offence of driving without due care and attention contrary to section 3 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 was not bad for duplicity where the facts revealed two incidents separated by a ten-minute interval and two miles in distance, witnessed by two different police officers.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing an appeal by way of case stated by the appellant against his conviction by the Burnham Justices, Buckinghamshire, of driving without due care and attention contrary to section 3 of the Road Traffic Act 1972.

Mr Stuart Trimmer for the appellant; Mr Christopher Tyrer for the respondent.

LORD JUSTICE GOFF said that an information was preferred by the respondent, a chief inspector of police, against the appellant that on April 5, 1982 at Slough and Farnham Royal, he drove a motor vehicle on roads called the M4 motorway, Slough, Farnham Road, Slough, and Blackpond Road, Farnham Royal, without due care and attention, contrary to section 3 of the Road Traffic Act 1972.

Michael Warner, an off-duty constable of the Metropolitan Police, witnessed the appellant's motor car being driven on the M4 in an erratic manner with repeated swerves.

Mark Warner, a constable of the Thames Valley Police, witnessed the appellant driving erratically, at Farnham Road, and followed the appellant's car to Blackpond Lane, where it again swerved violently.

The first incident took place between 10.55pm and 11.15pm on April 5, 1982, and the second incident between 11.25pm and 11.30pm on the same date.

It was submitted for the appellant that the information was bad for duplicity.

The question to be answered was that put by the court in *R v Jones* ([1974] ICR 310) namely, did the single count charge more than one activity even though that activity might involve more than one act?

The justices in this case were entitled to take the view that the acts alleged constituted one, continuous, activity, taking into account the fact that the incidents took place only two miles apart, and within ten minutes of each other, and that in each case the appellant was seen to be swerving erratically.

The information was not bad for duplicity.

Mr Justice McNeill agreed.

Solicitors: Somers & Leyne, Ealing; Mr C S Hoad, Kidlington.

When found means perceived

Winzar v Chief Constable of Kent

Before Lord Justice Goff and Mr Justice McNeill

[Judgment delivered March 24]

A person was found drunk in a highway for the purposes of section 12 of the Licensing Act 1872 if he was on the highway and perceived to be drunk, notwithstanding that his presence there was momentary and not of his own volition.

The Queen Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing an appeal by the appellant by way of case stated against the dismissal by Judge Edie sitting with two justices at Canterbury Crown Court of his appeal against conviction and sentence imposed by Ramsgate Justices for an offence of being found drunk in a highway contrary to section 12 of the 1872 Act.

Mrs Patricia May for the appellant; Mr Andrew Goymer for the respondent.

LORD JUSTICE GOFF said that the appellant had been brought to Ramsgate General Hospital on a stretcher. The doctor who saw him formed the opinion that he was drunk and that he was fit to leave the hospital, and thereupon asked him to do so.

The appellant was seen slumped on a seat in the corridor, and the police were called. The police arrived and placed the appellant in a police car stationed on the hospital forecourt in Westcliff Road, whereupon he was taken to Ramsgate police station and charged with being found drunk in the highway called Westcliff Road.

It was submitted for the appellant that his momentary, and involuntary presence on the highway provided him with a defence to the charge. The case of *Sheahan v Piddington* ([1955] QSR 574) was persuasive authority to the contrary.

It was enough to show that the appellant had been present in the highway, was drunk and was perceived as such. The words "found drunk" meant "perceived to be drunk".

The fact that his presence there was not of his own volition and was momentary made no difference, since the background to the offence was that the section was intended to deal with persons who were in a state of drunkenness in a public place.

Mr Justice McNeill agreed.

Solicitors: Girling Wilson & Harvie, Ramsgate; Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Mr R. A. Crabb, Maidstone.

Chronology of family for the court

Goodbody (formerly Jupp) v Jupp

In allowing an appeal by a mother from an order committing the care of four children to the local authority, Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, sitting in the Court of Appeal on March 25 with Sir David Cairns, said that in family appeals it would be of great assistance in a case where detailed chronology had to be grasped by the court if, on opening the appeal, counsel was in a position to tender to the court a document setting out the detailed chronology.

Questions on guilty plea wrongly permitted

Regina v Weekes

Before Lord Justice Waller, Mr Justice Bristow and Mr Justice Stocker

[Judgment delivered March 24]

The Court of Appeal in allowing an appeal against conviction by Colin Llewellyn Weekes held that the judge erred in taking the view that he was entitled, as a matter of discretion, and irrespective of section 1(f) of the Criminal Evidence Act 1898, to permit the Crown to ask the appellant questions about three matters to which the appellant had previously pleaded guilty.

The appellant was before Wood Green Crown Court (Judge Clark and a jury) on two indictments. Having pleaded guilty to three counts, a fresh indictment containing 10 counts excluding the counts to which he had pleaded guilty was prepared.

During the trial of the consolidated indictment evidence was admitted before the jury about the three matters to which he had pleaded guilty. He was found guilty on eight of the 10 counts.

Mr Christopher Morris, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Raymond Sturgess for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW, giving the judgment of the court, said that the appellant said in chief that he had made the admissions because the police had intimidated him. Thereupon the Crown submitted that pursuant to section 1(f) of the Criminal Evidence Act 1898 the conduct of the defence was such as to involve imputations on the character of the prosecutor or prosecution witnesses and that accordingly the prosecution was entitled to ask the appellant questions tending to show that he had been convicted or charged with offences other than the offences with which he was then charged, namely, the three matters to which he had pleaded guilty.

The judge took the view that in the light of what had happened he was entitled, as a matter of discretion, and irrespective of section 1(f) of the 1898 Act, to allow the prosecution to ask questions about those three matters to which pleas of guilty had been given in order to show consistency on the part of the police officers, and the judge expressly admitted the question not upon the basis of the Act.

The judge was wrong to do so and however tiresome it might be, the only power which he had to allow questioning of the appellant on those matters was if the situation fell within section 1(f).

If the judge had addressed himself correctly to the problem he in all probability would have admitted the question on the ground that it was a plain attack upon the police, but that was not the ground on which the evidence was admitted.

In those circumstances there had been an error in the law in arriving at those convictions and they had to be quashed.

Solicitors: Metropolitan Police Solicitor.

Practicability is not a matter for justices

Deary v Mansion Hide Upholsteries Ltd

Before Lord Justice Goff and Mr Justice McNeill

[Judgment delivered March 24]

In hearing an information alleging a contravention of an improvement notice contrary to section 33(1)(g) of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974, the justices were not entitled to take into account whether or not it was reasonably practicable to comply with the requirements of the notice.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in allowing an appeal by way of case stated by the appellant, a health and safety inspector, against a decision of the Bury Justices who dismissed an information preferred against the respondent company alleging an offence contrary to section 33(1)(g) of the 1974 Act.

The 1974 Act provides, by section 33(1): "It is an offence for a person – (a) to fail to discharge a duty to which he is subject by virtue of sections 2 to 7; . . . (g) to contravene any requirement . . . imposed by an improvement notice . . .".

Mr Andrew Collins for the inspector; Mr Robert Crawford for the company.

MR JUSTICE McNEILL said that the company owned a factory in which polyurethane foam was stored.

The health and safety inspector served an improvement notice upon the company alleging a breach of section 2(1) of the Act and requiring that suitable storage for the foam be provided so as to obviate the risk of fire, to be complied with within a period of three months. The company did not apply for an extension of time within which to carry out the works, and did not exercise its right of appeal against the notice.

The works carried out were insufficient to ensure compliance with the terms of the notice, so that the company was prosecuted for a contravention of the notice under section 33(1)(g) of the Act.

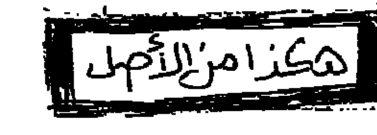
The justices found that the company had complied with the notice so far as reasonably practicable and dismissed the information. The justices, however, were not entitled to take into account whether or not it was reasonably practicable to comply with the requirements of the notice where non-compliance had been proved. That could only go towards mitigating the offence.

It was for an industrial tribunal to deal with the issue of reasonable practicability when it heard an appeal against a notice, since it had wide powers to vary the notice and to assess the practicability of proposed measures.

The justices had only to consider, under section 33(1)(g) whether or not the notice had been complied with. In this case it had not, so that the justices were not entitled to dismiss the information.

Lord Justice Goff agreed.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Gardner & Co, Manchester.



Educational, Careers and Re-training

HORIZONS

The Times guide to careers choice

Getting behind the counter

Beryl Dixon concludes a two-part series on opportunties in retailing

Retailing needs people who are able not only to lead and motivate a team, but also to maximise resources and adapt to change. Many companies are now recruiting applicants with O and A levels because they want trainees who can think and absorb knowledge quickly. But personal qualities, which do not come automatically with examination passes, are even more important.

The qualities required vary slightly according to the specialization chosen. Store management demands much more in the way of leadership than a position in a buying department, which calls for administrative ability. *Most retail* management jobs require social skills: young managers will soon be expected to supervise staff, many of whom will be older than they are.

One recruiter sums up the qualities needed as enthusiasm, capacity for hard work and self motivation. Another adds "commercial bent". Retailing is highly competitive, and anyone considering it as a career must thrive under pressure, and be interested in *making profits.*

Companies have programmes designed to train school leavers for management through periods of practical experience in different areas of retailing, and at different levels of responsibility. Practical experience always starts with selling, and anyone who thinks A levels will mean exemption from serving behind a counter or cash till will be in for a rude shock. Stores supplement practical training with courses, run sometimes by their training departments, sometimes by local colleges.

Most stores run a general scheme which is followed by all trainees, regardless *of their ambitions.* Periods are spent in different selling departments, deliberately chosen to provide a contrast between self-service and face-to-face selling. Trainees are also attached to non-selling departments such as personnel, credit and buying, thus getting to know about administrative procedures.

Their last period on the sales floor is spent manning a section under the supervision of the department manager. At the end of the training period most trainees aim for departmental management positions. Some may be selected for further training in buying, personnel or other head office functions.

In supermarkets trainees spend time on the sales floor, at the checkout and in the warehouse, with attachments to head or divisional office, to observe the work in distribution, accounts and buying. Some companies do have separate entry schemes for central buying and personnel but most prefer all managers to have completed the general training before specializing.

Chain stores follow a similar pattern. One has an 18-months scheme for all trainees. After that they opt for staff or store management and move on to a second training programme.

Length of training programmes in the large stores varies, often according to individual progress, but 18 months to two years is the average.

Some retail multiples have devised a programme which makes trainees assume responsibility for their own training. They are given a list of topics to be covered and a training diary to be completed. This is inspected at regular intervals, and individuals are expected to allocate the time required to each topic. Courses and appraisal sessions supplement the practical experience.

The above schemes are those applicable to 18-year-olds. Companies have different schemes for holders of degrees and diplomas, and you may wish to consider a retailing career after higher education. Students who have taken any subject are usually acceptable, but it is worth knowing that one or two colleges run business studies courses which incorporate options in retailing, while one has an option in fashion buying.

Beryl Dixon is auther of the present New Opportunity Press publication "Graduate Careers in Retailing".

Wanted: graduates with ideas

NEWSROUND

● The Manpower Services Commission is putting up £25,000 to search for 40 Scottish graduate entrepreneurs. The idea is to encourage entrepreneurial potential by offering professional help and advice, including a £5,000 training package for graduates with ideas for launching their own businesses. The scheme will be supervised by the Scottish Enterprise Foundation in conjunction with private companies.

If it succeeds at Scottish universities, it will be adopted in England at Durham, Manchester and Aston universities, as well as at Trent College and the London Business School. Graduates in engineering, science and business studies are expected to be the most likely to succeed, but all graduates with a commercially viable idea are eligible.

● A survey published last month reports that the number of vacancies for accountancy trainees has decreased in the last six months. The survey, compiled by Accountancy Personnel, Banking Personnel and other specialist recruitment divisions within the Career Care Group, states that graduates joining large firms of accountants can now expect salaries up to £5,000 a year in London; elsewhere the average was said to be around £4,400. Chartered accountancy was found to be an increasingly popular career choice, but statistics show that non-graduates will find it difficult to enter the profession.

The survey says newly qualified accountants continue to be well rewarded and sought-after if good, but that employers are much more discriminating in rewarding only proven expertise and offering promotion only to those who have the potential to become managers. Employment prospects in industry were found to be less buoyant and secure than they used to be and this meant that the traditional exodus from the profession had slowed down.

In the world of banking, the survey reports that despite the international debt crisis, 30 new banks established themselves in London in 1982, with recruitment of staff at all levels remaining buoyant. It continues to be a well paid profession with £1 a day luncheon vouchers, non-contributory pension, personal and season ticket loans, and annual bonuses of up to 15 per cent as a matter of course.

● Women with a flair for management are being encouraged to apply for a limited number of scholarships being offered by the Management College at Henley-on-Thames. It is part of a move by Henley to attract more women on to their courses. Currently only about 15 per cent of students on the post-graduate MBA are female and it is suspected that employers are reluctant to sponsor junior women managers on to the £8,000-plus course.

The MBA is an 18-month sandwich type course for graduates, or *professionally qualified* people with three or four years of work experience. It is divided between college tuition and industrially-based projects and the aim is to produce the next generation of high-calibre managers. Women who are interested in applying for a scholarship should contact Dr David Birchall, Director of Graduate Studies, The Management College, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 3AU (Tel: 04916 6454).

University Appointments

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BUT be not thou far from me, O LORD: O my strength, haste thee to help me.

BIRTHS

HIGBEE.—On March 16th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Janet and Nigel a son, William.

RADCLIFFE – On March 23rd at Queen Charlotte's, Hammersmith to Bernadette & Edward – a son Squire Timothy George a Brother for Claire-Louise.

GOLDEN WEDDING

HODSON-HONEY. –On 28th March 1933, at All Saints Church, Brisbane, Henry Vincent (Harry) Hodson to Margaret Elizabeth Honey.

BIRTHDAYS

TO JENNIFER BRIDGET lots of love on your 1st Birthday.

DEATHS

BESSE.– Madeleine, on January 8, of Paris and Hermes. Very tragically. Formerly at OCDE, letters from colleagues appreciated, Creswell, 36 Clements Rd, Chorleywood, Herts, England.

COLWELL. Sidney Douglas OBE, BA, LLB, on 24th March, loving and dearly loved husband of Lily (formerly with Shell Mex and BP Ltd). Deeply mourned by family and a large circle of dear friends. Cremation at Golders Green, Hoop Lane, NW11, on Thursday, March 31st at 2.30 pm. (West Chapel), family flowers only, donations if desired to Regional Neurosurgical Unit, Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, NW3.

JANSZ – On 23rd March, in a York nursing home, Barbara Joan dearly beloved wife of Prebendary B. E. T. Jansz. Service at York Minster 12.15 on Wednesday, 30th March, followed by cremation. No flowers please. Donations if desired to Purey Cust Nursing Home, York.

MITCHELL.– On March 22 at Ronkswood Hospital, Worcester, James Lovell, aged 39, younger brother of Alys and Jonathan. Cremation at Worcester Crematorium 2pm. Thursday March 31. No flowers please. Donations if desired to British Heart Foundation.

PHILLIPS– Anne Louise. On March 24th peacefully at home in London. Deeply mourned by her sisters Evelyn and Lily and brother-in-law Harry. Funeral at Lambeth Crematorium, Wednesday 30th March, 3pm.

PHILLIPS MARGARET – on 23 March at Freeland House, Oxford aged 89 after a full and active life greatly respected former director of Trust Houses. Devoted sister Aunt and great Aunt generous in concern and hospitality funeral 12.00 noon Wednesday 30 March at Oxford Crematorium.

POLLOCK.–On March 24th peacefully in Highfield Nursing Home, Saffron Walden, Charles Harington, D.S.C., Cmdr R.N. (Ret'd) aged 76, late of Hill Green, Clavering, father of Ann Wallace. Funeral service at Clavering Parish Church, Wednesday 30th March at 2.30 pm. Family flowers only to Messrs. Peasgood, 62 Gold Street, Saffron Walden. Donations if desired to King George's Fund for Sailors or Clavering Church Restoration Fund.

PRITT. – After many years residence in Belgium, on 24th March at St Andrews Hospital, Northampton, peacefully, after a short illness, Kathleen Margery (Hazel), wife of the late Geoffrey Murdoch Pritt, much loved mother of Kitty, Kiki and Mary and devoted sister to Jack. Cremation at the county's crematorium, Milton, Northampton, Tuesday, 29th March, 1.30 pm. Enquiries to Ann Bonhan and son, Telephone Northampton 34368.

ROSS – Taylor – on 23rd March, 1983 suddenly at home, Walter, beloved husband of Vera and dear father of Celia, Ross and James. Funeral, Christ Church, Crookham, Hants at 10.30 am, Wednesday March 30th. Private cremation afterwards, family flowers only.

RUSSELL – Mrs Elizabeth, suddenly at her home in Botley, Oxford, on 24th March, 83, beloved wife of the late Dr Lewis Eric Russell and mother of Helen, Carol and John. We pray that our parents will be reunited in Christ.

SZAHIN-SAUNDERS. On 24th March suddenly in hospital in Highgate. Peter beloved husband of Joan.

WARREN PEARL. On March 24th, 1983 peacefully in hospital after a long illness so courageously borne. – Amy Susan (Roddie) beloved sister of Audrey & Perkie (Warren) and dearly loved aunt and great aunt. Funeral service at St Columba's, Church of Scotland, Pont St, SW1 on Thursday, March 31st at 11am, followed by private cremation, flowers or, if preferred donations to The American Aid Society and all enquiries to Harrods Funeral Service, 49 Marloes Rd, W8. Tel. 937 0372.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

FLEMING, MARSTON GREIG. A memorial service for Professor M. G. Fleming B.Sc., Ph.D., F.Eng., F.I.M.M., will be held at All Souls Church, Langham Place, London W1, at 3.00 p.m. on Tuesday, 29 March, 1983.

GRAY.–A memorial service for Ian Gray, Managing Director and Chief Executive of the Welsh Development Agency, will be held at Llandaff Cathedral on Friday April 8th at 3.00pm.

WIGHTMAN – A service of thanksgiving for the life of Gerald Wightman will be held today at St Lawrence Jewry next Guildhall, London EC2, at noon.

IN MEMORIAM (WAR)

FLETCHER, In proud memory of our beloved brother, Geoffrey Fletcher, Captain 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, killed in action in Tunisia, 27th March, 1943, on the 40th anniversary of his death.

IN MEMORIAM

COLE. Lucia (nee March), 28-3-82. It was a privilege to have known her. Family and friends.

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ANY MEMBER of the families of Fabian Leith, or John Priestley Greenwood please contact D. Cliff, Box 88, Westport, Ontario, Canda. K0G 1X0

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INSPECTOR'S INVESTIGATION

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Regulation 10 (1) of the Civil Aviation (Investigation of Accidents) Regulations, 1969, that an Inspector's Investigation under the said Regulation is taking place into the circumstances and causes of the accident that occurred on 11 March, 1983 at Sea 100 miles north east of Aberdeen to Sikorsky S-61 G-ASNL registered in the name of British Airways Helicopters.

Any persons who desire to make representations as to the circumstances or causes of the accident should do so in writing to the Chief Inspector of Accidents, Accidents Investigation Branch, Department of Trade, Bramshot, Fleet, Aldershot, Hants GU13 8RX within 14 days of the date of this notice and should quote the reference EW/C815/01.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity: Frederick Cleeves Fund
Patternmaker Company City of London

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 313991-A1-L2) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

EX-SERVICE FELLOWSHIP CENRES In accordance with Rule 4 (a) of the Constitution of the Ex-Service Fellowship Centres notice is hereby given that the ANUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Council Chamber of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, by kind permission of the Governor, on Tuesday 26th April 1983 at 3 pm. The President of the Fellowship General Sir Antony Read GCB DSO MC will take the chair.

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FLAT SHARING

ELDERLY but mobile old lady seeks accommodation in Central London. Willing to share house, but must be self-contained. 1 bed, bed/sit, K & B, preferably unfurnished. Box No 0437H The Times.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, SW7. Lux pied a terre, single bed, own shower/wc, use of bathroom, daily. Suit cat loving female. £45 pw incl. Day 387 5676, eves 584 1915.

PRINCE OF WALES DRIVE – Prof male/female. Own room. Large flat. £116 pcm exc. Ring 720 1516 after 6pm.

NEVERN SQ, S.W.5. Own room in comfortable modern balcony flat, use of K and B, garden suit professional lady 30+ £150 p.c.m. incl. 370 5810.

W4. Prof person offered sunny room in lawyer's quiet, comfortable CH house: £120 pcm. exc. – Tel 995 6813.

CLAPHAM COMMON. Prof m/f non-smoker, own room, lux hse. £130 pcm excl. 623 2594 (day). 228 7972 (eves).

GARRATT LANE, SW17. Own room in house. £25 pw exclusive. Non-smoker prof. 870 5181 ext 32 (day). 946 9743 (eves).

ISLINGTON. – Large studio room, own bath and WC. Private roof patio, suit 2 girls. £35 pw each incl. Tel: 359 2754.

FACING BARNES COMMON, quiet non-smoker grad/prof. male, own attractive room. Share K & B. £25 pw. 01-876 4922.

FULHAM. Large bedroom with own bathroom, available for girl in very comfortable house. £55 pw incl. Tel: 01-731 1733.

STREATHAM – 16 minutes Victoria/London Bridge, professional man to share superb comfortable house £150pcm. 670 7706.

NW8. From 7-5-83, 2nd male, non smoker, 20's, o/r in CH flat. £141 pm incl. + return dep. 624 5764 after 6.30 pm.

NW5. Attractive spacious double room. Suit couple. £126 pcm or single person. £145 pcm. 482 0089.

SW5 – Share lux flat own dble bedrm, bathrm en suite. £50 pw exc. M/F. 370 4796.

WANDSWORTH COMMON Female, own room, C.H. flat overlooking common. £27 excl. Tel 673 8241.

SW6. Prof. Man, non-smoker, to share large mixed house, O/R. £102 pcm. excl. Tel. 736 8767.

ISLINGTON luxury bedsit, own bathroom, cons. beautiful family house. £175 pcm incl. 278 4856.

OVINGTON SQ, SW3. Prof person O/R & bathroom S/C flat £49 pw. Tel: 581 8141 (day) 584 7210 (eves).

FLAT SHARING

ISLINGTON.– Prof F, non-smoker 23+ to share house, O/R, 8 mins Tube. £27 pw. Tel: 607 3232 (eves).

SW6. Near Parsons Green tube. Girl to share mixed flat. Own room. CH. £36pw inc. 736 4841 after 6pm.

SW1 – Own room in shared Belgravia Mews House. All mod cons. £45pw excl. Phone: 629 8961 day.

YOUNG LADY to share flat 1 other, large single room. W8. Tel: 01-938 1402.

W1 Quiet Georgian house, beautiful rm. £60 pw. 01-935 6064.

S.W.4. Girl share flat, own room. £30 p.w. incl. Tel: 236 8891 ext 38 (day).

PIED-A-TERRE in Parsons Green, Mid week. See Rentals:

FULHAM – Bed sit in family house. Non smoker. £25pw. Tel: 731 6102.

N22. 2nd person to share flat. £95 pcm excl. Linda 4343121 (9.30-5.30).

FLATMATES, 313 Brompton Rd selective sharing. 589 5491.

SW18 Girl to share bedroom in flat. £130pcm. Tel: 373-1604 after 6pm.

BOUNDS GREEN, N11. Nr tube and BR. M/F 26+ own room. £130 pcm incl. Avail 6 mths. 881 1187 (eves).

CINEMAS

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). JON VOIGHT in TABLE FOR FIVE (PG) Sep progs Doors open 1.00, 4.20, 7.45. TABLE FOR FIVE at 2.05, 5.25, 8.50. Advance booking on last complete perf only by post or at Box Office Access and Barclaycard accepted 24hrs in advance.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH W2 (723 2011/2). Richard Attenborough's film GANDHI (PG) in 70mm Sep perfs every day. Doors 1.45, 6.45. Mon-Fri eve perf and all weekend perfs bookable at Box Office. (Open every day 1.00am-8.00pm) or by post. Reduced prices for children.

SCREEN ON THE HILL 435 3366 (Belsize Park Tube) Fassbinder's Last Masterpiece, VERONIKA VOSS (15) 2.20, 4.35, 7.00, 9.00 ring 435 9787 after 3pm for bookings.

WARNER 2 LEIC. SQ. (439 0791) Richard Attenborough's film GANDHI (PG) in 70mm & Dolby. Doors 2.00, 6.45 p.m.; 7.15 perfs and all weekend perfs bookable at box office (open 11-7 weekdays and 1.30-7 Suns) or by post.

EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly. Open 10-6 daily. Reduced rates for students, OAP's registered unemployed and on Sunday mornings. The Chambure Crucifix, until 4th April including Good Friday and Easter Sunday. Adm. £1. Allan Gwynne Jones, R.A., until 4th April. Adm. £1.20.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL Ballroom floor until April 10. Gerald Scarfe. An exhibition of drawings, sculpture, newly created and existing, and film design work presented by the Greater London Council. Open from 10am-10.30pm weekdays, and 10am-10pm Sundays.

ART GALLERIES

ANTHONY d' OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St, W1. Spencer Gore Paintings. Ends March 30th.

BRITISH LIBRARY, Gt Russell St, WC1. The Mirror of the World: antiquarian maps. Until 31 Dec. Virgil: the 2,000th anniversary Until 4 April. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns 2.30-6. Adm free. Closed 1 April.

BRITISH PRINTS 1890-1939 From W Nicholson to Surrealism SICKERT-JOHN-CAMDEN TOWN-VORTICISM FIRST WAR-NASH-SUTHERLAND etc. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.00 Sat 10.30-1.00 WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY 7 Royal Arcade, Albemarle St, W1

BROWSE & DARBY 19 Cork St, W.1 01-734 7984 FRENCH & BRITISH Paintings, Drawings & Sculpture.

FINE ART SOCIETY, 148 New Bond St., W1. 01-629 5116 Richard Eurich at 80.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council), South Bank, London SE1. LANDSCAPE IN BRITAIN 1850-1950, until 17 April. Mon-Thurs 10-8, Fri & Sat 10-6, Sun 12-6. Adm £1.60, all day Mon and Tues-Thurs 6-8 pm 80p, closed Good Friday, 1 April, open Easter Monday, 4 April

LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton St., W1. 01-493 1572 3. Contemporary paintings on view Mon-Fri 10-5 and Sats 10-12.45

LEINSTER FINE ART, 9 Hereford Rd, London W2. 01-229 9985. FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY CHOICE. A tribute to Edward Lucie-Smith. Selected Paintings – Drawings – Prints – Sculpture, by 40 contemporary artists until 30 April. Mon to Fri 10-6, Sats 11-3

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, WC2. ACQUISITION IN FOCUS: Samson & Delilah by Rubens, until 20th March. IMPRESSIONIST PAINTINGS FROM THE COURTAULD. Until 27 March. Wkdys 10-6, Suns 2-6. ADM FREE. Recorded information 01-839 3526

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, St Martin's Place, London WC2. MAX WALL BY MAGGI HAMBLING Until 15 May. Mon-Fri 10-5; Sat 10-5, Sun 2-6. Adm Free. Closed 1 April.

NOORTMAN & BROD 8 Bury Street, St James's, SW1. 01 839 2606. "Autour des Impressionnistes" Exhibition of Barbizon and pre-Impressionist Paintings. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30 until 22nd April.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, SW1. PAULE VEZELAY until 22 May. DOCUMENTS (Print Gallery), Until June. Adm free. Wkdys 10-5.50 Suns 2-5.50. Recorded information 01-821 7128.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. Henry Cole Wing open (Prints, Drawings, Paintings, Photographs). Show business: Images from the Theatre Museum. Until 17 April. Adm. free. Wkdys 10.00-5.50. Closed Fridays. Recorded information. 01-581 4894.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, E1. 377 0107 tube Aldgate East to 10 April WHITECHAPEL OPEN EXHIBITION Sun – Fri 11 – 5.50, cl. Sat. & 1 – 4 April Free.

EASTER

DEADLINES

copy alteration and cancellation deadline will be:–

ISSUE OF	*DEADLINE*
Fri. April 1st	NO PAPERS
Sat. April 2nd	2 p.m. Wed. March 30th
Mon. April 4th	2 p.m. Thur. March 31st
Tues. April 5th	2 p.m. Thur. March 31st
Wed. April 6th	2 p.m. Thur. March 31st

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هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News, headlines, sport, weather and traffic details. Available to viewers without a teletext set.

6.30 Breakfast Time, with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45, 7.00 tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; holiday advice between 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; good food and cooking guide between 8.45 and 9.00.

9.20 The Wombles, narrated by Bernard Cribbins (r) 9.25 Jackanory Joanna David reads part one of By the Shores of Silver Lake (r) 9.40 Cartoon: Dinkey Dog in Rockhead Hound and There's a Crowd 10.00 Why Don't You...? Ideas for children at a loose end 10.25 Play Chess! With Bill Hartston (r) 10.35 Cartoon: Little Cheeser and Goldilocks and the Three Bears 10.55 Film: Goin' Coconuts (1978) starring Donny and Marie Osmond. Extremely light escapade that is mainly a vehicle for the singing siblings.

12.30 News After Noon With Richard Whitmore and Heather Payton. Weather prospects from Jim Bacon 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One 1.45 Chigley. For the very young (r) 2.00 Film: Just an Old Sweet Song (1976) starring Cicely Tyson and Robert Hooks. Sentimental story about a black family from Detroit on holiday in the deep south. Directed by Robert Ellis Miller.

3.15 Cartoon: Tom and Jerry 3.25 See Hear! Magazine programme for the hearing impaired (shown yesterday) 3.53 Regional news (not London) 3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC2 4.20 Cartoon: The Czechoslovak-made Top Hat Rabbits 4.25 Think! This Way. Education made easy with Johnny Ball 4.40 Grandad, starring Clive Dunn (r) 5.05 John Craven's Newsround 5.10 Blue Peter. It's birthday time for five year old Goldie.

5.40 News with Moira Stuart 6.00 South East at Six.

6.25 Nationwide

6.50 Rolf Harris's Cartoon Time.

7.20 Matt Houston. The millionaire private detective investigates the kidnapping of the ailing son of a Middle Eastern potentate. The boy was taken in mid-air from a private jet.

8.10 Panorama presented by Richard Lindley and Fred Perry. Invisible Earnings: an investigation into Lloyds of London including an exclusive interview with suspended underwriter, Ian Posgate.

9.00 News with Frances Coverdale.

9.25 Film: The French Connection (1971) starring Gene Hackman. The story of an unconventional New York policeman dedicated to destroying a drug-smuggling ring operating between Marseilles and New York. Directed by William Friedkin.

11.05 Film 83 presented Barry Norman. Reviews of the latest films including Dudley Moore's Lovesick in which he plays a psychiatrist who falls in love with his patient and 48 Hours, about a criminal who is released from prison in order that he can provide evidence to convict the rest of his gang. There is also a location interview with John Gielgud and Ralph Richardson.

11.33 News headlines.

11.35 Micros in the Classroom. Is the micro a help in dealing with the mass of data in a classroom? (r).

12.00 Weather.

TV-am

6.00 DAYBREAK with Gavin Scott followed at 6.30 by GOOD MORNING BRITAIN presented by Angela Rippon and Anna Ford. News at 6.30, 6.20, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; city news at 6.15; review of the morning papers at 6.30; sport 6.40; pop video 6.50; television reviewed and previewed at 7.50; guest celebrity Yehudi Menuhin at 8.20; soap opera at 8.55; good eating at 9.05; Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Sesame Street Learning with the Muppets 10.30 Science International. Michael Bentine with the first in a new series that investigates scientific research. 10.35 Survival: The Last Round Up. Capturing Asian elephants (r). 11.30 Film Fun. Derek Griffiths and the history of Hollywood cartoons (r).

12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with L for Ladybird. 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Rag Doll and the King. 12.30 Work Out. The final programme in the series and a doctor gives young people advice on social diseases.

1.00 News with Martyn Lewis. 1.20 Thames news with Robin Houston. 1.30 The Disappearing Act. A programme that looks at the pros and cons of the Wildlife and Countryside Act designed to save Britain's remaining wildernesses.

2.00 Film: Nellie Melba (1953) starring Patrice Munsel. A biography of the Australian rancher's daughter who became a great operatic soprano. Directed by Lewis Milestone.

4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 The Moomins, narrated by Richard Murdoch. 4.20 Spiderwoman. The indestructible arachnid meets the Kongo Spider. 4.45 Challenge: Dawn and the Big Cats. With Dawn Simmonds, the daughter of a zoo owner. 5.15 Keep it in the Family. (r).

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news

6.25 Help! presented by Ann Shearer. This week the topic is integration in Education – the handicapped child and school.

6.35 Crossroads. Oliver Banks receives some worrying news about Sid Hooper from Sharon Metcalfe.

7.00 Village Earth. Two Mexicans, Eduardo Llerenas and Enrique de Arellano, travel the remote villages of their country recording the fast disappearing music culture.

7.30 Coronation Street. Fred Gee boasts about his romantic conquest but a customer at the Rovers' discredits his story.

8.00 Brass. Part six of the hilarious spoof series parodying nearly every drama ever seen on television.

8.30 World in Action. Labour After Darlington. Michael Foot responds to the Darlington voters' opinion of the Party.

9.00 Quincy. The pathologist is asked to X-ray a mummy in a Los Angeles museum in order to find out if there are any jewels hidden inside.

10.00 News

10.30 Hill Street Blues. Police chief Daniels has the police precinct turned upside down in his search for the governor's missing pet dog.

11.30 Film: Grip of the Strangler* (1958) starring Boris Karloff. Novelist James Rankin investigates the story of a man hanged 20 years before. Directed by Robert Day.

12.50 In His Image? Frances Donnelly illustrates how Jesus's experience in Holy Week is reflected in our lives today.

Geoffrey Hinsliff as George (Fairchild: ITV 8.00pm)

CHOICE

● Horizon has taken the opportunity presented by President Reagan's speech last week about the need to develop a laser-based protective umbrella, to repeat RACE TO RUIN (BBC 2 9.40pm) a programme about the potential of beam-weapons first shown 18 months ago. Time has not dated the programme and, except for an updated introduction and ending, the documentary is unchanged. As long ago as 1976 there were vociferous advocates for this Star Wars weaponry and none more so than General George Keegan, former head of United States Air Force Intelligence. At one time, he was considered to be eccentric but now his ideas have the backing of the President, if not those outside the Administration. Race to Ruin interviews both Russian and American scientists and traces the race between the superpowers to rule space. What the programme underlines is that it is going to be a very long time, and at an astronomical cost before either of them can produce any remotely reliable laser weapons.

● Bobby Robson, the England football team manager is the subject of THE FIRST NINETY MINUTES (Channel 4 8.00pm), a frank documentary covering his final weeks as manager of Ipswich Town. The programme's fly-on-the-wall format covers pre-match pep talks, commiserations and recriminations following defeat, jubilation in victory and Robson's method of motivating a team. The programme also underlines the stresses and strains that any football manager – successful or otherwise – undergoes to satisfy the club's fans. A lost match has a demoralizing effect not only on the club but the town itself – something that has caused the downfall of many men less talented than Mr Robson.

● The award-winning, nightly, arts programme KALEIDOSCOPE (Radio 4 9.15pm) celebrates its tenth anniversary with a review of its first decade. At first arts had to share equal billing with sciences giving rise to such topics as aggresive anemones, Yuri Geller, and painless dentistry on the same programme as theatre, concert and exhibition reviews. Dropping the science side was the first major innovation. How has the format developed since those early days? Paul Vaughan talks to past presenters and contributors.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Problems of Pollution 6.30 Home: Castle or Cage? 6.55 Maths: Classifying Cubics 7.20 Farming: Organic or Intensive? 7.45 A Question of Control 8.10 Closedown.

10.50 Play School Play Ideas Carol Chell with the last in the series that explores Play School themes.

11.00 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Floella Benjamin and Ben Thomas. The story is Kate's Upside-down Day.

11.25 Maths Help for O-level students. Lesson 10: Matrices II 11.40 Closedown.

5.10 Ezra Pound. An Open University production in which Alasdair Clayre and Basil Bunting discuss Pound's place in contemporary poetry.

5.40 Manhunt of Mystery Island*. Part 13 and Clair and Lance are sent hurtling to disaster,

5.55 Pop Carnival. Highlights of an open-air concert in Sefton Park, Liverpool, featuring Bow Wow Wow. Introduced by Steve Blacknell.

6.30 The BBC 2 Film Competition. The second drama heat. The judging panel consists of Carl Foreman, Verity Lambert and Alan Parker.

7.15 News summary with subtitles.

7.20 100 Great Sporting Moments. The Iberia Airlines Trophy – a saloon car race held at Crystal Palace in 1971.

7.35 Grand Prix. Highlights of the U.S. Grand Prix West held yesterday in Long Beach, California. The commentators are Murray Walker and James Hunt.

8.10 Pot Black 83. The first semi-final. Steve Davis meets fellow Londoner, Jimmy White in a two-frame match in which points aggregate prevail if the two contestants win one frame each. Introduced by Alan Weeks with commentary by Ted Lowe.

8.45 My Cousin Rachel. The final part of the adaption of Daphne du Maurier's novel. Rachel is acutely embarrassed by Philip's announcement that they are to marry and the following day he is struck down by a mystery illness. Starring Geraldine Chaplin as Rachel and Christopher Guard her cousin Philip.

9.40 Horizon: The Race to Ruin. A repeat of the programme about laser weapons, first shown in November 1981.

10.30 Bread or Blood. The final part of the story adapted from W. H. Hudson's A Shepherd's Life. The uprising grows apace and Isaac reluctantly finds himself inexorably drawn into it. Starring Malcolm Storry as Isaac Bawcombe (r).

11.00 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the stories that made today's headlines. Presented by John Tusa, Peter Snow and Donald MacCormick

11.50 Open University: Inorganic Chemistry: Crystals 12.15 Telecommunications: Transmission Lines.

12.45 Closedown.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Cartoon Alphabet Tim Brooke-Taylor reaches W and features the old favourite Woody the Woodpecker.

5.15 Preview 4 Paul Cole with a preview of the best programmes to be seen on this channel during the coming week.

5.30 The Practical Book Review presented by Pat Fairon. Books on Home Entertainment are assessed in this final programme in the series. The celebrity guinea pigs are the husband and wife team of Chloe Ashcroft and David Hargreaves with the expert analysis coming from writer and broadcaster, Gyles Brandreth and Harry Shier, arts training officer running the 'Play Train' project at the National Playing Fields Resource Centre.

6.00 I Love Lucy* While on a cycling holiday, travelling from Genoa to Nice, Lucy, her husband and their two friends Ethel and Fred, spend a night in a barn. When they reach the border someone has mislaid their passport. Guess who?

6.30 Be Your Own Boss presented by Henry Cooper. The second programme in the series designed to give advice to those thinking of setting-up a business on their own. This evening tips are given on choosing the right premises and raising capital.

7.00 Channel Four News with headlines at 7.30 and city news at 7.40.

7.50 Comment on today's soap box is leading Liberal and member of the National Committee for Electoral Reform, Richard Holme.

8.00 The First 90 Minutes. A documentary about Bobby Robson the England football manager filmed during his final season with Ipswich.

9.00 Gunston's Australia. The incompetent Australian reporter this week burrows underground to interview a mother ant; unsuccessfully tries to attend the opening of Parliament; performs his version of 'Grease'; and joins a rodeo.

9.30 Stand Your Ground. The penultimate programme in the series and Kaleghi Quinn teaches her class how to fall safely. Ms Quinn also teaches five-year olds the rudiments of self-protection.

10.00 Whatever You Didn't Get. Highlights from live performances of bands appearing at the Brixton club, Ace. This week they include Flying Pickets, Undertones and the Thompson Twins.

11.00 Film: Writing on the Wall (1982). Londonderry in 1981 and a soldier has been shot dead. Leading the investigation is the head of the anti-terrorist squad, Inspector Bond. In this film, acted by amateurs, the Catholics are played by Protestants and vice versa. The director is Armand Gatti.

1.10 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing

6.10 Farming Week. 6.25 Shipping Forecast

6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.0, 8.0 Today's News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines, 7.45 Thought for the Day

8.35 The Week on 4

8.43 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound Archives, 8.57 Weather; Travel

9.00 News

9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker (†)

10.00 News

10.02 Money Box presented by Louise Botting. A guide to what's happening in the field of personal savings, tax, mortgages, insurance, social security and the financial problems of everyday life.

10.30 New Wine in Old Bottles (new series) The contemporary relevance of timeless sites in the Holy Land

10.45 Daily Service (†)

11.00 News; Travel

11.03 Down Your Way visits Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire

11.48 Poetry Please! Listeners requests (†)

12.00 News

12.02 You and Yours from the National Consumer Congress. Jenni Mills discusses with members of the conference, among other things, the future of the railway system and how we can have more say in the way nationalised industries are run.

12.27 Just a Minute (†)

12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News

1.00 The World at One, News

1.40 The Archers, 1.55 Shipping Forecast

2.00 News

2.02 Woman's Hour introduced by Sue MacGregor. Among the items is John Fitzmaurice Mills with the second of his painting master class

3.00 News

3.02 Afternoon Theatre 'Matters of Felony' by Denys Hawthorne (†)

4.30 Just the Job

4.40 Story Time: 'A Russian Childhood' by Sofya Kovalevskaya (5)

5.00 PM: News magazine, 5.50 Shipping Forecast, 5.55 Weather; Programme News

6.00 The Six O'Clock News: Financial Report

6.30 I'm Sorry, I Haven't a Clue (†)

7.00 News

7.05 The Archers

7.20 Start the Week with Richard Baker (†)

8.00 The Monday Play 'Her Name Was Milena' by Sam Jacobs, based on 'Kafkas Freundin Milena' by Margarete Buber-Neumann (†)

9.15 Kaleidoscope Ten Years On . . .

10.00 The World Tonight: News

10.30 Science Now. Human Memory. Earlier this year leading experimental psychologists met at the Royal Society in London to discuss recent research into our still mysterious power of retention and reminiscence. Peter Evans recalls the occasion

11.00 A Book At Bedtime 'The Rover' by Joseph Conrad, in ten parts (6)

11.15 The Financial World Tonight

11.30 Today in Parliament

12.00 News; Weather

12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast ENGLAND VHF with as above except: 6.25am-6.30 Weather; Travel 1.55pm-2.0 Listening Corner 5.50-5.55pm (continued) 11.0 Study on 4: Get By in Portuguese 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 Education: Assessing the Assessors 11.50 Behaviour Modification.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.

7.00 News.

7.05 Morning Concert. Albinoni, Poulenc, Mozart; records.†

9.00 News.

9.05 This Week's Composer. Sibelius; records.†

10.00 Chopin. Piano recital.†

10.50 English Concertos. Handel, Geminiani, Avison.†

11.30 Irina Arkhipova. Song recital: Tchaikovsky, Georgi Sviridov.†

12.05 Orchestral Showpieces from Cleveland. Respighi, Hindemith and Ravel, played by the Cleveland Orchestra.†

1.00 News.

1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert. Schubert, Brahms.†

2.00 Matinee Musicale. Goldmark, Robert Farnon, Bizet, Glazunov, Trevor Roberts, Svendsen.†

3.00 New Records. Thomas, Faure, Brahms, Strauss.†

4.55 News.

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†

6.30 William Henry Harris. Choral and Organ music.†

7.15 Stravinsky and David Matthews. Concert.†

8.30 Ravel. Piano recital.†

9.00 Machines With Minds. Last of five programmes on artificial intelligence.

9.45 Songs by Haydn, Enesco and Roussel.†

10.45 Jazz in Britain. Brian Gooding's GLS + 2†

11.15 News.

VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY 6.15am Control of Education. 6.35-6.55 Renaissance Portraiture. 11.20pm Reading in Bottom Gear. 11.40-12.00 Radio as Environment.

Radio 2

5.0 Ray Moore†. 7.30 Terry Wogan†. 10.0 Jimmy Young†. 12.0 Music While You Work†. 12.30 Judith Chalmers†. 2.30 Ed Stewart† including 3.2 Sports Desk†. 4.0 David Hamilton† including 4.2, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.0 Steve Jones† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 The National Rehearsal Band Competition†. 8.30 Humphrey Lyttelton† with The Best of Jazz. 9.30 Star Sound† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Monday Movie Quiz. 10.30 Stuart Hall (Stereo from midnight). 1.0 Terry Wogan with Two's Best. 2.0-5.0 Patrick Lunt† introduces You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

6.0 Mike Smith with The Early Show. 7.0 Mike Read. 9.0 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 7.0 What Next?. 8.0 David Jensen. 10.0 John Peel†. 12.0 midnight Close. 5.0am with Radio 2. 10.0pm With Radio 1. 12.0-5.0am with Radio 2.

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary. 7.30 My Word! 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Waveguide 9.25 Good Books. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Staying On. 10.30 Album Time. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Jazz Workshop. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 Talking about Music. 2.15 Maritime England. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Musician at Large. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 My Word! 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Short Story. 9.30 Musician at Large. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Priestland's Progress. 1.00 Waveguide. 1.10 Paperback Choice. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary 1.45 Lassus – The Prince of Music 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network U K. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Voices to Remember 5.45 The World Today. All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

WALES 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 New of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 12.00 News and weather. SCOTLAND 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.30-12.05am Cearcall. 12.05 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.20 Star Brass. 12.00 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00pm-6.25 Regional News Magazines. 6.50-7.20 East – Sheridan Morley Meets . . . Neil Innes. Midlands – Day Out (Dudley). North – Bubbling Under. North East – North Country (Appleby Castle). North West – Yes. South – King's Country. South West – Country Scene. West – RPM. 12.05 am Close.

S4C

Starts 2.20pm Cei Cocos. 2.35 Interlude. 3.05 Irish Angle. 3.30 Face the Press. 3.55 Gastank. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Rhwcedabaw. 5.30 I Love Lucy. 6.00 Avengers. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Ser. 8.00 Be Nesa? 8.30 Y Byd Ar Bedwar. 9.10 Film: Five Star Final (Edward G. Robinson) Editor's promotion campaign backfires. 10.35 British Hunter Trials. 11.30 Jazz on Four. 12.25am Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 10.30am Cartoon. 10.40 Paint Along With Nancy. 11.05 Sport Billy. 11.30-12.00 Film Fun. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Bygones. 2.00-4.00 Film: Donovan's Reef (John Wayne) Consternation when classy girl plans to visit her ordinary dad in the South Seas. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Spice of Life. 10.30 Full Life: Lord Carrington. 11.00 Showcase. 11.15 Gangster Chronicles. 12.15am Company, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † STEREO. ★BLACK AND WHITE. (r) REPEAT.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 10.30 am-12.00 Film: Top Secret. 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Clegg's People. 2.00-4.00 Film: Barefoot in the Park (Robert Redford, Jane Fonda). Paul Simon comedy about New York newlyweds. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crime Desk. 10.30 Late Call. 10.35 Film: Return of Count Yorga. Vampire let loose in an orphanage. 12.15 am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 10.30 am Wattoo Wattoo. 10.40 Stingray. 11.05-11.30 Spread Your Wings. 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Best of Weir. 2.00-4.00 Film: Morgan – A Suitable Case for Treatment* (Vanessa Redgrave) Fantasy about artist who loses his wife, and his mind. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Benson. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Sentence to Live. 12.35 am Props of the Passion. Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 10.30 am-11.30 Laurel and Hardy*. 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Paint Along with Nancy. 2.00-4.00 Film: Carve Her Name With Pride* (Virginia McKenna) Story of Violette Szabo, spy with the French Resistance. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Country Focus. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Star Parade. 12.30 am News. 12.35 Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 9.30 am Young Ramsay. 10.25 Captain Nemo. 10.35-11.30 Galaway Way. 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Best of Weir. 2.00 Film: Hell Drivers (Stanley Baker) Lorrymen dice with death. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Rising Damp. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.35 Postscript. 10.40 Film: Death Train. Man killed by train that doesn't exist. 12.21 am Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except 10.30am Cartoon. 10.40-11.30 Space 1999. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Superstar profile: Michael Caine. 2.00 Film: Niagara (Marilyn Monroe), thriller: Adultery and murder confront honeymooners. 3.30-4.00 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 5.15-5.45 Mr And Mrs. 6.00-7.00 News. 9.00-10.00 Lou Grant. 10.30 Film: Frogs (Ray Milland). Partygoers try to hop it when amphibians invade. 12.00 Private Benjamin. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six.

BORDER

As London except: 10.30am Enchanted House. 10.40-11.30 Nature of Things. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Best of Weir. 2.00-4.00 Film: Will Penny (Charlton Heston). Cowhand is offered a rewarding but dangerous new life. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Farmers World. 6.30-7.00 Mr And Mrs. 10.30 Sheena Easton. 11.00 Rugby League. 11.45 News. 11.48 Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 10.30am Little House on he Prairie. 11.20-11.30 Cartoon 1.20 pm Lunchtime 1.30 Contrasts. 2.00-4.00 Film: The Sound Barrier* Test pilot faces stress at home, too. 5.15-5.45 Mr & Mrs. 6.00 Good evening, Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Lifestyle. 10.30 Rejoice. 11.00 Live at the Millionaire. 11.25 Were You There? 11.45 News, Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Alphabet Zoo. 1.20 News. 1.30 Best of Weir. 2.00-4.00 Film: Hell Drivers *As TSW. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Rising Damp. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.35 Aujourd'hui En France. 10.40 Film: Death Train. As TSW. 12.20am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 9.30 am Film Fun 9.55 Dick Tracy returns. 10.25 Island Wildlife. 11.10-12.00 Big Shamus, Little Shamus. 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Come Close. 1.45 Film Boy in the Plastic Bubble (John Travolta) Trauma of isolation patient who falls in love. 3.30-4.00 Young Dotors. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.30 Venture. 11.00 News 11.05 Come Close. 11.20 Butlin's Grand Masters Darts Championship. 11.55 Close.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 10.30am Contact. 10.55 Between the Tides. 11.10-11.30 Fantastic Four. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Best of Weir. 2.00 Film: Gigi (Leslie Caron). Musical set in Paris of the 1890s. 3.55-4.00 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Mr And Mrs. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 It's A Vet's Life. 10.30 Calendar Commentary. 11.00 Rugby League. 11.45 Live at The Millionaire. 12.15am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 10.30 am Bubblies. 10.35 Handful of Songs. 10.45 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.05-11.30 Adventures of Niko. 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Hands. 2.00 Film: My Husband Is Missing. 3.45-4.00 Winning. 6.00 Diff'rent Stokes. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.00 Ruby League. 11.45 Hawaii Five-O. 12.40 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25 am News. 9.30 Young Ramsay. 10.25 Survial. 10.55 Stingray. 11.25-11.30 Captain Nemo. 1.20 pm News and Lookaround. 1.30 Superstar Profile: Margot Kidder. 2.00-4.00 Film: David Copperfield. (Robin Phillips, Susan Hampshire). 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02 Mr and Mrs. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Briefing. 11.15 Lou Grant. 12.10 pm Epilogue. 12.15 Closedown.

also on page 22

20 Poles from cruise ship ask for asylum

By David Hewson

The Government faces an early test of its policies on political asylum for refugees from Eastern Europe with the defection of at least 20 Poles fron the cruise ship Stefan Batory which docked at Tilbury on March 15.

The Home Office said last night that 20 Polish nationals from the vessel had now applied for political asylum, but was unable to confirm newspaper reports that as many as nine more could be in hiding in Britain because they were terrified that they would be repatriated.

Lord Bethell, the Conservative member of the European Parliament for London, North-West, who intends to raise the subject of the treatment of East European refugees at Westminster this week, said yesterday that he hoped that none of the Poles would be forcibly handed back to the Polish authorities.

A spokesman for the Home Office said that there was no proof of reports that several Poles from the party were still on the run, but it was hoped that anyone in hiding would approach immigration officials and apply to stay in Britain.

"Everyone will be treated on an individual basis", the spokesman said. "I cannot say how long it would take to reach a decision."

All the Poles who have given themselves up will be judged under the new guidelines introduced by the Home Office five days before their vessel docked at Tilbury and gave them their opportunity for escape.

These rules, as outlined by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, in a Commons written reply, mean that the exceptional treatment of Polish citizens, who were allowed to stay in Britain when martial law was imposed, ended on March 10.

All Poles seeking asylum now will be expected to return to Poland in the normal way, Mr Whitelaw said. "applications from those who wish to remain here because they are afraid to return will, however, be sympathetically considered on an individual basis."

It is thought that few, if any, of the Polish refugees have strong ties with Britain.

Polish immigrant groups, who have strongly criticized the treatment meted out to the 900 refugees who were given exceptional treatment by the immigration authorities after the imposition of martial law, fear that most of the latest group will be returned to Poland.

Lord Bethell will ask the Home Office this week to guarantee that it will never repeat actions like the recent forcible repatriation of Mr Stancu Papasoiu, the Romanian who spent 11 months in British jails after fleeing his native country.

● The Home Office has refused permission for a Polish couple to spend a two-week holiday in London with their daughter, who is married to a British policeman.

The officer Mr James Fellows, aged 53, of Acton, west London, a constable with British Transport Police for 27 years, said yesterday that he had offered to act as surety to guarantee their return to Poland.

Walesa's pledge, page 6

Alliance MPs to meet

Continued from page 1

the advice of others, were jointly convinced.

Mr Jenkins spoke of Mr Steel in the warmest terms as "one of the best if not the best men I have ever worked with in politics". They worked together on the basis of great mutual confidence. Everybody assumed there was great mutual rivalry between them, but that was not the case.

But he admitted that there might be a difficulty with the Liberal rank and file, who are more amd more heard to complain in some parts of the country that the Social Democrats are less committed and less effective at working up support.

The question of the joint leader was put on tomorrow's agenda by Mr David Alton, Liberal MP for Liverpool, Edge Hill, who, with Mr Cyril Smith, Liberal MP for Rochdale, wants to ensure that Mr Jenkins is not given precedence over Mr Steel.

What seems to have changed since Darlington is that this wish to prevent any precipitate elevation of Mr Jenkins now has the tacit support of Mr Steel



Presidential address: Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia, preaching at the Palm Sunday service in St James's Church, Piccadilly, London. He later flew to France for an official visit. (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Industrial order books indicate wide recovery

Continued from page 1

A fully revised set of CBI staff forecasts, prepared since the Budget, is also published today and predicts stronger economic growth this year of about 2.1/2 per cent with gross economic product for the whole year 2 per cent higher than in 1982. Manufacturing output is forecast to rise by 2.1/4 per cent this year and 3.1/2 per cent in 1984. Non-oil imports, however, are forecast to rise by 5.1/4 per cent next year.

Profitability is forecast to continue to rise over the next 18 months and fixed investment is expected to pick up in most sectors, the CBI says. There is little hope of a fall in unemployment, however,

The Budget measures, the CBI economists say, will add less than ½ per cent to retail prices

Skilled jobs warning, page 2

Menéndez defends his troops' performance

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

General Mario Benjamín Menéndez, military governor of the Falkland Islands during the Argentine occupation last year, has released a document defending the performance of his troops against internal and external criticism. It is the general's first detailed public statement since the end of the war.

General Menéndez said that the soldiers who fought on the islands "under extreme conditions did all that they could with what they had available at the time to defend our sovereignty".

He pointed out that Argentine forces were inferior to the task force, which "established a total naval blockade, dominated the sea, and exercised almost total air superiority, broken only thanks to the courage and audacity of our pilots".

"But, despite that, it needed 45 days of siege, constant air and naval harassment, and finally, intense and concentrated attacks by land, sea and air before it could overcome the defenders of the islands," he said.

The former governor added that "English artillery, which had a similar calibre to our own, was in much better supply and had a greater range (17 kilometres against 10½km), better capacity to hit targets and greater precision and speed."

General Menédez was at special pains to answer criticism that Argentine officers did not fight. "Each time the English faced officers and NCOs (professionals), they had serious difficulties to overcome them- ... when small units met, our commandos defeated them several times (Mount Wall, Two Sisters and Murrell Bridge), forcing them to retreat in a hurry.

TV technicians agree to Central blacking

Television technicians decided yesterday to "black" certain programmes if there is no agreement by July 31 in a dispute over severence pay with Central Television.

The Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT) agreed to the move at its annual conference in London.

Central Television has sent redundancy notices, (to take effect on July 31) to 248 ACTT members involved in the dispute over severance pay for staff not wanting to move from the Elstree studios to Birmingham, or a new studio complex in Nottingham.

The technicians agreed to the "blacking of any material or programme, being made elsewhere, that would othewise have been made at either the Central Independent Television Studios at Elstree or Lenton Lane, Nottingham".

Letter from Aizu Wakamatsu

High tech comes to cherry blossom basin

During the first week of April, the cherry blossom front, as plotted with military precision by Japan's meteorological agency, will invade Aizu Wakamatsu, a fertile basin strategically surrounded by volcanic mountains in north-east Honshu's Fukushima prefecture, having already swept through the milder climes.

As they have for centuries, the sturdy citizens of Aizu will greet this confirmation of spring by consuming large quantities of locally brewed sake, a smooth and mildly sweet drink, while making merry under the blooming trees. Aizu is blessed with abundant rice crops, which made it a powerful fiefdom in feudal days, and exceptionally fine water, which assured its fame as a centre for producing sake.

Aizu's political and economic star, however, has waned since the last of the Tokugawa shoguns was toppled in 1868. The local warlord clan chose to resist the leaders of the Meiji Restoration – an unsuccessful act, but not soon forgotten by the central government. Aizu missed out on the first stages of modernization.

Like the rest of north-east Japan, known as Tohoku, prosperity came slowly. It was not until last year that the region's first super "bullet" train went into service, bringing Aizu to within three hours of the capital.

The people of Aizu remain strikingly clannish and independent minded. They also continue to make some of the best sake in the country. Along with a special form of lacquerware (still favoured as gifts by the imperial family), sake and tourism are what until just recently have served as the most important local industries.

"A city without smokestacks", is how the tourist brochures describe the sprawling community of 114,000 people, an unusual boast indeed for a Japanese city.

Aizu, however, now wants very earnestly to leapfrog its way into the era of high technology. With no lacking of zeal, a group of local businessmen has launched a campaign to put Aizu back on the map – the global map, if possible.

"The internationalization of Aizu" may strike a first-time visitor as a rather pretentious slogan for a small, largely agricultural community better know for mineral baths. The Aizu Junior Chamber of Commerce, however, gathered more than 200 local residents on a recent snowy Sunday afternoon for a seminar on just such a proposition.

Invited as panelists were a Ministry of International Trade and Industry expert on industrial location, a vice-president of Bank of America, a US Embassy official, three foreign correspondents and assorted Japanese professors. The former Mayor of Aizu Wakamatsu served as moderator.

The discussion ranged from how to attract foreign manufacturing investment to how Aizu's industrial park compared with similar developments elsewhere in Japan.

Aizu's interest in high technology is the direct result of Fujitsu, Japan's biggest computer maker, having decided some time ago to locate its largest microchip plant in Japan in the region.

Last year, Motorola, the American electronics company, also bought a plant near by, making electronics the region's biggest single employer, and whetting the local taste for things international.

Aizuites at the seminar were told that foreign companies operating in Japan tend to use Japanese management style. This point seems to have reassured some participants who remain sceptical of the "internationalization" aspect of high technology. (The Aizu clan, it may be recalled, in its heyday was of the "respect the Emperor, oust the barbarians" school of international thought

Quite naturally, the formal programme was followed by a party which featured great wooden barrels of local sake, and a traditional display of local *taiko* (drum) beating. The following morning, after resting at a local hot spring resort, the JCC arranged a tour of local industries.

This began with the local lacquerware house, where artisans were carefully dusting bowls with gold and silver powders. It ended with a visit to the largest of the 48 remaining local sake breweries (there once were 240), where cherry blossom season's equivalent of sake nouveau was being readied.

Richard Hanson

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New exhibitions

The Revival of Dutch Ceramics, Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, **Birmingham**; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until May 7).

The Ritual of Gathering grain: photographs by Garry Miller, Usher Gallery, Lindum Road, **Lincoln**; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until April 24).

Artists against apartheid, Grave Art Gallery, Surrey Street, **Sheffield**, Mon to Sat 10 to 8 (ends tomorrow). Auction tomorrow, 7 pm.

Coal: British mining in art 1680-1980, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, **Sheffield**; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until May 1).

Architecture by Ernest George Trobridge, Colchester Castle Museum; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4; from April 1: Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until April 10).

Glass engraving by Alison Geissler, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, **Glasgow**, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until May 8).

Alive To It All, Arts Council touring exhibition including Klee, Miro and Roger Hilton, Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, **Hull**; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30 (until April 24).

Life in the country: Nineteenth century English paintings, Towneley Hall Art Gallery, **Burnley**; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.15, Sun 12 to 5 (until June 5).

Work by Southborne Art Society, Russell-Cotes Museum, East Cliff, **Bournemouth**, Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30 (until April 16).

Work by Students of Chelsea Westminster Institute; The Octagon, Milsom Street, **Bath**; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45 (from today until April 10).

Gulbenkian award-winners' prints; A small group of porcelain by Philippa Cronin; Glass by Liz Lowe; Oil pastels by David Garland; and Jade with silk and silver by Ruth Robinson; all at Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, **Oxford**; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 closed April 1 and 4 (from today until April 27).

Paintings by John and Jan Fisher, Silk Top Hat Gallery, 4 Quality Square, **Ludlow**; Mon to 5, Wed to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and Tues (from today *until April 11*).

Prints from the Compass Gallery, Glasgow, at Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, **Ayr**; Mon to Sat 11 to 5 (from today until April 17).

Artists from the Nicholas Treadwell Gallery in London, at Newport Museum and Art Gallery, **Gwent**; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 4 (from today until April 23).

Last chance to see

Work by Kathe Kollwitz, German expressionist, Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, **Sheffield**; Mon to Sat 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (ends today).

Talks, lectures

Manchester Lit and Phil Society lecture: Hypnotism in Victorian Manchester, by Dr Johathan Miller, Opera Theatre, Royal Northern College of Music, 124 Oxford Road, Manchester, 7.30.

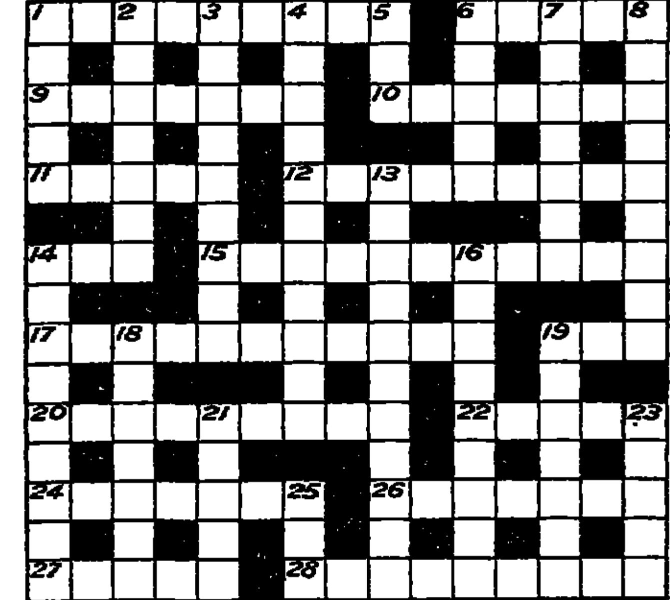
Holography, slide lecture by Michael Wenyon, Arts Centre, Market Road, Canton, Cardiff, 7.

Music

Recital by Russell Missin (organ) and Stephen Laird (tenor), Newcastle Cathedral, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.

Choral and orchestral concert, Dunblane Cathedral, 8.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,089



ACROSS

1 Band leader takes bigger instrument first (4-5).
6 Mock wolf (5).
9 One tongue in 24, briefly (7).
10 Duty list Irish police returned to man in charge (7).
11 Dog doing wrong (5).
12 Attack directed at mirth, in a way (9).
14 Knowing one part of a flag (3).
15 Of bearings, in dialect or otherwise (11).
17 Join the army – one man was a host (11).
19 Some greengrocery businesses? (3).
20 Unbridled desire is a characteristic of Danaë (9).
22 Cupid for instance turned back to embrace excellent nymph (5).
24 Vindicates geum? About half of it (7).
26 Gruel unusually applied externally to doctor this complaint (7).
27 "I am dying, ——, dying" (4 & C) (5).
28 Church mouse's enemy – he has fat back (9).

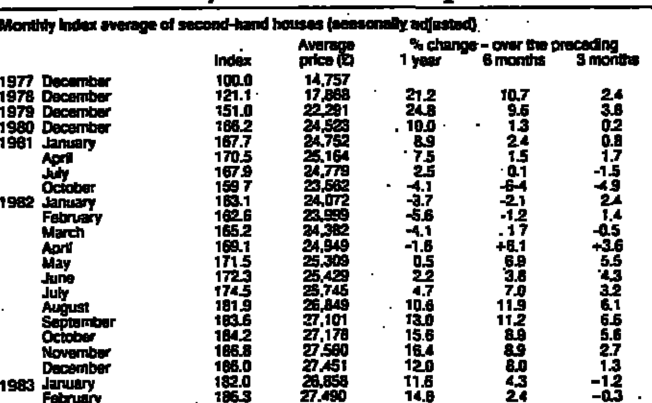
DOWN

1 Fell about interrupting pop (5).
2 Need for expedition in ancient city, and information on city limits (7).
3 How to buy armour? (4,5).
4 Bull ring attracting money once to the far north (4,1,6).
5 By which Sinbad flew from Gibraltar, we hear (3).
6 Well ventilated quarter up in the country (5).
7 Figure of eight? (7).
8 Loser, left in confusion, makes a prediction ... (9).
13 ... derived from this momentary glimpse? (6,5).
14 Bird in picnic hamper? (9).
16 What apprentice gets his teeth in first? (9).
18 Essay about old drama (7).
19 Mountaineer about to tone his muscles up (7).
21 True blue (5).
23 Live and dead pour forth (5).
25 Dry start to 13 (3).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,088 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

The Times/Halifax house price index



Monthly index average of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

		Index	Average price (£)	% change – over the preceding 1 year	6 months	3 months
1977	December	100.0	14,757			
1978	December	121.1	17,888	21.2	10.7	2.4
1979	December	151.0	22,291	24.8	9.5	3.8
1980	December	166.2	24,523	10.0	1.3	0.2
1981	January	167.7	24,752	8.9	2.4	0.8
	April	170.5	25,164	7.5	1.5	1.7
	July	167.9	24,779	2.5	0.1	-1.5
	October	159.7	23,562	-4.1	-6.4	-4.9
1982	January	163.1	24,072	-3.7	-2.1	2.4
	February	162.6	23,999	-5.6	-1.2	1.4
	March	165.2	24,382	-4.1	.1 7	-0.5
	April	169.1	24,949	-1.6	+6.1	+3.6
	May	171.5	25,309	0.5	6.9	5.5
	June	172.3	25,429	2.2	3.8	4.3
	July	174.5	25,745	4.7	7.0	3.2
	August	181.9	26,849	10.6	11.9	6.1
	September	183.6	27,101	13.0	11.2	6.5
	October	184.2	27,178	15.6	8.9	5.6
	November	186.8	27,560	16.4	8.9	2.7
	December	186.0	27,451	12.0	8.0	1.3
1983	January	182.0	26,858	11.6	4.3	−1.2
	February	186.3	27,490	14.8	2.4	−0.3

Average regional prices of second-hand houses (not seasonally adjusted)

	Average price £	% change over preced'g year	6 mths	3 mths
North	20,275	14.1	1.2	−3.3
Yorks/Humber	18,998	13.1	−2.3	−4.1
North-west	20,958	4.6	−3.7	−5.3
East Midlands	21,325	8.4	−3.8	−5.2
West Midlands	23,977	9.0	0.1	−3.6
East Anglia	25,772	11.2	−1.2	−2.5
South-west	28,293	9.6	−2.1	−5.1
South-east	37,923	16.3	3.1	2.6
Greater London	38,020	13.9	4.3	2.8
Wales	21,820	18.1	4.4	−1.9
Scotland	23,525	6.6	−2.8	−8.4
Northern Ireland	20,977	1.0	−4.3	−3.2

The Times-Halifax House Price Index rose to 186.3 during February, reversing the downward trend of the previous month. The average price of second hand homes is now £27,490 seasonally adjusted which is marginally above the figure of two months ago and 14.6 per cent higher than a year ago.

During the quarter to the end of February, only two regions showed price increases – the South-east and Greater London – compared with the previous three months, while in Scotland average prices fell by 8.5 per cent over the period.

It is believed the Chancellor's measures announced in the Budget to raise the mortgage tax threshold to £30,000 will have a marginal impact on prices throughout the country. The effect will be greater in the South-east and Greater London where average prices are around £38,000.

Nature notes

The first sand martins have arrived from Southern Africa. They feed with quick turns of the wing over gravel pits and rivers; they have a sharp, rippling call, like a pack of cards being flicked. Solitary wheatears are seen on playing-fields and commons; they have wintered in the tropics and now heading for lonely uplands in Britain. The first chiffchaffs are back and singing freely as they make for their woodland territories; they have had the shortest journey, from Spain and North Africa. At first they feed in low bushes, but they will soon be high in the treetops. Starlings wave their wings vigorously as they sing: they are warning off other males, or trying to attract a mate if they are still without one.

In the apple orchards, there are pale green flowers on the mistletoe clumps. Horse chestnut buds are shedding their brown scales and revealing themselves as pink and green. Butterflies are coming out from hibernation. Small tortoiseshells that have spent the winter in garages and hollow trees are seen on the dandelions and the gold sallow catkins. They usually open their wings when they settle, while the primrose-yellow brimstone butterflies keep their wings shut tight.

Anniversaries

Births: Saint Teresa of Avila, Avila, Spain, 1515; Corneille Heymans, Nobel laureate in physiology, 1938, Ghent, 1892. Peg Woffington, actress, died in London, 1760: England and France declared war on Russia – the beginning of the Crimean War, 1854. Nationalist forces entered Madrid – the end of the Spanish Civil War, 1939.

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The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.75	1.67
Austria Sch	26.10	24.40
Belgium Fr	75.25	71.25
Canada $	1.84	1.77
Denmark Kr	13.08	12.38
Finland Mkk	8.39	7.89
France Fr	10.97	10.42
Germany DM	3.67	3.48
Greece Dr	127.00	118.00
Hongkong $	10.10	9.55
Ireland Pt	1.16	1.10
Italy Lira	2130.00	2040.00
Japan Yen	365.00	345.00
Netherlands Gld	4.10	3.90
Norway Kr	10.98	10.38
Portugal Esc	155.00	140.00
South Africa Rd	1.86	1.69
Spain Pta	200.00	190.00
Sweden Kr	11.47	10.87
Switzerland Fr	3.13	2.86
USA $	1.50	1.45
Yugoslavia Dnr	113.00	106.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 327.3.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 2.1 on Friday at 656.9.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 5.81 on Friday at 1140.09.

Roads

London and South-East: A5200 Gray's Inn Road: only one lane each way at junction with Harrison Street. West Barnes Lane, New Malden, closed east of A3: local diversion. A316/A4: Hogarth roundabout: Bridge closed after 9.30 am. Delays likely Londonbound on Great Chertsey Road and A4 Chiswick. All traffic will use roundabout. A29: Roadworks on Jubilee Way, Dover.

Midlands: A6: Temporary signals at Darley Dale, Dove Holes and Belper. A429: Roadworks south of Wellesbourne, from Loxley turn to Redhill. Masons Road, Stratford, closed; diversion.

A483: Several sets of traffic lights between Llandrindod Wells and Newtown. M5: Northbound exit sliproad closed at junction 25 (Taunton); diversion via junction 26 for Taunton traffic. Lane closures both ways between junctions 10 (Cheltenham) and 12 (Gloucester).

North: A1/A6136: Lanes closed on the Catterick bypass. A523: Roadworks on Mill Street, Macclesfield. A58: Roadworks at Kings Cross, Halifax.

Scotland: A739: Clyde Tunnel southbound closed off-peak; two-way traffic northbound. A77: Northbound carriageway shared at Loganswell. A72: Single-lane traffic at Peebles, Border region.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Telecommunications Bill, report, first day.

Lords (2.30): Transport Bill, third reading. Energy Bill, second reading. Debate on adult education.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the Premium Bond weekly draw are: £100,000: 3QW 054373 (Cumbria); £50,000: 6DF 032015 (Warwickshire); £25,000: 18ZS 257741 (Wiltshire).

Weather forecast

A cold N airstream will become established over Britain as pressure builds from W.

6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, SE England: Wintry showers; sunny intervals later; wind N backing NW, moderate or fresh, locally strong at first; max 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Central S And N England, Midlands, Lake District: Sunny periods, isolated wintry showers; wind N backing NW, moderate or fresh, locally strong; max 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

E and NE England: Sunny intervals, scattered wintry showers chiefly near coasts; wind mainly N, moderate or fresh; max 5 or 6C (41 to 43F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Scattered showers, wintry in places, sunny intervals; wind N backing NW, fresh or strong, locally gale at first; max 7 or 8C (45 to 46F).

N Wales, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, wintry in places; wind N backing NW, fresh, locally strong at first; max 5 or 6C (41 to 43F).

NW England, SW Scotland, Argyll: Sunny intervals, scattered wintry showers, mainly light; wind mainly NW, moderate or fresh, locally strong at first; max 5 to 6C (41 to 43F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow: Mainly dry, sunny periods; wind N or NW, moderate or fresh, locally strong; max 5 or 6C (41 to 43F)

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NW Scotland: Sunny intervals, snow showers heavy at times, wind NW, fresh, locally strong at first; max 4 or 5C (39 to 41F).

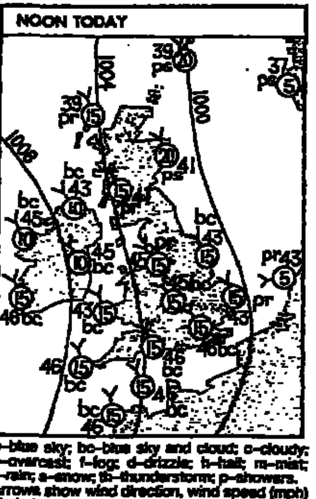
NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, snow showers heavy at times; wind NW, fresh or strong, decreasing moderate; max 2 or 3C (36 or 37F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unsettled and generally cold. Rain spreading E folled by wintry showers. Night frosts.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (W), St Georges Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N or NW, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 6.47 am — Sun sets: 7.28 pm
Moon sets: 7.10 am — Moon rises: 7.02 pm
Full Moon 8.27 pm.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

Lighting-up time

London 7.58 pm to 6.14 am
Bristol 8.06 pm to 6.24 am
Edinburgh 8.12 pm to 6.23 am
Manchester 8.08 pm to 6.21 am
Penzance 8.17 pm to 6.37 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; r, rain; f, fair.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	5	41	Guernsey	r	7	45
Birmingham	r	6	43	Inverness	f	4	39
Blackpool	f	8	46	Jersey	c	7	45
Bristol	c	8	46	London	c	8	46
Cardiff	c	9	48	Manchester	c	5	41
Edinburgh	c	4	39	Newcastle	c	4	39
Glasgow	r	4	39	Ronaldsway	f	6	43

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 8C (46F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 5C (41F). Humidity: 7 pm, 86 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, .21 in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 997.5 millibars, rising.

Saturday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 8C (46F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 3C (37F). Humidity: 6 pm, 61 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 6.6 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1010.3 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars – 29.53 in.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:

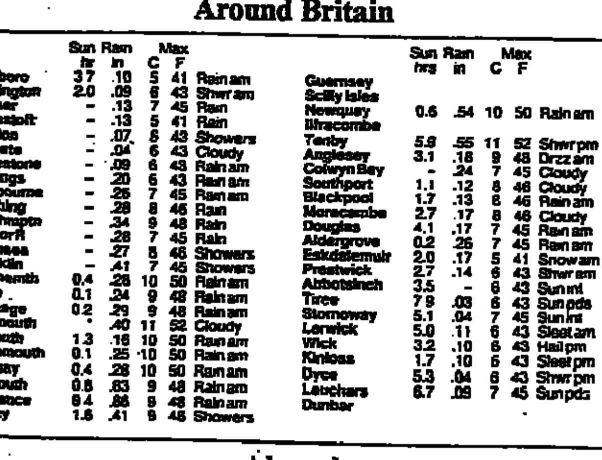
Cathy James, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.19	7.0	2.47	7.4
Aberdeen	1.52	4.3	1.57	4.4
Avonmouth	7.55	13.3	8.21	13.6
Belfast	11.34	3.6		
Cardiff	7.41	12.3	8.08	12.5
Devonport	6.41	5.7	7.09	5.6
Dover	11.42	6.5		
Falmouth	6.11	5.5	6.39	5.4
Glasgow	1.34	4.4	1.37	4.8
Harwich	12.09	3.8	12.41	4.1
Holyhead	10.53	5.8	11.20	5.7
Hull	7.00	7.4	7.04	7.7
Ilfracombe	6.39	9.3	7.03	9.4
Leith	3.4	5.6	3.24	5.7
Liverpool	11.57	9.7		
Lowestoft	10.19	2.4	10.22	2.5
Margate	12.20	4.6	1.01	4.8
Milford Haven	6.53	7.3	7.17	7.2
Newquay	5.44	7.3	6.7	7.2
Oban	6.31	4.1	7.1	4.0
Penzance	5.37	5.8	6.05	5.7
Portland	7.33	2.2	8.23	2.1
Portsmouth			12.02	4.6
Shoreham	11.52	6.3		
Southampton	11.28	4.5	11.55	4.7
Swansea	7.03	9.7	7.27	9.8
Tees	4.18	5.4	4.29	5.6
Walton-on-Naze	12.02	4.1	12.32	4.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarboro	3.7	.10	5	41	Rain am	Guernsey					
Bridlington	2.0	.09	6	43	Shwr am	Scilly Isles					
Cromer	-	.13	7	45	Rain	Newquay	0.6	.54	10	50	Rain am
Lowestoft	-	.13	5	41	Rain	Ilfracombe					
Clacton	-	.07	6	43	Showers	Tenby	5.8	.55	11	52	Shwr pm
Margate	-	.04	6	43	Cloudy	Anglesey	3.1	.18	9	48	Drzz am
Folkestone	-	.09	6	43	Rain am	Colwyn Bay	-	.24	7	45	Cloudy
Hastings	-	.20	6	43	Rain am	Southport	1.1	.12	8	46	Cloudy
Eastbourne	-	.26	7	45	Rain am	Blackpool	1.7	.13	8	46	Rain am
Worthing	-	.28	8	46	Rain	Morecambe	2.7	.17	8	46	Cloudy
Littlehmptn	-	.34	9	48	Rain	Douglas	4.1	.17	7	45	Rain am
Bognor R	-	.28	7	45	Rain	Aldergrove	0.2	.26	7	45	Rain am
Southsea	-	.27	8	46	Showers	Eskdalemuir	2.0	.17	5	41	Snow am
Shanklin	-	.41	7	45	Showers	Prestwick	2.7	.14	6	43	Shwr am
Bournemth	0.4	.28	10	50	Rain am	Abbotsinch	3.5	-	6	43	Sun int
Poole	0.1	.24	9	48	Rain am	Tiree	7.9	.03	6	43	Sun pds
Swanage	0.2	.29	9	48	Rain am	Stornoway	5.1	.04	7	45	Sun int
Weymouth	•	.40	11	52	Cloudy	Lerwick	5.0	.11	6	43	Sleet am
Exmouth	1.3	.16	10	50	Rain am	Wick	3.2	.10	6	43	Hail pm
Teignmouth	0.1	.25	10	50	Rain am	Kinloss	1.7	.10	6	43	Sleet pm
Torquay	0.4	.28	10	50	Rain am	Dyce	5.3	.04	6	43	Shwr pm
Falmouth	0.8	.63	9	48	Rain am	Leuchars	6.7	.09	7	45	Sun pds
Penzance	0.4	.86	9	48	Rain am	Dunbar					
Jersey	1.6	.41	9	48	Showers						

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	13	55	Copenhgn	c	4	39	Majorca	f	15	59	Rio de Jan*	c	26	79
Akrotiri	s	22	72	Corfu	c	10	50	Malaga	s	24	75	Rome	s	14	57
Alexandria	f	19	66	Dallas*	s	17	63	Malta	f	16	61	Salzburg	f	6	43
Algiers	f	19	66	Dublin	c	7	45	Melbourne	c	18	64	Sao Paulo*	c	27	81
Amsterdam	r	6	43	Dubrovnik	c	6	43	Mexico C*	s	23	73	S Francisco*	f	12	54
Athens	f	16	61	Faro	s	17	63	Miami*	f	23	73	Santiago*	f	22	72
Bahrain	s	22	72	Florence	s	15	59	Milan	s	13	55	Seoul	f	14	57
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	f	5	41	Montreal*	s	-1	30	Singapore	s	33	91
Barcelona	f	14	57	Funchal	f	16	61	Moscow	s	16	61	Stockholm	f	5	41
Beirut	f	28	82	Geneva	c	4	39	Munich	f	3	37	Strasbourg	f	9	48
Belgrade	c	4	39	Gibraltar	s	19	66	Nairobi	f	27	81	Sydney	f	23	73
Berlin	f	7	45	Helsinki	sn	0	32	Naples	f	12	54	Tangier	c	17	63
Bermuda*	f	17	63	Hongkong	c	19	66	New Delhi	s	27	45	Tel Aviv			
Biarritz	c	10	50	Innsbruck	s	5	41	New York*	s	7	45	Tenerife	c	19	66
Boulogne	r	5	41	Istanbul	s	16	61	Nice	s	13	55	Tokyo	r	7	45
Bordeaux	f	9	48	Jeddah				Oslo	c	2	36	Toronto*	s	1	34
Brussels	r	6	43	Jo'burg	f	27	81	Ottawa				Tunis	f	15	59
Budapest	r	4	39	Karachi	s	26	79	Paris	f	6	43	Valencia	f	20	68
Buen Aires*	f	28	82	Las Palmas	c	19	66	Peking	s	14	57	Vancouver*	f	11	52
Cairo	s	32	90	Lisbon	c	13	55	Perth	f	31	88	Venice	s	10	50
Cape Tn	s	26	79	Locarno	s	11	52	Prague	f	6	43	Vienna	r	6	48
C'blanca	c	17	63	L Angeles*	s	15	59	Reykjavik	c	3	37	Warsaw	f	5	41
Chicago*	f	4	39	Luxembg	sn	3	37	Rhodes	f	17	63	Washingtn*	s	9	48
Cologne	r	6	43	Madrid	f	15	59	Riyadh	s	25	77	Zurich	f	3	32

* denotes Saturday's figures are latest available